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# Social Safety Nets in World Bank Lending and Analytical Work: FY2002 - 2007

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May 2008

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## **Abstract**

This paper summarizes the state of the portfolio of World Bank lending activities and analytic work on Social Safety Nets between fiscal year 2002-2007. It presents a description of the methodology used for compiling the inventories and analyses by region, type of intervention involved, sector board and instrument. The World Bank has engaged with 118 countries on safety nets issues over the six years under review, providing lending in 68, analytic products in 86, training in 87, and a combined package of all three services in 42, demonstrating the increased sophistication and the important role of safety nets in social policy. There is noticeable variability over time as the portfolio and analytic effort expand when large or multiple countries face economic crises. The regional distribution of safety net activities shows the dominance of Latin America. The analysis also shows the diversity within the portfolio, with respect to both the type of intervention supported and the range of sectors involved in Safety Net work. Finally, it delineates implications and outlook for the future.

## **Acronyms**

AAA	Analytic and Advisory Activities
AFR	Sub-Saharan Africa region
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
EAP	East Asia and Pacific region
ECA	Europe and Central Asia region
ESW	Economic and Sector Work
ICR	Implementation Completion Report
LCR	Latin America and the Caribbean region
MIS	Monitoring Information System
MNA	Middle East and North Africa region
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PID	Project Information Document
PWP	Public Works Program
SAR	South Asia region
SSN	Social Safety Net (or Safety Net)
SP	Social Protection
TA	Technical Assistance

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## Executive Summary

This paper summarizes the state of the portfolio of World Bank lending activities and analytic work on Social Safety Nets (SSNs) between FY2002-2007, the period for which comparable coding is available.

For the analysis of lending activities, a total of 145 operations were included. Project data was pulled from Business Warehouse and documents such as project information documents, appraisal documents, completion reports, etc., were considered. Details of the methodology are found in section 2 with further details in Annex 1.

The intention of this paper was to be as comprehensive as possible in the inventory of analytic work. Official economic and sector work (ESW) tasks<sup>1</sup>, working or discussion papers (World Bank numbered series), as well as other studies carried out within the Bank were therefore included. Many poverty assessments, public expenditure reviews, social protection studies, etc., were screened for content related to safety nets. A search of existing bibliographies on safety net interventions and a keyword search of Imagebank uncovered additional Bank analytical work on SSNs were conducted. 315 pieces of analytical work dealing with safety nets were identified.

A portfolio of 145 operations with safety net components was active during the period. The value of these components is US\$ 3.4 billion dollars. Nine percent of all World Bank projects include safety nets, though these are usually a small share of the overall loan, so the safety net portfolio is 2.6 percent of total lending<sup>2</sup>.

**Table 1.** Number of projects with Safety Net components, by region and fiscal year, FY02-07

Region	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total
AFR	2	11	3	9	1	7	<b>33</b>
EAP	0	1	0	4	1	1	<b>7</b>
ECA	8	5	5	4	5	3	<b>30</b>
LCR	3	10	8	7	9	6	<b>43</b>
MNA	2	2	3	1	0	5	<b>13</b>
SAR	1	1	0	4	6	7	<b>19</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>145</b>

**Table 2.** Lending Commitments for Safety Nets, by region and fiscal year (in US\$ million), FY02-07

Region	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total
AFR	58.9	123.3	39.7	112.4	5.5	93.3	<b>433.2</b>
EAP	0.0	55.0	0.0	61.6	64.0	8.0	<b>188.6</b>
ECA	136.4	91.9	24.8	88.6	102.3	10.1	<b>454.0</b>
LCR	63.0	857.5	311.1	176.6	207.9	120.9	<b>1736.9</b>
MNA	4.4	6.8	17.0	24.0	0.0	18.8	<b>70.9</b>
SAR	30.2	39.2	0.0	96.5	158.5	192.7	<b>517.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>293.0</b>	<b>1173.7</b>	<b>392.5</b>	<b>559.6</b>	<b>538.2</b>	<b>443.7</b>	<b>3400.7</b>

Limited comparisons with a previous inventory (done without the aid of the current coding scheme) show a larger number of loans in every year since FY98, the year before the social risk management framework that underlies the Social Protection strategy was

<sup>1</sup> "To qualify as an ESW, an activity must: (i) involve original analytic effort (defined as work that has new added value, e.g., new information, methodology, or conclusions/recommendations, as opposed to being a replication of existing work or ideas); (ii) be undertaken with the intent of influencing an external client's policies and programs, and; (iii) be "owned" by a specific Bank unit, i.e., the output must represent the views of the Bank (rather than attribution to individual authors – be they Bank staff or consultants)" (OPCS website).

<sup>2</sup> Overall World Bank lending figures are from the World Bank Annual Report 2007 (World Bank, 2007a).

written. There is noticeable variability in size as the portfolio expands when large or multiple countries face economic crises. The share of portfolio between IDA and IBRD countries is about the same as for the overall Bank portfolio.

The safety nets portfolio is dominated by LCR by number of projects and dollar volume. By number of projects, LCR, AFR and ECA are all active, with the other regions much less so. LCR claims the highest share of lending of the SN portfolio, and by a wide margin (51 percent), followed by SAR, ECA, AFR and EAP. The regional pattern of analytic work is somewhat similar to that for lending. The differentials are, however, somewhat smaller with MNA, and EAP comparatively more active in analytic products than in lending. ECA carries a heavier weight in analytic work than in lending.

By dollar value, the portfolio is nearly evenly divided among a range of cash programs, various types of non-cash programs, public works, and technical assistance, in that order, with much smaller amounts going to micro-finance, 'other' and food related projects. Non-cash assistance dominates the portfolio by number of activities, but it is slightly smaller by dollar value than cash programs. Conversely, there are relatively few public works projects, but some large ones (especially Argentina's *Jefes* program) which give them a large place in the portfolio by volume. It is very interesting to note that despite their ubiquitous appearance in all sorts of recent development writing from serious evaluation literature to the popular press (and not excepting the social protection sector strategy update), the conditional cash transfer (CCT) portfolio is fairly small – just 6 percent by number of projects and 14 percent by dollar volume according to the base methodology used here. The number and amount of CCT projects reported reflects the coding to other sectors, reflecting the multiple objectives of the programs. Using alternate accounting methods, which assign CCT activities to SSN, the percentage of the portfolio rises to about a third by dollar volume.

The most common theme in analytic work on safety nets is cash transfers, with non-cash programs running second, and public works a distant third. The regional breakdowns are not surprising: ECA leads in analysis of cash transfers, child allowances, disability allowances and in-kind energy programs. LCR dominates work on CCT programs, but has a diverse portfolio including most topics. Africa and East Asia do little analysis on safety nets, though AFR does some work on public works and food programs, while EAP focuses mostly on cash transfers as well as fee waivers for health and education. Finally, SAR leads the analysis of micro-credit and income generation activities and does a good share of studies on public works, food-related programs, and CCTs.

Forty-two percent of the projects with safety net components were mapped to the Social Protection sector board, corresponding to 54 percent of the total spending on safety net activities. The rest of the projects are scattered through a large number of other sectors, indicating that safety nets are used, appropriately, in a wide range of policy reforms or tools to improve equity in sector-specific ways. For analytic work, the punch line that many sectors are active in safety nets is similar. The Human Development Network is responsible for 45 percent of the analytic work produced on safety nets, of which 94% is done by the Social Protection sector. PREM is responsible for another 40 percent of the analytic work, presumably because it carries out most of the public expenditure reviews, poverty assessments, and poverty reduction strategy assessment exercises in which safety

nets commonly figure as a theme. This would seem to indicate good mainstreaming of the topic, which is also reflected by the increasing treatment of Social Protection in country assistance strategies (Nsour, 2007).

The SSN portfolio has a good track record of credible impact evaluations of some of the main interventions – especially conditional cash transfers and public works programs. Of the CCT programs in 12 countries in this portfolio, credible evaluations are available or planned for 10 and results to date are largely positive.<sup>3</sup> Impact evaluations and beneficiary assessments of public works programs are available for only five of the seventeen countries where the Bank supports this type of intervention, but these account for more than 80 percent of the public works portfolio (of US\$760 million), when the amount of allocation for public works in those five countries is considered. Again these are largely positive.

Our assessment of the current trends, country needs and other factors with respect to SSNs is that in the future there will be an active portfolio. The portfolio may be more balanced regionally. We would expect the substance of the portfolio to focus on several areas identified in this report:

- work on implementing safety nets in the low income countries of South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa;
- lending for CCTs in additional countries;
- further work throughout the portfolio, especially in middle income countries, on institutional issues – targeting, decentralization, improved service delivery, etc.;
- policy issues throughout the portfolio, particularly how safety nets fit in the poverty reduction and social policies of each country.

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<sup>3</sup> The remaining program is in Guatemala, where there is a small secondary scholarship program coded to safety nets in the context of a much larger education program.





# **1. Introduction**

## **A. OBJECTIVES**

In 2007, Bank management called for a review of the implementation of the Social Protection Strategy (World Bank 2001). To support this assessment, HDNSP carried out an inventory of World Bank lending and analytic work for social safety nets during FY2002 to FY2007. In addition, HDNSP reviewed outputs of SP activities reported in implementation completion reports (ICRs) for projects that had closed during this time period.

This paper presents a summary of the World Bank's lending and knowledge activities in social safety nets (SSN), and includes analysis by region, type of intervention involved, sector and financing instrument. It describes briefly how the strategy for SSNs has evolved over the years and presents some key results that were achieved. This information is presented so that those interested may have a broad overview of the Bank's work in safety nets.

Please note that this paper does not attempt to explain fully Bank policy or know-how on safety nets. Such detailed explanation is found in the safety net primer materials and the safety net website which are ongoing public sources of information (see [www.worldbank.org/safetynets](http://www.worldbank.org/safetynets)) and a forthcoming book "*From Protection to Promotion: the Design and Implementation of Effective Safety Nets*", Grosh, del Ninno, Tesliuc, Ouerghi, Milazzo and Weigand.

## **B. DEFINITIONS OF KEY TERMS**

Conceptually, Social Safety Nets may be defined as non-contributory transfer programs targeted in some manner to the poor and those vulnerable to poverty and shocks. The terms welfare (especially in the United States), and social assistance (especially in Europe) are often used to mean the same concept. In the Bank's internal coding system, individual task team leaders assign codes to their projects. Sometimes they depart from the conceptual definition presented here. Thus, in the inventory that follows, we use a somewhat broader set of categories than this definition implies. Micro-finance, for example, does not meet the definition, but a few of the operations that provide microfinance were motivated to help households confront shocks and are therefore coded as safety nets and included in the analysis. Some training programs were also included under the same reasoning.

Table 1 shows the common types of safety net interventions, cash, non-cash and other interventions and their sub-categories (see Annex 1 Details on Methodology, for more details on the categories of SSN activities).

**Table 1: Types of Social Safety Net Interventions**

Cash	Conditional cash transfer programs (CCTs)
	Social Assistance / income support programs
	Family / Child Allowance
	Non-contributory pensions
	Disability benefits
Non-cash	Food transfers
	Basic Transfers: including in-kind transitional safety net assistance (TSN), to cover the basic needs of ex-combatants; provision of ‘starter packs’ (including fertilizers, tools, etc)
	Education related: school vouchers, scholarships, fee waivers
	Training for beneficiaries: mainly vocational and skills training
	Health related: fee waivers and exemptions for health care services
	Energy subsidies
	Housing: support for housing improvement, rent subsidies, housing assistance <sup>4</sup>
Others	Public Works
	Micro-credit / income generation opportunities
	Technical Assistance <sup>5</sup>
	Others activities <sup>6</sup>

The first group, *cash programs*, includes programs that provide transfers in cash whether means-tested (need-based income support programs) or categorical, as in child allowances, non-contributory pensions for the elderly and disability benefits. It also includes conditional cash transfers (CCTs) which are an increasingly popular instrument of social assistance. CCTs provide cash transfers to poor families conditional upon certain behavior, such as ensuring that the children regularly attend school and receive adequate preventive health care. CCTs aim at reducing poverty in the short term through cash transfers and promote investments in human capital that encourage the use of education and health facilities.

The *non-cash category* includes food-based programs (e.g., school feeding, maternal-child supplements, and food rations), training opportunities for beneficiaries (vocational and skill training), interventions to lower the cost to access health and education facilities (fee waivers), and price subsidies for energy or housing.

<sup>4</sup> Through housing assistance the Bank finances housing reconstruction or rehabilitation of destroyed or damaged houses in areas hit by a natural disaster (such as in areas recently affected by the earthquake in Pakistan or the Tsunami in South Asia).

<sup>5</sup> The TA components include such things as: i) institutional development and support to strengthen the institutional capacity of key government agencies to improve the administration, coverage and targeting of the social safety-net for the poor. Includes training programs aimed at upgrading of skills of officials and government staff involved in SN interventions and ii) Providing support to social sector reforms, involving SN-related activities of a system of impact and performance evaluations and public monitoring of the main social sector programs, etc.

<sup>6</sup> This category includes: employment services, job creation, employment programs for youth at risk; social services; compensation fund for farmers; HIV awareness and counseling; etc.

The third set of interventions, *other*, consists of public works, micro-credit and other income generation activities. Public works (or workfare) is the most important SSN intervention within this category. Public works typically provides low skills employment opportunities (i.e. construction or rehabilitation of much needed public infrastructures) to the poor who are willing to work for a low wage payment in cash or in-kind. There are also micro credit programs and other activities, such as the support to initiate small scale activities that facilitate access to income earning opportunities.

In addition to lending to support the costs of the transfers themselves, the Bank supports SSNs through technical assistance (TA). TA is aimed at strengthening the capacity of government agencies involved in the implementation of SSNs. It may support the improvement of the targeting system, the development of operational manuals, the establishment or enhancement of MIS (monitoring information system) as well as the monitoring and evaluation system.

### **C. HOW BANK THINKING HAS EVOLVED**

Safety nets help redistribute income to the poorest and most vulnerable with an immediate impact on poverty and inequality. They also contribute to social risk management<sup>7</sup>, thus playing a productive role in economies.

In particular, SSNs play a productive role in:

- *enabling households to make better investments in their futures.* In this role, safety nets basically act to remedy credit market failures, allowing households to take up investment opportunities that they would otherwise miss – both in the human capital of their children, and in the livelihoods of the earners.
- *helping households manage risk.* At minimum safety net programs help households facing hard times avoid irreversible losses, allowing them to maintain the household and business assets their livelihoods are based on, and allowing them to adequately nourish and school their children. At best they can provide an insurance element that allows households to make choices about livelihoods that yield higher earnings. It thus both protects and promotes independence.
- *allowing societies to make choices that support efficiency and growth.* Safety nets are supportive of good policy in varying degrees of directness. Most direct is that a good social assistance program can replace inefficient redistributive elements in other programs. Less direct, but still widely recognized, is that safety nets have a role to play in helping governments adopt or sustain sound macro, trade and other policies. Also, safety nets can mitigate the negative effects that high inequality has on the development of sound institutions.

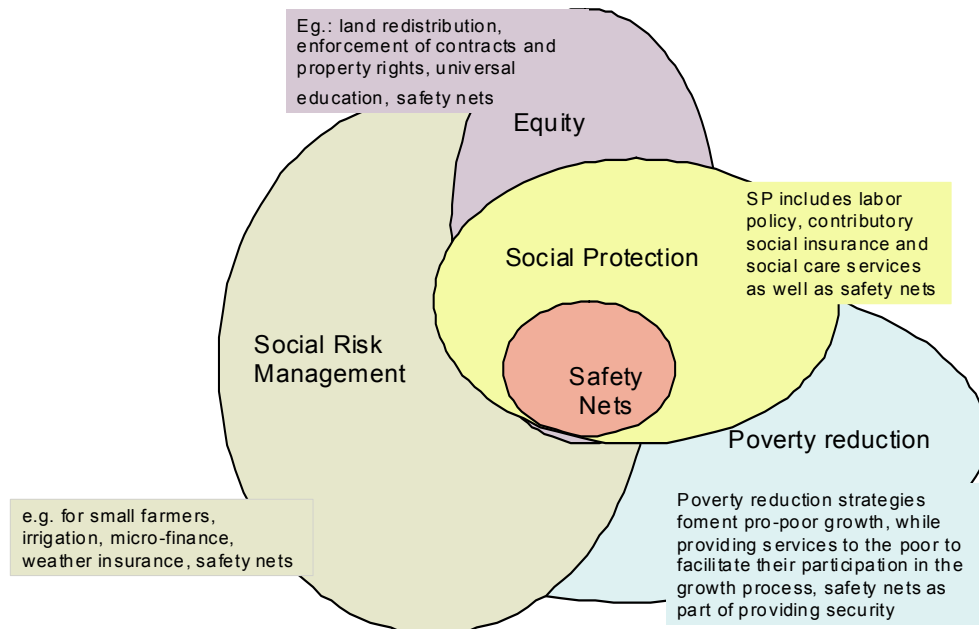
Safety nets fit into the wider array of policies involved in poverty reduction and risk management and social protection (Figure 1). Safety nets are part, but not the whole of

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<sup>7</sup> Social risk management refers to how society manages risks, a conceptual framework introduced by Holzmann and Jorgensen in 2001.

each, and poverty reduction and risk management strategies overlap substantially but not entirely. Safety nets are not the only or even the principal tool for achieving any of the ends they serve, yet they can make a very important contribution. When situations are most dire, they can help save lives. When situations are less dire and programs especially good, they can save or help build livelihoods.

**Figure 1. How Safety Nets fit into the Bank's Broad Development Strategy**



The productive role of safety nets is more newly recognized. In contrast the redistributive role has been recognized for many years. The shift in understanding has helped paved the way to increased work on safety nets for the long run and not just in time of crisis, the spread of programs (especially CCT programs) in middle income countries and increased interest in safety nets in low income countries.

Since the Bank's engagement is often now about long run social policy and not just immediate and temporary programs, the issues encompass not just the choice of programs but many issues of how to implement and perfect their targeting and administrative systems. Almost all safety net projects overseen by the SP sector board contain elements to strengthen these. The best targeting systems in Bank client countries that worked with the Bank on SSNs (e.g. Romania, Brazil) have achieved levels of accuracy similar to those in the US and UK. This demonstrates the potential for improvement in other client countries where a fifth of programs with targeting instruments that can yield good results were still producing regressive outcomes as recently as 2004. ECA for example, has lent specifically for social protection administration capacity in a number of countries including Ukraine, Armenia, Georgia, Croatia and Serbia. LCR also carried out a special review of control and accountability mechanisms in Bank-financed CCT programs to identify areas for institutional strengthening (World Bank 2007d).

Many countries, especially middle income countries are improving permanent safety nets, often using CCT programs as the instrument of choice. These programs transfer cash to poor families on the condition that the families ensure that the children regularly attend school and receive prescribed standards for preventive health care. From only three countries with such programs a decade ago, two dozen now have full-scale programs or pilots, and as many more are in the process of considering them. The early programs had ‘gold-standard’ experimental design evaluations, showing effective targeting, impacts on poverty and inequality commensurate with the (varied) transfer size; largely positive impacts on school enrollment and use of health services; more muted but often positive impacts on educational and health status (see the section on results).

The Bank has been actively involved in this agenda: lending to 16 countries so far, with several other countries in the pipeline<sup>8</sup>; doing country-specific AAA, study tours, or evaluations, for at least a dozen others. The Bank has convened three biennial international conferences for program officials and their counterparts. The most recent conference in Istanbul, June 2006 drew together about 375 delegates from 40 countries and a dozen donor agencies and still more via the webcast.

For low-income countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, there has been a substantially increased dialogue on safety nets. More than a dozen African countries are either piloting or considering cash transfer programs. Social funds have recently been experimenting with innovative community-based approaches in delivering safety net services in low income countries. For example, the use of community institutions for implementing cash transfers is being piloted in Tanzania, Nigeria, Uganda and Sierra Leone, and the use of community targeting and participatory methods in public works programs is being piloted in Malawi, Uganda and Tanzania.

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<sup>8</sup> This count includes programs that were not included in our inventory of SSN projects either because they were mapped to a sector board other than SP and didn’t have 54 code, or that had a very small CCT component. It also includes a CCT in Panama for FY08.

## 2. Methodology

### A. HOW THE BANK ACCOUNTS FOR SSN LENDING-CODING

Since December 2001, project task team leaders have assigned thematic codes to projects. The team leader may use up to five codes for each project. Thematic Code 54 “Social Safety Nets” is meant to capture safety net activities. The guidance note for coding defines Thematic Code 54 as “*Activities intended to provide social assistance (i.e., in-kind or cash assistance to poor and vulnerable individuals or families, including those to help cope with consequences of economic or other shocks). It includes: benefits in-cash to vulnerable groups; benefits in-kind to vulnerable groups; subsidies for goods to vulnerable groups; subsidies for services to vulnerable groups; workfare programs; other risk coping activities.*”

**Data source.** Business Warehouse, an in-house World Bank database provided the list that forms the universe of projects<sup>9</sup>. To supplement the information available from Business Warehouse documents for 180 projects were examined. The review of project documents was based primarily on project appraisal or information documents. When those were not available, completion reports or other relevant documents available were used. All 145 projects identified as containing safety nets were included in the analysis<sup>10</sup> (see Annex 1 for further details on the methodology).

### B. HOW THE BANK ACCOUNTS FOR SSN ANALYTIC WORK<sup>11</sup>

The goal of this exercise was to capture the full scope of World Bank analytic work on SSNs. Official economic and sector work (ESW) tasks<sup>12</sup> were counted, encompassing both diagnostic reports<sup>13</sup>, such as poverty assessments (POR), Risk and Vulnerability

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<sup>9</sup> The list was pulled out from Business Warehouse on August, 6<sup>th</sup> 2007.

<sup>10</sup> A sensitivity analysis was also carried out, repeating the analysis for only the 93 projects officially coded as theme 54, ‘safety nets’ (over the period FY02-06). The qualitative results on mix by region, type of intervention, diversity in actors, etc. are quite robust. Moreover, the size of the portfolio changes little. The SSN components in the 23 projects not originally coded to safety nets comprise about 9 percent of the portfolio by dollar volume.

<sup>11</sup> The World Bank undertakes a range of knowledge activities intended for different purposes and external audiences. Collectively, these are known as Analytic and Advisory Activities (AAA) and include the following product lines: Economic and Sector Work (ESW), Technical Assistance Non-Lending (TA), Donor and Aid Coordination (DA), Research Services (RF) (which includes the Policy Research Working Paper Series), World Development Report (WD), and Impact Evaluation (IE). In this paper, for analytic work we mean AAA excluding Non lending TA, and DA.

<sup>12</sup> “To qualify as an ESW, an activity must: (i) involve original analytic effort (defined as work that has new added value, e.g., new information, methodology, or conclusions/recommendations, as opposed to being a replication of existing work or ideas); (ii) be undertaken with the intent of influencing an external client’s policies and programs, and; (iii) be “owned” by a specific Bank unit, i.e., the output must represent the views of the Bank (rather than attribution to individual authors – be they Bank staff or consultants)” (OPCS website).

<sup>13</sup> “ESW reports can be divided into two main categories: diagnostic reports (both core and other diagnostic reports) underpin the Bank's dialogue with clients and provide upstream analysis for lending; and advisory

Assessments (SOP), Public Expenditure Review (PER), Development Policy Review (DPR); and advisory reports such as general economy studies (MAC), other social protection studies (SPS), other poverty studies (POS), and other health studies (HLT). Such reports would not deal exclusively with SSN programs but may provide an extensive diagnosis of different aspects (poverty status, government spending, reforms agenda, etc.) of a country (or region). Also included in the search were working or discussion papers (World Bank numbered series), as well as other studies carried out within the Bank, for instance, books, World Development Reports, and PRSP-related reports dealing with safety nets.

**Data sources.** To identify the safety net-related analytic work we used several search strategies:

- Business Warehouse provided a list of all Bank-generated official ESWs with theme 54 ‘Safety Nets’<sup>14</sup>;
- We included Bank-produced documents from thematic bibliographies on various safety net programs pulled together by the safety nets team for other purposes. These mostly include working papers, discussion papers, World Bank journal articles, etc.;
- Information from an inventory of documents that outline safety net expenditures as part of a public expenditure review study<sup>15</sup>;
- A keyword search for safety nets on Imagebank under the “Publication and Research” and “Analytic and Advisory Work” search field to incorporate items not already captured by the above sources<sup>16</sup>.

At the end of this exercise<sup>17</sup>, an inventory including a total of 315 documents which addressed at least one type of SSN program or SSN related issue was produced. Still there are probably some errors of exclusion of items that were not catalogued in the official system nor published in a publicly available series. The authors of this document have personally peer reviewed a few such items and presume that there are many more such items.

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reports provide advice to clients on specialized topics.” See the OPCS Delivery Management Unit website for details on ESWs report types, coding practice, and more posted at: <http://intranet.worldbank.org/WBSITE/INTRANET/UNITS/INTOPCS/INTDELIVERYMGMT/0..contentMDK:20280084~menuPK:444002~pagePK:64137152~piPK:64136883~theSitePK:388672,00.html>

<sup>14</sup> The list was pulled out from Business Warehouse (BW) based on whether the Social Safety Nets code (54) occurred against an ESW in BW on August, 6<sup>th</sup> 2007. The listed documents should be available from Imagebank but most of them are not. So, we contacted the units/authors that managed them to get copies. Twentyfive of the 150 listed items did not result in a paper of the sort we could include in the inventory. We did achieve a document or explanatory contact with all 150 of the listed items. Part of the documents we got (9 ESWs) are confidential and are not displayed in the inventory (Annex 2), even if they were included in the analysis.

<sup>15</sup> Posted at: [http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPERGUIDE/Resources/551579-1146581904088/AllRegions\\_SocialSpendingGDP.xls](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPERGUIDE/Resources/551579-1146581904088/AllRegions_SocialSpendingGDP.xls)

<sup>16</sup> As a result of this search, we got a list of over than 200 publications. We examined each relevant document adding up a small fraction to the total number of documents (since there was a large overlap with what already included in the inventory).

<sup>17</sup> Taking into account all data sources, we screened a wide range of analytic work not coded to theme 54 (at least 200 more than those included in the final inventory).



### 3. Review of SSN Portfolio 2002-2007

#### A. OVERALL PORTFOLIO

During FY2002-07 safety nets appear in 145 projects (see Table 2). The total value of these projects is US\$13.4 billion, of which 25 percent are dedicated to Safety Net activities. The safety net portfolio is US\$ 3.4 billion (see Table 3). Nine percent of all World Bank projects include safety nets, though these are usually a small share of the overall loan. The safety net portfolio accounts for 2.6 percent of total World Bank lending.

**Table 2.** Number of projects with Safety Net components, by region and fiscal year, FY02-07

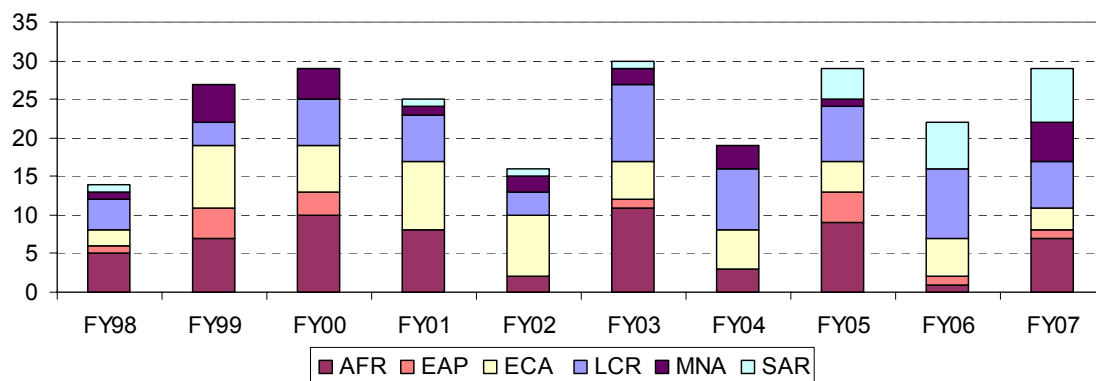
Region	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total
AFR	2	11	3	9	1	7	<b>33</b>
EAP	0	1	0	4	1	1	<b>7</b>
ECA	8	5	5	4	5	3	<b>30</b>
LCR	3	10	8	7	9	6	<b>43</b>
MNA	2	2	3	1	0	5	<b>13</b>
SAR	1	1	0	4	6	7	<b>19</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>145</b>

**Table 3.** Lending Commitments for Safety Nets, by region and fiscal year (in US\$ million), FY02-07

Region	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total
AFR	58.9	123.3	39.7	112.4	5.5	93.3	<b>433.2</b>
EAP	0.0	55.0	0.0	61.6	64.0	8.0	<b>188.6</b>
ECA	136.4	91.9	24.8	88.6	102.3	10.1	<b>454.0</b>
LCR	63.0	857.5	311.1	176.6	207.9	120.9	<b>1736.9</b>
MNA	4.4	6.8	17.0	24.0	0.0	18.8	<b>70.9</b>
SAR	30.2	39.2	0.0	96.5	158.5	192.7	<b>517.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>293.0</b>	<b>1173.7</b>	<b>392.5</b>	<b>559.6</b>	<b>538.2</b>	<b>443.7</b>	<b>3400.7</b>

It is possible to extend the analysis back to 1998 by drawing on an inventory done before the current coding scheme was put into place (Amde, 2003). The prior inventory was constructed from a project document search through key words related to safety nets. This search resulted in a count of 95 projects from FY98-01. Then, as now, few projects were devoted solely to safety nets. However, the previous inventory did not assign a dollar value to the components or the activities within them. Thus, the historical analysis is based only on the number of projects. The current social risk management strategy - which shows that safety nets not only play a redistributive but an important role in the risk management strategy - was published in 1999, a year in which there was also increased lending necessitated by the East Asian financial crisis. Thus, 1998 may serve as a reasonable base year for historical comparison. Though there is wide variation, the general trend is an increase in SSN projects. The Latin America, Africa, and Europe and Central Asia Regions generally have the highest number of SSN projects. Moreover, SAR is recently experiencing a substantial increase in the number of projects involving SSN activities (Figure 2).

**Figure 2. Number of Projects Involving SSNs, by Region and Fiscal Year (out of 240 projects), FY98-07.**



**Figure 3. SSN Portfolio, FY02-07**  
(in \$ million and as a share of the total loan amounts)

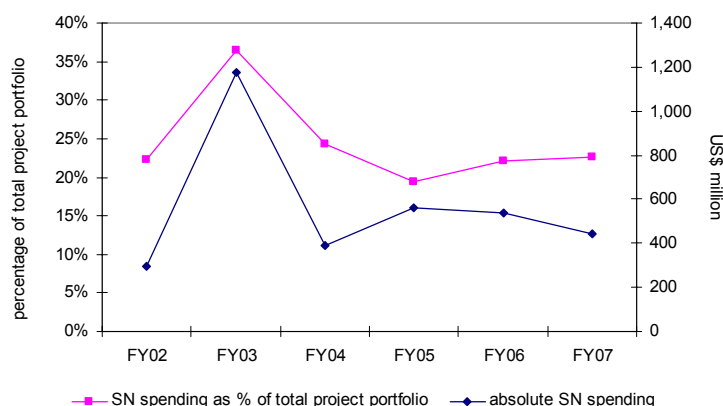


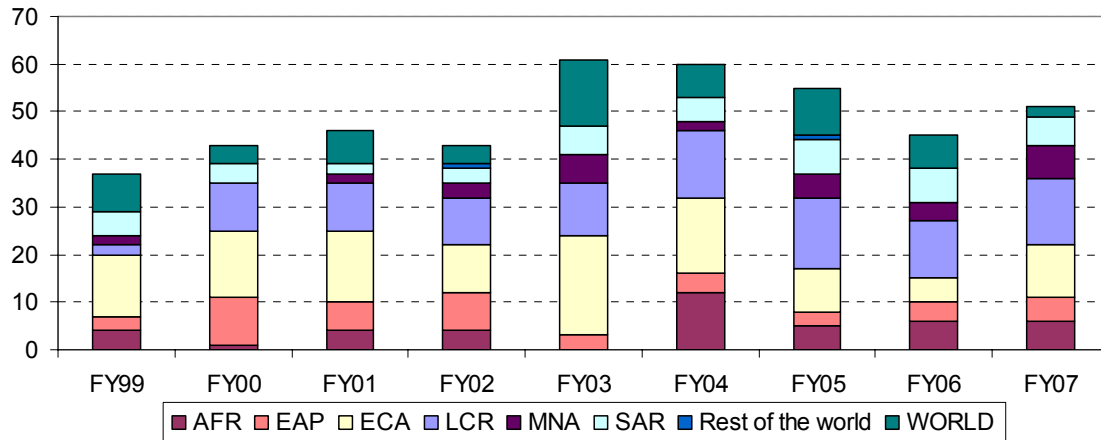
Figure 3 reflects the impact of high dollar value loans on the variability of SSN shares. In FY03, for example, large loans to Argentina's *Jefes de Hogar*<sup>18</sup> program (\$600 million for the program itself, and additional \$120 million to improve monitoring and transparency of *Jefes* as the social component of a separate 'Economic and Social Transition Structural Adjustment Loan Project'), in response to the Argentine financial crisis, resulted in a portfolio size nearly double the average for the other years. Although the quantitative analysis presented here does not extend back so far, there was a similar spike in FY99 around the East Asian financial crisis with large safety net loans to Indonesia, Korea, and Thailand<sup>19</sup>.

<sup>18</sup> The *Jefes de Hogar* (Heads of Household) Program is the workfare part of a social safety net launched by Argentina in April 2002 to alleviate the impact of rising unemployment due to the worsening economic crisis.

<sup>19</sup> The World Bank provided a series of Structural Adjustment Loans in response to the East Asian economic crisis. These programs largely addressed financial sector reforms, corporate restructuring, privatization programs, and liberalization. In order to ameliorate the direct poverty impact of the crisis on the poorest, they also included other components, such as 'strengthening of the social safety nets' in Korea (as part of one of the several SALs provided over FY98-99, with a recurrent value of \$2 billion); support of existing SN programs (such as public works, health card scheme, training programs) in Thailand (as part of

Figure 4 shows greater analytic effort focusing on SSN during FY03-07 than during FY99-02. Two factors may account for this increase in activity: the timing of the financial crises, and the release of the Social Protection strategy paper in 2001. Analytic work was carried out to support countries in crisis and there was additional effort to do country-specific diagnostic work using the new social protection strategic framework.

**Figure 4. Analytic Products Dealing with SSN, by Region and Fiscal Year FY99-07  
(out of 441 documents)**



One area where the treatment of safety nets has unambiguously increased is in Country Assistance Strategies (CAS). Nsour (2007) analyzed the frequency and depth of SP themes in a sample of 18 ‘strategic’ CASs in FY05/06 and in the preceding CAS for each of these countries. There were clear increases both in the number of countries covering safety nets and in the depth of their treatment. The results were especially marked in the diagnosis of country needs with smaller but positive increases also in the lending and analytic work proposed. In the more recent cycle of country assistance strategies, safety nets were considered in some way in 17 of 18 CASs reviewed.

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the Social Investment project of the total value of \$300 million); and the Indonesia’s Social Safety Net Adjustment (total value of \$600 million) for the improvement of the targeting and monitoring of the existing SN, among the other components.

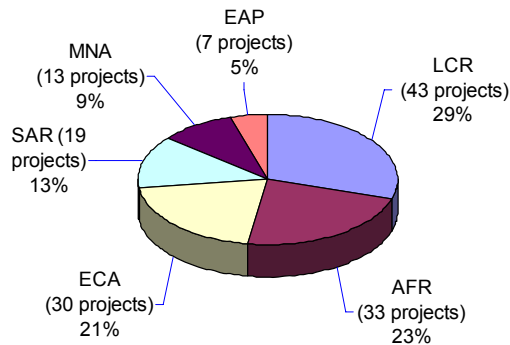
## B. DISTRIBUTION OF SAFETY NET LENDING AND ANALYTICAL WORK BY REGION

Sixty-eight<sup>20</sup> countries have loans that involve safety nets, half of these have more than one loan. Colombia and Pakistan have the highest number of loans involving safety nets at seven.<sup>21</sup> The average number of loans per country is 2.1.

In 2002-2007, the region with the largest number of World Bank lending activities involving safety net interventions is LCR (43 projects, or 29 percent of the number of safety nets projects in the inventory), followed by AFR (33 projects), ECA (30 projects), SAR (19 projects), MNA, and EAP with only a few projects each (Figure 5a). LCR also claims the highest share of lending of the SSN portfolio by dollar value, and by a wide margin (51 percent), followed by SAR (15 percent), ECA (13 percent), AFR and EAP (Figure 5b).

**Figure 5. Projects Involving SSNs, by Region**  
(share of a total of 145 projects, and a SSN portfolio of US\$ 3.4 billion), FY02-07.

### 5.a. Number of projects



### 5.b. Amount of allocation (US\$ million)

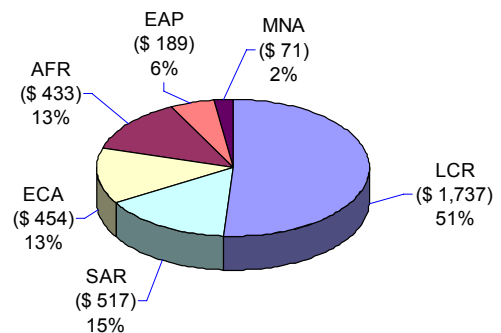
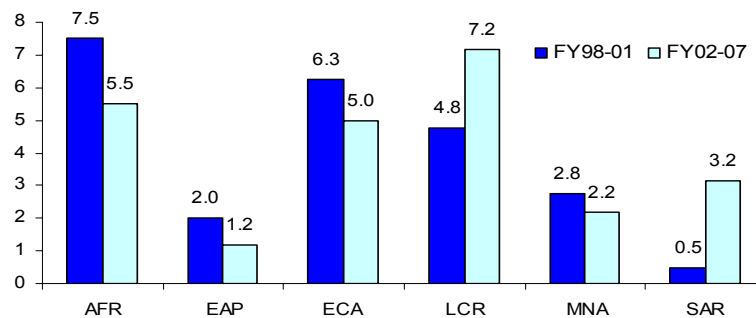


Figure 6 shows that Latin America became dominant in the portfolio in the second part of the study period (FY02-07). LCR experienced a large increase (by 50 percent) in its share of total SSN projects when comparing the average number of projects per year by region between the early or late inventories. Though South Asia has had a small share of the portfolio over the period, the average number of projects per year has increased considerably from the earlier periods from 0.5 to 3.2. These SAR programs, while providing support to government SP interventions, were mainly geared toward housing reconstruction and emergency assistance following recent natural disasters (Pakistan earthquake in 2006; and South Asian tsunami in 2005).

<sup>20</sup> Including one multi-country operation in West Africa, the “Africa Emergency Locust Project”.

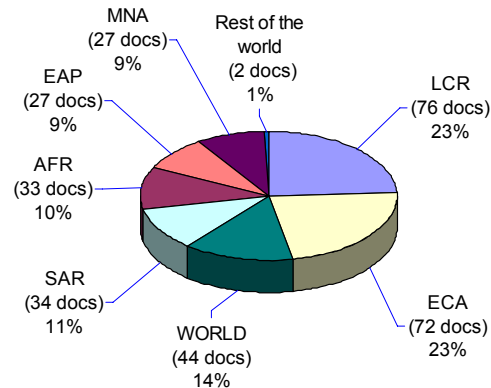
<sup>21</sup> The corresponding total loan amounts (counting the SN portion of the loan) are US\$ 231 and US\$ 261, for Colombia and Pakistan, respectively.

**Figure 6. Average Number of Projects Per Year, (FY98-01 and FY02-07)  
by Region (out of 240 projects).**



The regional pattern of analytic work is somewhat similar to that for lending – with LCR the most active region. The differentials are, however, somewhat smaller with MNA, and EAP comparatively more active in analytic work than in lending (by dollar amount) (Figure 7). ECA carries a heavier weight in analytic work than in lending. This emphasis on analytic work may reflect the fact that it has been more important to achieve greater efficiency and equity of ECA’s already high level of spending on SP than to borrow additional funds for SP. Conversely, the relatively large and increasing lending commitments for SAR are not reflected by a similar pattern in the analytic effort, which remains low in comparative terms.

**Figure 7. Number of Analytic Products Dealing with SSNs, by Region , FY02-07.**

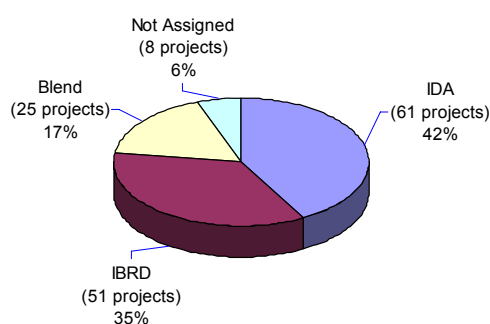


## C. DISTRIBUTION OF SAFETY NET LENDING AND ANALYTICAL WORK BY COUNTRY INCOME LEVEL

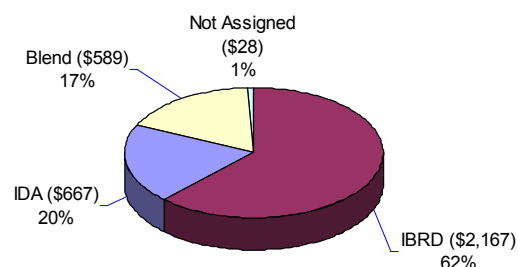
There is a common perception that only high or middle income countries can afford social protection. The social risk management framework takes the opposite position, showing that risk management can be especially important for poor people and for poor countries. We therefore examine the portfolio by level of country income, using the IDA/IBRD threshold used World Bank analysis<sup>22</sup>. Figure 8a shows that the number of projects containing SSN is about evenly split between IDA (61 projects) and IBRD (51 projects) countries. Figure 8b shows, however, that IBRD eligible countries receive 62 percent of the lending by dollar amount for SSN activities. This is about the same as the share of the overall Bank portfolio across all themes, where 58 percent of lending is to IBRD countries.

**Figure 8. Projects Involving SSNs, by Country Eligibility, FY02-07.**

### 8.a. Number of projects

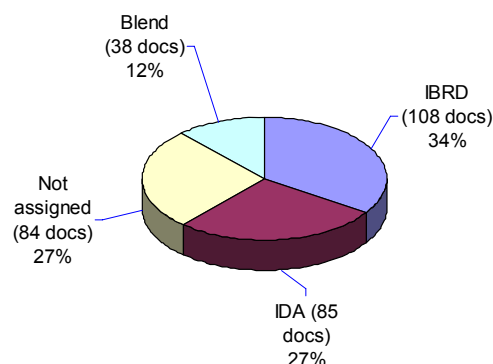


### 8.b. Amount of allocation (US\$ million)



**Figure 9. Number of Analytic Products Dealing with SSNs, by Country Eligibility, FY02-07**

For analytic work, the largest share of products dealing with SSNs focused on IBRD countries (34 percent), while a relatively smaller share analyzed SSNs in IDA countries (27 percent) (Figure 9). The category ‘not assigned’ is large in the analytic category because many of the products analyze multiple countries that include both IDA and IBRD countries.



<sup>22</sup> The definition of lending category from the World Bank website: “[IDA](#) countries are those that had a per capita income in 2005 of less than \$1,025 and lack the financial ability to borrow from [IBRD](#). IDA loans are deeply concessional—interest-free loans and grants for programs aimed at boosting economic growth and improving living conditions. IBRD loans are non-concessional. [Blend](#) countries are eligible for IDA loans because of their low per capita incomes but are also eligible for IBRD loans because they are financially creditworthy.”

## D. DISTRIBUTION OF SAFETY NET LENDING AND ANALYTICAL WORK BY LENDING INSTRUMENTS—INVESTMENT AND POLICY

Figure 10 illustrates the regional distribution of SSN projects and their dollar value for both investment and policy-based loans. Seventy percent of the projects approved over the period FY02-07 are investment loans which represent 62 percent of the total spending on SSN activities, the remainder are policy-based or ‘adjustment’ operations. The average adjustment loan is larger in lending amount than the average investment loan with the exception of lending in LCR and AFR.

**Figure 10. Projects Involving SSN Activities, by Lending Instrument and Region, FY 02-07**

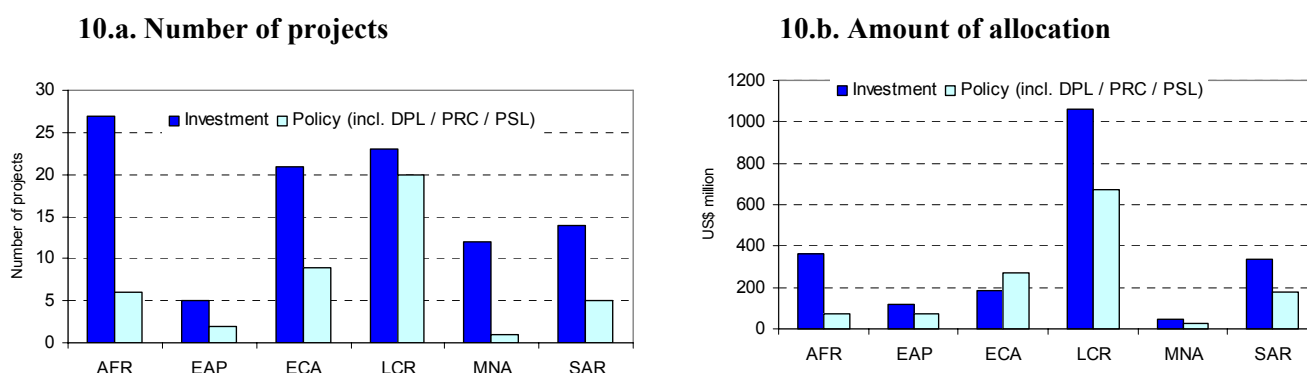
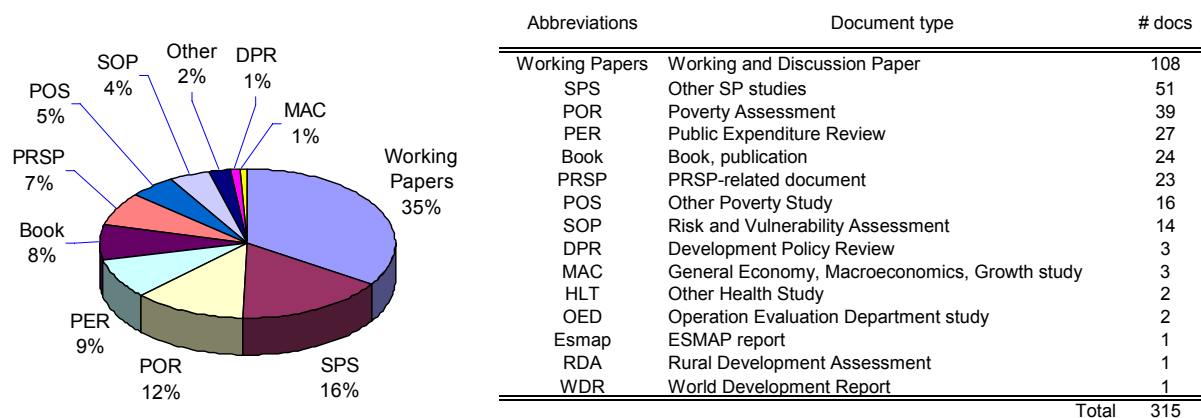


Figure 11 shows the many types of analytic work on safety nets. The largest category is working papers, which, together with the book category, add to 43 percent of the whole and show an effort to disseminate beyond the country most directly concerned so that others may learn from their experience – the ‘knowledge bank’ side of the World Bank. Safety net issues seem quite well represented in cross-sector or due diligence work, with public expenditure reviews, poverty reduction strategy work and poverty assessments accounting for 28 percent of safety nets analytics (also see Appendix 3 for a breakdown of types of analytic work, by fiscal year and Region).

In addition to supporting safety nets through lending and analytic work, the World Bank is active in capacity building via training. Most of this is supplied by the World Bank Institute or the Social Protection unit in the network anchor, most often working together on training events. These groups have sponsored about 20,000 training days over the last two fiscal years (FY05 and FY06) in events that either deal solely with safety nets or include significant treatment of safety nets within a broader social protection setting. Most of these events were aimed at a joint audience of Bank staff and external participants and often times even specifically at Bank-client teams in order to use the training to leverage policy action most effectively.

**Figure 11. Types of Analytical Products Dealing with SSNs, FY02-07  
(share of 315 documents)**



## **E. DISTRIBUTION OF SAFETY NET LENDING AND ANALYTICAL WORK BY SECTOR BOARD**

Despite some recent developments, in the World Bank organizational chart during the periods FY02-07 there were 17 sectors, three or four sectors grouped into each of six operational networks.<sup>23</sup> The group of managers from across the Bank within a sector is referred to as a sector board. The sector board has certain responsibilities for oversight of the tasks mapped to that sector via sector and thematic codes, including quality assurance. Also the central units responsible for much of the knowledge management and training done by the World Bank get input on their work program from the sector board.

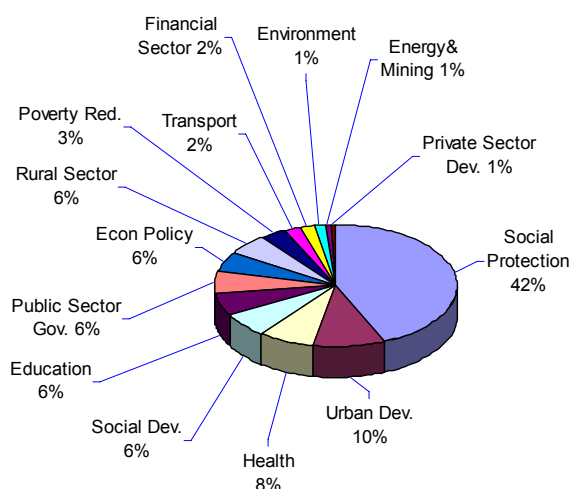
Forty-two percent of the projects with safety net components were mapped to the Social Protection sector board, corresponding to 54 percent of the total spending on safety net activities (Figure 12a and 12b). The rest of the projects are scattered over a large number of other sectors, indicating that safety nets are used, as would be expected, in a wide range of policy reforms or tools to improve equity in sector-specific ways. For instance, the Urban Development sector board approved 10 percent of the projects (corresponding to 11 percent of the allocation) involving at least one safety net component (mostly disaster relief assistance). Box 1 illustrates some of the many projects containing safety nets handled outside the social protection sector.

<sup>23</sup> The networks and the sectors they cover are as follows. Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development (ESSD) Network covering Environment, Rural Sector and Social Development; Human Development (HD) covering Education, Health Nutrition & Population, Social Protection; Poverty Reduction and Economic Management (PREM) Network, covering Economic Policy, Gender & Development, Poverty Reduction, Public Sector Governance; Infrastructure (INF) network, covering Energy & Mining, Urban Development, Water Supply and Sanitation, Transport, Global Info and Com. Technology; Financial Sector (FS) network; and Private Sector Development (PSDN) network. In 2006, the "Sustainable Development Network" was created, merging together environment, social development units and the infrastructure and energy units.

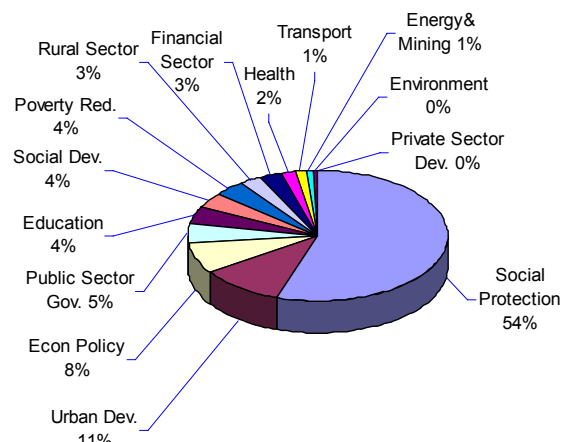


**Figure 12. Projects Involving SSN Activities, by Sector Board of Approval, FY02-07**

**12.a. Number of projects**



**12.b. Amount of allocation (US\$ million)**



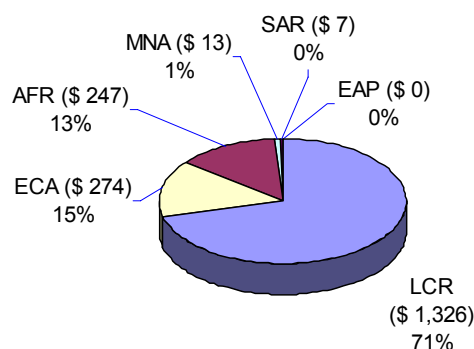
It is interesting to examine how the loans that are not mapped to the SP board differ from those that do. First, the share of the total loan amount mapped to safety nets is smaller for projects mapped to a sector board other than SP (19.6 percent versus 33.5 percent for projects mapped to SP). Second, the regional mix is quite different. Within loans mapped to SP, the LAC region dominates, with nearly three quarters of safety nets lending (Figure 13). For loans not mapped to SP, it has only less than a third of the total. It is also very interesting to note that lending for SSN in SAR and EAP is almost exclusively supported through projects approved by sector boards other than social protection<sup>24</sup> (Figure 13). Third, the types of safety net activities do vary somewhat by sector (Figure 14). For example, within the category of cash transfers, the bulk of CCT activities are mapped through the SP board, but the bulk of non-conditional income support is mapped through PREM. Within the non-cash category, SP board mapped projects include training, whereas those mapped to infrastructure contain housing. The SP board approved most of the public works projects. TA is supported in loans mapped both to SP and to PREM.

<sup>24</sup> In SAR, two of the three largest projects were mapped to the Urban Development sector (India: Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project, and 'Pakistan Earthquake ERC), and one to the Poverty Reduction sector (Second Poverty Reduction Support Credit Project (PRSC II). In EAP, the largest projects were the in Indonesia: the Second Development Policy Loan, which was mapped to Economic Policy sector, and the Kecamatan Development Projects, mapped to Social Development.

**Figure 13. Regional Allocation of the Projects Mapped to the Social Protection Sector Board versus other Sector Boards, FY02-07**

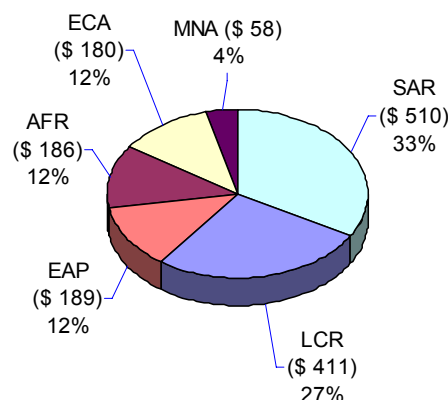
**13.a. SP Board**

(63 projects worth US\$ 1,866 million)

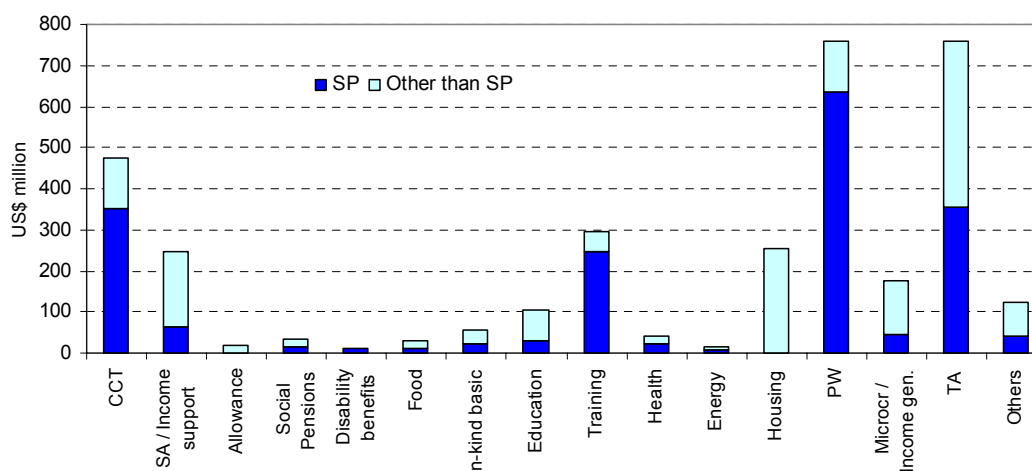


**13.b. Other than SP Board**

(82 projects worth US\$ 1,534 million)



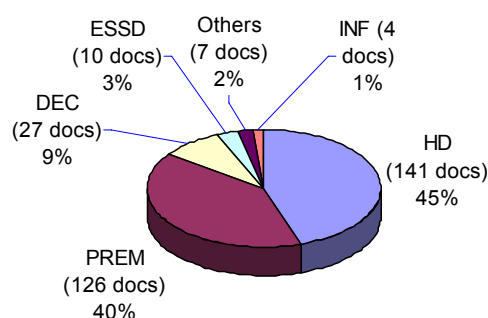
**Figure 14. Types of SSN Activities in WB Projects Approved by the Social Protection Sector Board versus Other Sector Boards, FY02-07.**



For analytic work, it is also true that many networks - and, within them, sectors - are active in safety nets. The Human Development Network (HDN) is responsible for 45 percent of the analytic work produced on safety nets (Figure 15), of which 94 percent is done by the Social Protection sector (the remaining analytic products within HD network are done by the education and health sectors). PREM<sup>25</sup> is responsible for another 40 percent of the analytic work, presumably because it carries out most of the public expenditure reviews, poverty assessments, and poverty reduction strategy assessment exercises in which safety nets commonly figure as a theme. This distribution would seem to indicate good mainstreaming of the topic.

<sup>25</sup> The categorization can be done well only at the network as opposed to the sector level.

**Figure 15. Number of Analytical Products Dealing with SSNs, by WB Network and VP, FY02-07.**



### **Box 1: Selected projects containing safety nets, from sectors other than Social Protection**

#### **HD network**

##### **Health**

Burundi, '*Multi-Sectoral HIV/AIDS & Orphans APL*', (\$36 million, 22% to SSNs)

Providing orphans with scholarships for primary education and vocational training; strengthening the economic and nutritional well being of families that care for orphans through investments to supplement nutrition (such as gardening) and income-generating activities; and providing training for the informal job market to older adolescent orphans.

##### **Education**

Bangladesh, '*Female Secondary School Assistance II*', (\$120.9 million, 25% to SSNs)

Increasing access and retention of female students in secondary education. It provides stipends conditional on school attendance and attainment of a certain level test scores, and tuition assistance to all eligible girls in 119 rural upazilas of Bangladesh.

#### **Infrastructure network**

##### **Urban Development**

Yemen, '*Third Public Works Project*' (\$45 million, 29% to SN)

The Project would be similar to the PWP-2 consisting of about 800 subprojects (targeted mainly at the rural population) for the rehabilitation and/or extension of infrastructure works throughout the 20 governorates of Yemen.

India, '*Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project*', (\$465 million, 17% to SSNs)

Reparation and reconstruction of existing houses, construction of new houses and the necessary related services and community infrastructure such as access roads, internal roads, water supply, latrines, storm drains, electrification, rain water harvesting structure as necessary, and limited community infrastructure facilities such as community halls, nursery schools, primary schools, etc.; resettlement of the families affected by the Project; provision of transit shelter as needed and upgrading of services in temporary shelter sites.

##### **Transport**

Afghanistan, '*National Emergency Employment Program for Rural Access*' (\$39.2, no thematic allocation to SSNs)

Creation of productive, self-targeting, emergency employment opportunities in maintenance and rehabilitation of the rural access infrastructures using appropriate labor-intensive methods. It also finances technical assistance services to build capacity of JPMU to implement and manage the NEEP.

##### **Energy & Mining**

Romania, '*Mine Closure, Environment & Socio-Economic Regeneration Project*' (\$120 million, 25% to SSNs)

Job creation activities in Mining Regions (including employment and incentives schemes, micro-credit, and employment services).

#### **PREM network**

##### **Public Sector Governance**

Guyana, 'Public Sector Technical Assistance Credit', (\$4.76 million, 14% to SSNs)

Improving the coverage, targeting and efficiency of social safety nets, institutional strengthening.

Ukraine, 'Development Policy Loan', (\$251.26 million, 13% to SSNs)

Broadening social inclusion by improving access and quality of social services, better targeting of social assistance programs, improving fiscal sustainability of the pension system, refining the system of local public finance and accountability, and helping to ensure that land reform benefits rural landholders.

#### **Economic Policy**

Senegal, 'First Poverty Reduction Support Credit' (\$30 million, 13% to SSNs)

Supporting the implementation of Senegal's Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), in particular health services, with a focus on improving financial and human resources management in the sector as well as accelerating the access to basic health services that have been identified as the most important factors for determining the performance of this sector.

#### **ESSD network**

#### **Rural Sector**

Zambia, 'Emergency Drought Recovery ERL', (\$ 50 million, 23% to SSNs)

Providing in-cash assistance through a public works program to vulnerable groups, as well as an agricultural input package delivered to vulnerable, but viable farmers.

#### **Social Development**

Indonesia, 'Kecamatan Development Project', (\$249.8 million, 22% to SSNs)

Providing block grants that communities allocate against proposals agreed in the Inter-Village Decision Forum; and supporting bottom-up planning in villages including training for social and technical village facilitators, village cross-visits, and village operational costs for planning and management. It also provides support to micro-finance institutions.

#### **Environment**

Africa, 'Emergency Locust Project', (\$59.5 million, 17% to SSNs)

Provision of 'starter packs' (seeds, fertilizers, tools) and animal feed to rural populations, and may also include job creation for those who have lost crops/income due to locust infestation. Such jobs will be created through existing community-driven development or social projects and could include small-scale local civil works.

The diversity of interventions and actors within the Bank poses challenges in knowledge management and quality assurance. Staff across many sectors must have basic knowledge of safety net policy and practice, and access to more detail on some parts of it when they need it. The safety net primer and associated website and the safety net thematic group are designed to help staff acquire this basic knowledge of safety nets. While not claiming that they rise to the challenge in all dimensions, the primer and website either treat in depth or provide links to other websites that provide good treatment of most of the interventions involved in the portfolio.<sup>26</sup> The thematic group has a membership that reaches far beyond the SP sector, indeed only 30 percent are from the Social Protection sector, 36 percent are from PREM, and the remaining third from the range of other sectors. These tools provide a good means of disseminating what is learned in SP operations to others, though probably more successfully to those in PREM, education and health, than say housing or energy. The structural challenges to capturing learning in the more 'far flung' sectors and bringing it back to SP are deeper but not new and partially addressed via the diversity in the thematic group and the comprehensive work in the safety nets primer.

<sup>26</sup> For more information on the safety nets primer and website, see [www.worldbank.org/safetynets](http://www.worldbank.org/safetynets)

## **F. DISTRIBUTION OF SAFETY NET LENDING AND ANALYTICAL WORK BY TYPES OF INTERVENTION**

The total lending portfolio for SSNs covers many different types of intervention. Non-cash assistance (for training, education, health, housing, and energy – see Box 2) dominates the portfolio in terms of the number of activities (see Figure 16a), but it is slightly smaller in terms of dollar value than cash programs. Conversely, there are relatively few public works projects, but there are some large ones (especially Argentina’s *Jefes* program) that make their total dollar value high. Figure 16b shows that, by dollar value, the portfolio is nearly evenly divided among a range of cash programs, various types of non-cash programs, public works and technical assistance, in that order, with much smaller amounts going to micro-finance, ‘other’ and food related projects<sup>27</sup>.

Despite their ubiquitous appearance in recent development writing, from serious evaluation literature to the popular press, the portfolio of conditional cash transfers is a rather small—just 6 percent by number of projects and 14 percent by dollar volume. Part of the reason for the lower measured shares is methodological.<sup>28</sup> If we look only at loans approved by the SP board, take those that have safety nets as a primary objective and count the full value of the loan, then CCTs constitute about 30 percent of the portfolio. Even this percentage may seem low compared to the perceived domination of CCTs in the portfolio. This is in part because there are a number of countries where we have engaged in AAA, but not lending (Mexico being a rather prominent example). Moreover, the first generation CCT programs are well documented and evaluated with one result being that discussions of aspects of safety nets not uniquely pertinent to CCTs such as targeting, evaluation, accountability mechanisms tend to be illustrated with examples from CCT programs. Thus they get more ‘airtime’ than their weight in the portfolio.

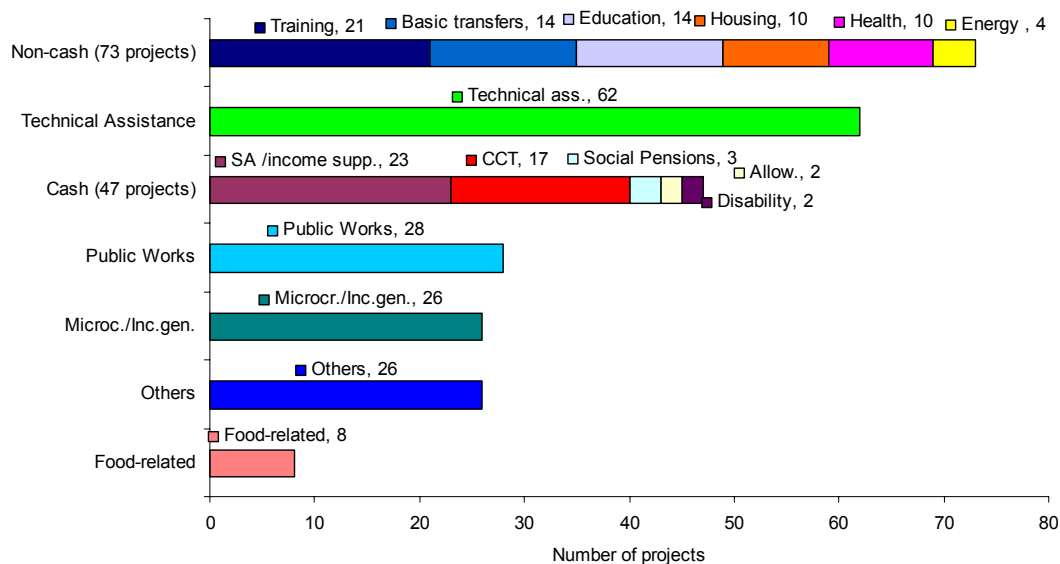
Detail by type of activity and region is presented in Appendix 1. Technical assistance is concentrated in ECA and LCR. Public works are found mostly in LCR and AFR, with the Africa region having a slightly higher number of projects, but again the large loan to Argentina’s *Jefes* program puts the bulk of the dollar portfolio of public works in LCR. The bulk of CCT programs is implemented in LCR (10 components out of a total of 17 CCT components), with SAR an increasingly active sector. In terms of lending amount, LCR accounts for 65 percent of the total amount committed to CCTs. Finally, the Bank’s interest in helping the people affected people in emergency situations in AFR with basic non-cash assistance is illustrated by the number of such activities financed in that region.

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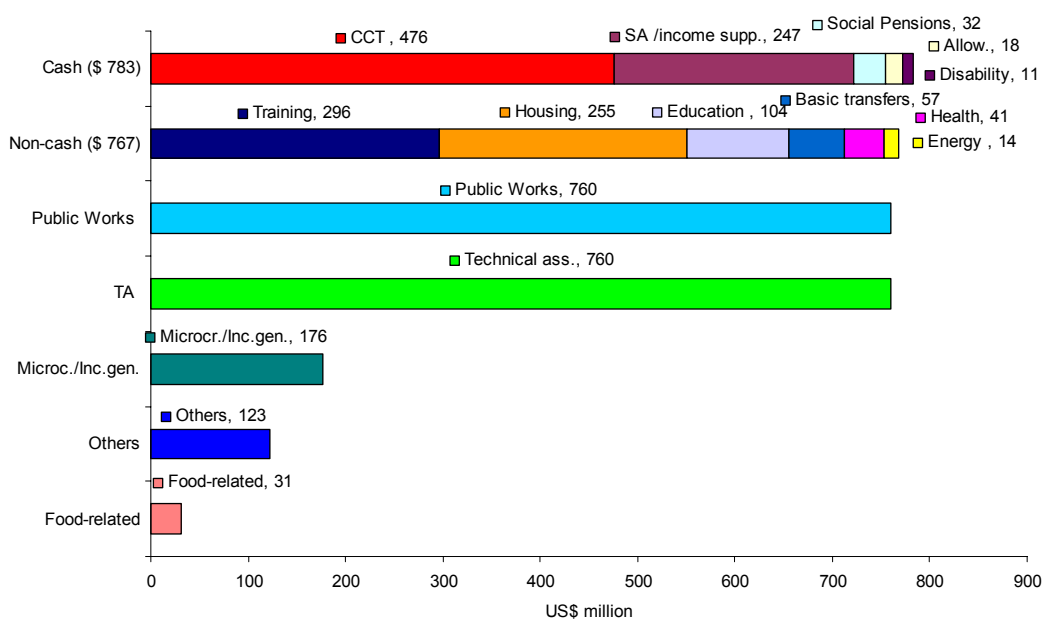
<sup>27</sup> This does not necessarily mean that total Bank lending for these things is low. Micro-credit for example would often be coded to theme 41, ‘Small and medium enterprise support’, or theme 75, ‘Rural markets’, which include support for microfinance institutions. Likewise, income generating activities are likely coded to theme 76, ‘Rural non-farm income generation’.

<sup>28</sup> This inventory was constructed from all loans Bank-wide, not just of loans approved by the Social Protection sector board, and the method pro-rates the share of the total project according to its multiple objectives and excludes CCT projects that are not coded to safety nets at all.

**Figure 16a. Types of SSNs Activities in WB projects (number of SSN activities, out of 270 SNs activities in 145 loans), FY02-07.**



**Figure 16b. Types of SSNs activities in WB projects (US\$ allocation), FY02-07.**



## **Box 2: Selected examples of non-cash benefits involved in Safety Net projects<sup>29</sup>**

### **Training**

Bosnia-Herzegovina, '*Employment Support 2 Project*', (\$12 million, 20% to SSNs)

Active labor market programs or employment assistance programs, including on the job training; skills enhancement training, support for self employment in agriculture, small businesses; job fair; business advisory services, etc..

Uganda, '*Uganda Social Action Fund*', (\$100 million, 20% to SSNs)

Supporting vulnerable groups through rehabilitation and expansion of training facilities to provide vocational skills; sponsorships for youths to undergo vocational/life skills training (masonry, carpentry, tailoring, blacksmiths, welding, etc.), provision of tool-kits upon their graduation to work on sub-projects, financing new and ongoing income generating activities, and provision of support services to female headed households and other disadvantaged groups.

### **Housing assistance**

Brazil, '*Programmatic Loan for Sustainable & Equitable Growth: Supporting Housing Sector Policy*' (\$502.52 million, 17% to SSNs)

Supporting the Government in its efforts to design and implement a unified federal housing subsidy system to address the affordability of housing solutions for the poor.

Sri Lanka, '*North East Housing Reconstruction Program*' (\$75 million, 14% to SSNs)

Financing housing reconstruction through the transfer of a cash grant to eligible beneficiaries. The pace of installments would be performance-based and the beneficiary would be allowed a period of four months to complete construction.

### **Energy / Utilities assistance**

Armenia, '*Urban Heating Project*', (\$15 million, 16% to SSNs)

Providing grants to the poorest households living in multi-apartment buildings enabling them to gain access to improved heating, this component will fund the investments necessary for the connection of gas, heat and hot water supply to the apartments of the poor.

### **Basic transfers**

Eritrea, '*Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration ERL*', (\$60 million, no thematic allocation to SSNs)

Reinsertion support including the provision of financial and/or assistance in kind to cover basic needs of ex-soldiers' families (transitional safety-nets) relative to the living standard of general population.

Zambia, '*Emergency Drought Recovery ERL*', (\$ 50 million, 23% to SSNs)

Providing in-cash assistance through a public works program to vulnerable groups, as well as an agricultural input package delivered to vulnerable, but viable farmers.

### **Education**

West Bank and Gaza, '*Emergency Services Support Project*', (\$20 million, no thematic allocation to SSNs)

Providing textbooks to all students in basic education.

### **Health (and Education)**

Madagascar, '*Emergency Economic Recovery Credit*', (\$50 million, 25% to SSNs)

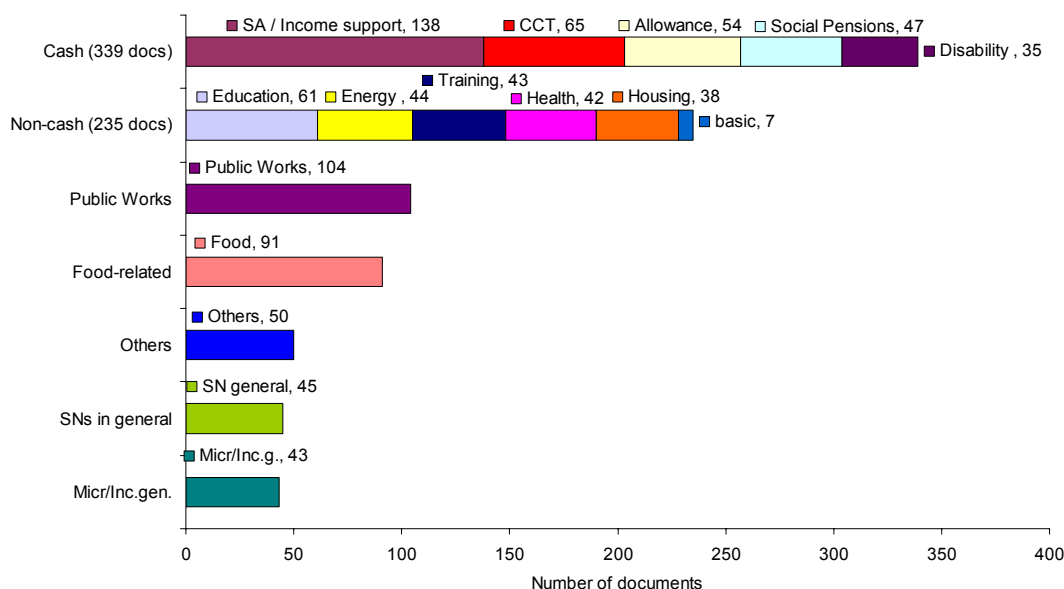
Financing part of the Government's priority recovery program to support the most vulnerable most affected by the crisis. This component consisted of: free access to social services; fee waiver for primary school; medical care and essential drugs free of charge; and public works.

Figure 17 shows that the most common theme in analytic work on safety nets is cash transfers (in all their various forms), with non-cash programs running second, and public works a distant third. In the regional breakdowns, ECA leads in analysis of cash transfers, child allowances, disability allowances and non-cash energy programs. LCR dominates work on CCT programs, but has a diverse portfolio. Africa and East Asia do little analysis on safety nets, though AFR does some work on public works and food

<sup>29</sup> Projects usually have many components, but only the specific safety net component (among those listed in the box) is mentioned here.

programs, while EAP focuses mostly on cash transfers as well as fee waivers for health and education. Finally, SAR leads the analysis of micro-credit and income generation activities and carries out a substantial share of studies on public works, food-related programs, and CCTs (See Appendix 2).

**Figure 17. Types of SSNs Activities in WB Analysis, FY02-07**  
(out of 901 SSN activities within the 315 analytic products)



## G. RESULTS

There are various ways to tell the story of the results of the portfolio. Unfortunately, as in other SP areas as well, global data on outcomes achieved is not available. Nevertheless, there is still a substantial inventory of country and project specific quantitative and qualitative data on outcomes and outputs that might reasonably be expected to lead to good development outcomes. That for which the attribution is most clear is to look at the outputs and outcomes presented in implementation completion reports (ICRs)<sup>30</sup>. Table 4 summarizes the results of ICRs for loans that closed during the period FY02-06<sup>31</sup>. This is a little older cohort of projects than the previous analysis of

<sup>30</sup> The Bank prepares an Implementation Completion Report for every project. This report is reviewed by the Independent Evaluation Group, which reports to the Bank Executive Board. This report includes an evaluation of project performance by the implementing agency and contains the results of stakeholder and beneficiary consultations.

<sup>31</sup> The review of Implementation Completion Reports (ICRs) is based on a list of ICRs for 53 projects mapped to SP sector board and others, with thematic code 54 (either primary or secondary), completed during FY02-06. The projects were reviewed by the SSNs thematic group (16 projects) and OPCS (37 projects).



the portfolio because it includes only those projects that closed in FY02-06, while the inventory contains many projects that are still active. This gives a flavor of what was accomplished. And here again, we see the diversity of the portfolio by type of intervention in the beneficiaries column. The number of activities in the institutional strengthening and legal framework is not surprising given the weight of technical assistance in the portfolio. The physical outputs are from the public works projects.

**Table 4. Summary of Outputs and Outcomes from 53 Operations with Theme 54  
—Social Safety Nets—Completed during FY02-06 (from the ICRs).**

Beneficiaries	Institutional strengthening	Legal framework/policy reform	Physical outputs
<p>27 projects directly benefited 23 million beneficiaries mostly through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CCT ( 2.3 million beneficiaries);</li> <li>• other cash interventions (1.9 million);</li> <li>• public works (4.8 million);</li> <li>• school feeding (1.6 million),</li> <li>• and health subsidy (9 million).</li> </ul> <p>Other interventions were the provision of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• training (3 million);</li> <li>• social care services (922,129)</li> <li>• agricultural inputs (195,650)</li> <li>• documentations (52,883),</li> <li>• disability devices (2,453).</li> </ul>	<p>33 projects supported institutional strengthening through (one or multiple) a range of interventions. For example,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 27 projects contributed to improve the monitoring and evaluation systems;</li> <li>• 15 projects supported the improvement of the targeting system;</li> <li>• 11 projects supported training of staff from various Ministries, officials, implementers, and contractors;</li> <li>• 10 projects supported the establishment or improvement of the MIS.</li> <li>• 8 projects supported the development of operational manuals;</li> <li>• 4 projects supported provided staff for implementation;</li> <li>• 4 projects organized 139 seminars and workshops;</li> </ul>	<p>13 projects supported changes in the legal framework through new legislation or decrees.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 operations contributed to build or rehabilitate (one or multiple) physical infrastructures. For example,</li> <li>• 7 projects contributed to construct or improve 8363.6 km of roads, and 46 rural roads;</li> <li>• 5 projects contributed to construction of 422 classrooms and 57 education facilities and rehabilitation of 903 schools;</li> <li>• 8 projects supported construction or rehabilitation of other infrastructures (1,028 facilities for disabled, dams, water pipeline etc..)</li> </ul>

The indicators tabulated in ICRs are, however, often indicators of process or output, not the indicators of ultimate impact. For that, beneficiary assessments or impact evaluations tell a fuller story, though the attribution to the Bank's action is much less clear. And impact evaluations are not available for every project, especially where the intervention was a minor part of the loan. Nonetheless, the SSN portfolio has a good track record of credible impact evaluations of some of the main interventions – especially conditional cash transfers and public works programs. Of the CCT programs in 12 countries in this portfolio, credible evaluations are available or planned for 10 and results to date are largely positive.<sup>32</sup> (The emergency program in West Bank-Gaza did not have

<sup>32</sup> The remaining program is in Guatemala, where there is a small secondary scholarship program coded to safety nets in the context of a much larger education program.

a plan for a scientific impact evaluation, and indeed circumstances have proved too difficult to even carry out the program as intended much less do a sound evaluation.)

Impact evaluations and beneficiary assessments of public works programs are available for only five of the seventeen countries where the Bank supports this type of intervention, but these account for more than 80 percent of the public works portfolio (of US\$760 million), when the amount of allocation for public works in those five countries is considered. Evaluations are done when the activity is central to the loan, as in the five cases with evaluation, and less likely when the activity is only a minor component.

Box 3 highlights some of the results from selected impact evaluations. Box 4 puts a more human face on some of the impacts of Bank-supported programs.

### **Box 3: Results from Selected Impact Evaluations of SSN programs**

- **Jamaica, *Programme of Advancement Through Health and Education (PATH) (CCT)***

The impact evaluation of PATH shows that the program has been successful at targeting its benefits to the poorest households. In particular, 58 percent of benefits were found to go to the poorest quintile of the population (Levy and Ohls 2007). PATH was successful in increasing education attendance and the use of preventive health care for children in PATH families. Levy and Ohls estimate that school attendance has increased by approximately 0.5 days per month and that health care visits for children 0-6 increased by approximately 38 percent as a result of PATH.

- **Cambodia, *Education Sector Support Project (ESSP) and impact evaluation for the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) Girls Scholarship program (CCTs)***

In Cambodia, the Bank funded the impact evaluation of the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) program (Filmer and Schady, 2006), which targets girls in 7th grade, the first year of lower secondary school. The program provides cash to families provided their daughter is enrolled in school, maintains a passing grade, and is absent without “good reason” fewer than 10 days in a year. Filmer and Schady (2006) estimate that program effects on enrollment are large—between 22 and 33 percentage points. The impact of the JFPR program appears to have been largest among girls who come from poorer households, have parents with less education, and live farther away from a secondary school. A follow-on Bank program, the ESSP scholarship program, was made available to boys as well as girls.

- **Argentina, *Programa Jefes de Hogar*<sup>33</sup> (Public Works program)**

In Argentina, in response to the deep social and economic crisis, the Government launched the Heads of Household Program (for a lending amount of US\$ 600 million, wholly devoted to SSN) and took it to scale very quickly: to 574,000 beneficiaries in May 2002 and to nearly 2 million beneficiaries in May 2003 (World Bank, 2007c). Lindert et al. 2007 show that the program had a good targeting performance, reaching 32 percent of the poorest 20 percent of the Argentine population. The impact evaluation (Galasso and Ravallion, 2004) estimated that an additional 10% of the beneficiaries would have fallen below the food poverty line without the program and that the transfer also compensated participants partially from income loss. They also estimated that program had a positive but relatively small impact of lowering the unemployment rate by 2.5 percentage points in late 2002.

- **Malawi, *Malawi Social Action Fund public works* (Public Works program)**

In Malawi, the national PWP under MASAF has been implemented since 1995. It has concentrated on construction of roads, but there is a gradual shift towards environmental related projects. The Beneficiary Assessment (Mvula et al. 2000) provides evidence that the MASAF-funded public works projects in the sixteen project sites considered have positive effects on the socio-economic status of households and the assets have enormous benefits to the community

<sup>33</sup> The Bank also actively supported the Government in strengthening the Program’s governance and accountability and to design and to implement the transition process of the program (though the Heads of Household Transition Project, for a lending amount of US\$ 115 million for the SSN fraction of the loan). The transition strategy (see Almeida and Galasso 2007 for the impact evaluation), which is currently under implementation, promotes self-employment for Jefes beneficiaries through a set of activities designed to strengthen their long term capacity to generate income.

and rural economies. The public works activities created new wage employment for 39.9 percent of the beneficiaries (who had not been employed 12 months prior to starting work in the MASAF) covered in the study. Among male beneficiaries and female beneficiaries new wage employment was created for 29.1 percent and 55.5 percent, respectively. Beneficiaries revealed that their participation in the MASAF-funded public works projects significantly improved their socio-economic status as reported by 70.9 percent of beneficiaries - 77.4 percent among female beneficiaries and 65.1 percent among male beneficiaries. Beneficiaries best described the changes in the quality of life by the reporting that they 'can afford basic necessities' (54.1 percent) or they are 'better off now' (50.6 percent). The number of meals taken by the household per day during this evaluation is higher compared with the findings in the baseline study. Finally, the study finds evidence that the nutrition status of the children covered during the present study was better than that for children covered during the baseline study (Zgovu, E. and P. Mvula, 1998). The more critical measures of nutrition (wasting and under-weightiness) showed fewer children were moderately and severely wasted and underweight. The gains in nutrition status, however, cannot be attributed to a single factor such as income from the safety net.

▪ **Armenia, *Poverty Family Benefit*** (cash transfer for which the Bank has provided technical assistance)

Prior to 1998, Armenia had a system of 26 categorically targeted cash and in-kind social assistance programs for individuals who met various criteria plus a large quasi-fiscal subsidy through electricity pricing. In 1998/99 a reform program transformed this into a single program targeted to poor families via a proxy means test. Prior to and following the policy reform, the Bank supported the government via AAA and policy based lending in 1997, 1998, 2001 and 2003 and a TA loan in 2004. This yielded a number of improvements in capacity – development of operations manuals, training for staff, improvements in the proxy means testing systems and cross-checking with other data bases, development of an appeals process, control of fraud and errors, etc. The suite of reforms nearly doubled the coverage of the program, (from 15 to 27 percent of the population), nearly tripled the share of the benefits going to the poorest quintile (from 16 to 43 percent) and increased the generosity of the benefit.

**Box 4. Selected stories about how a Bank SSN project has made a positive impact on an individual, family or local community**

▪ **Bangladesh, *Female Secondary School Assistance*** (CCT)

Selina was enrolled in Mirpur Girls High School in 1995, which is about 5 km from her home. She received a regular stipend while attending grades 6-10. She used a part of the stipend money to pay for her commute to school; she had to walk about 1.7 km to the Kamaichauri Police Box, from where she would catch a bus to the school. The commute was hard for Selina, but she knew that she had to maintain 75 percent attendance in school to continue getting the stipend, so she was seldom absent. Because of her regular attendance, she was able to improve her results every year; when she was first enrolled in grade 6 she was 72nd in her class, in grade 7 she was 6th, and in grade 8 she was 5th. In 2000, Selina passed the SSC exam in Humanities with a B average. According to Selina, although the amount of stipend is small, it played a crucial role in terms of enabling her to pursue education. "If I didn't get the stipend, then it would have been impossible for me to continue schooling," said Selina (Ahmed, 2004).

▪ **Brazil, *Bolsa Familia*** (CCT)

Dinalva Moura, a mother of three, has been part of Brazil's *Bolsa Familia* program. She says: "The Bolsa Familia helps me buy food—sometimes even fruit for the children. And they don't skip school, because they know the money depends on their going." (Speech on "An Inclusive & Sustainable Globalization". Robert B. Zoellick, President of the World Bank Group, The National Press Club, Washington D.C., October 10, 2007).

▪ **Colombia, *Familias en Acción*** (CCT)

Gloria Pedraza is a 36-year-old mother of six, who lives in Tolima, a municipality near Bogotá. She belongs to the poorest of the poor in Colombia. "Even though my husband is away, I have money for food," Pedraza stated, referring to the US\$52 dollar subsidy she receives from the government every month as a beneficiary of Familias en Acción. Thanks to these cash transfers, which are equivalent to US\$6 a month for each child enrolled in elementary school and US\$12 for secondary school (7th to 9th grade), close to a million children will be able to not only have an education, but also to eat properly (World Bank, 2002).

▪ **Turkey, *Social Risk Mitigation Project*** (CCT)

"I have five children; for three I receive education money. My daughter is in high school, the oldest boy is in the technical school and the younger boy is in the 6th grade. I have a baby of 18 months and another 6 years of age; I am not sure that I receive health support for them. I started getting the money in September 2004; received 4 payments so far: once 44 YTL and three times 106 YTL. When I receive the money I buy fruit juice for the children and give them pocket money. When I buy them clothing for the school, they change...they become happy. Sometimes we spend 2-3

YTL on the children, other times only 0, 25 YTL. They walk about 20 minutes to the school. Each child has a different problem.” (A mother from Southeastern Anatolia) (Kudat, 2006).

▪ **Ethiopia**, *Productive Safety Net Program* (Public Works program)

‘Before the safety net I tried to get all the kids in school doing casual labour but there were lots of gaps in their education. Now all three stay in school.’ (Widow, mother of 4)

‘Beneficiaries cease to sell their livestock during food deficit months due to PSNP’ (Livestock trader) (Wiseman, 2007)

▪ **Malawi**, *Masaf Public Works* (Public Works program)

“Although the wage was little (reportedly K200 per month) and delayed, the money greatly helped us to buy food (e.g. fish which we could not afford before) and other things. We bought shopped from the nearest trading centres at Thabwa, Chitakale, Chinakanaka and Mulanje Mission. Prices of commodities did not go up because of the MASAF wages but it was time they had to go up. Supply of goods and services did not change as a result of MASAF wages.” (Beneficiaries on the Thabwa-Roben Road)

“The construction of the road had eased communication problems which used to exist. For example, people had a lot of problems doing business, with the road it became easy for them to carry out their businesses.” (Non-beneficiaries on the Lunjika via Chasenga-M1 road)

“MASAF wages helped some people to buy fertilizer which enabled them to have increased food crop harvest.” (Non beneficiaries on the Bwengu-Katope road project) (Mvula et al., 2000).

Another way to think about the results of the Bank’s portfolio of lending and AAA is to look at it from the perspective of specific countries. Here we tell briefly the stories of safety net development in two countries, one with low income, one with middle income, both with a multi-year, multi-product engagement with the Bank.

### ***Ethiopia*** <sup>34</sup>

Ethiopia is a very poor country, with GDP per capita of about \$100, at least 7-8 million people chronically food insecure and more than half the children malnourished. Ethiopia has long experience of safety nets and has garnered significant donor funding, through a system of annual emergency appeals. By policy 80 percent of the emergency aid was dedicated to public works programs, but there were problems with the programs exacerbated by the aid arrangements. World Bank 2004 summarizes the problems as “food comes too late, the amount of food distributed is so diluted that each household receives too little to materially affect their welfare. In the case of works programs, the stop-start nature of programs prevents them having a sustained impact on the incomes of the poor; and the absence of counterpart funds and of integration with local capital plans means they often do not result in creation of lasting, productive assets.”

In 2005, the government launched the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) to overcome several of these problems. It established a single government program for donors’ aid to feed into and requested multi-annual pledges. Together these make it possible to develop permanent administrative capacity and adequate planning and integration of works into district development plans. Since aid is no longer delayed, works can take place in the dry season when construction is feasible. Moreover, 20

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<sup>34</sup> This section is condensed from the project appraisal document for the second World Bank loan in support of the PSNP (World Bank, 2006).

percent of funds are earmarked for non-labor inputs so the technical quality of works can be higher.

In 2006 the PSNP made about six rounds of payments to about 7.3 million beneficiaries. In aggregate terms, the PSNP public works are operating on a large scale, generating over 172 million person days of labor per year in 2006. Most of these works are focused on soil and water conservation activities, with associated voluntary community agreements on grazing restrictions. The works have been found to bring demonstrable benefits to farmers from the conservation of moisture, which not only leads to visibly improved plant growth close to the bunds, but also to an increase in ground water recharge such that dry springs have started to flow again and local stream flows have increased.

**Table 5. Sample of Public Works Supported in 2005 under the Ethiopia PSNP**

Soil Bund construction (Km.)	10,320	Fruit seedling production (No.)	7,900
Stone bund construction (Km.)	244,673	Nursery site establishment (No.)	48
Pond construction (No.)	759	Seedling planting (No.)	17,228,942
Pond maintenance (No.)	18,958	Rural road construction (Km.)	6,160
Spring development (No.)	310	Rural road maintenance (Km.)	4,887
Spring Maintenance (No.)	1,545	School class room construction (No.)	756
Hand dug well construction (No.)	407	Elementary school maintenance (No.)	80
Area Closure (Ha.)	39,450	Health post construction (No.)	342
Small scale irrigation canal (Km.)	3,467	Farmer training centre construction (No.)	121

The 2005 beneficiary survey (Devereux *et al.*, 2006) found that the PSNP has had a positive, significant effect on the well-being of beneficiaries, as calculated both through subjective and objective indicators of well-being. The survey found that three in five beneficiaries avoided having to sell assets to buy food in 2005. Ninety percent of households explained that this was a result of participation in the PSNP. Moreover, almost half the beneficiaries surveyed stated that they used healthcare facilities more in 2005/06 than in 2004/05 and 76 percent of these households credited the PSNP with this enhanced access. More than one third of households enrolled more of their children in school and 80 percent of this was attributed to participation in the PSNP.

From 2007 significant work has been started under the second phase of the program to further improve implementation capacity, and strengthen monitoring and evaluation as well as program governance, bringing systems to a level of functioning not previously possible with fragmented and temporary programs. Work is also beginning on a contingent grant mechanism to provide resources in the same districts to be able to accommodate *transient* food insecure households in response to periodic droughts. The mechanism will use a rainfall-based index utilizing 30 years of rainfall data in Ethiopia to trigger and scale additional funding, and is a key element in the strategy to stop people falling into destitution and chronic food-insecurity.

The Bank has provided critical support to the government in the implementation of the reform of the safety net system. First, much of the analytical work underpinning the

reforms was undertaken by the Bank in the form of a Public Expenditure Review and Risk and Vulnerability Assessment. Secondly, the Bank has supported the program with significant IDA resources. It has developed a large, three-phase APL program, now currently in the second phase of implementation, which has provided financing required both for transfers to beneficiaries as well as capacity building. The financing provided by IDA has been key in leveraging significant additional financing from other donors. There are currently seven other donor agencies also supporting the program. Finally, the Bank has played a significant role in donor coordination, managing a large multi-donor trust fund to harmonize donor technical assistance as well as additional trust funds for channeling donor program co-financing to the Government.

### ***Brazil***<sup>35</sup>

The Bolsa Família Program (BFP) was created in October 2003, through the merger of four pre-existing cash transfer programs in an effort to improve efficiency and coherence of the social safety net and to scale up assistance to provide universal coverage of Brazil's poor. The program provides transfers ranging from R\$15 to R\$95 (US\$7-45) per month to poor families. Like other CCTs, the BFP seeks to help (a) reduce current poverty and inequality, by providing a minimum level of income for extremely poor families; and (b) break the inter-generational transmission of poverty by conditioning these transfers on beneficiary compliance with human capital requirements (school attendance, vaccines, pre-natal visits). The BFP also seeks to help empower BFP beneficiaries by linking them to complementary services.

A combination of several factors makes the BFP particularly complex:

- 1 **Its size and speed of expansion.** With 11.1 million beneficiary families (about 46 million people), as of June 2006, the BFP is larger than the size of many nations and is the largest program of its kind. The program has expanded at an exponential rate since its inception in 2003 and is now sufficiently large that it has the potential to reach all of Brazil's poor.
- 2 **Its implementation in a decentralized institutional context.** Although managed at the federal level, many aspects of BFP implementation are carried out by Brazil's 5,564 municipalities. The BFP has developed numerous innovative mechanisms to promote incentives for quality implementation, many of which merit documentation for potential adaptation for other countries with decentralized federal structures.
- 3 **The fact that the BFP was created as a *reform* that integrated four pre-existing CCTs into a single program,** consolidating and inheriting their systems from four separate ministries.
- 4 **The promotion of the BFP as a “unifying” force for social policy in Brazil,** both vertically (unifying transfer programs across levels of government) and horizontally

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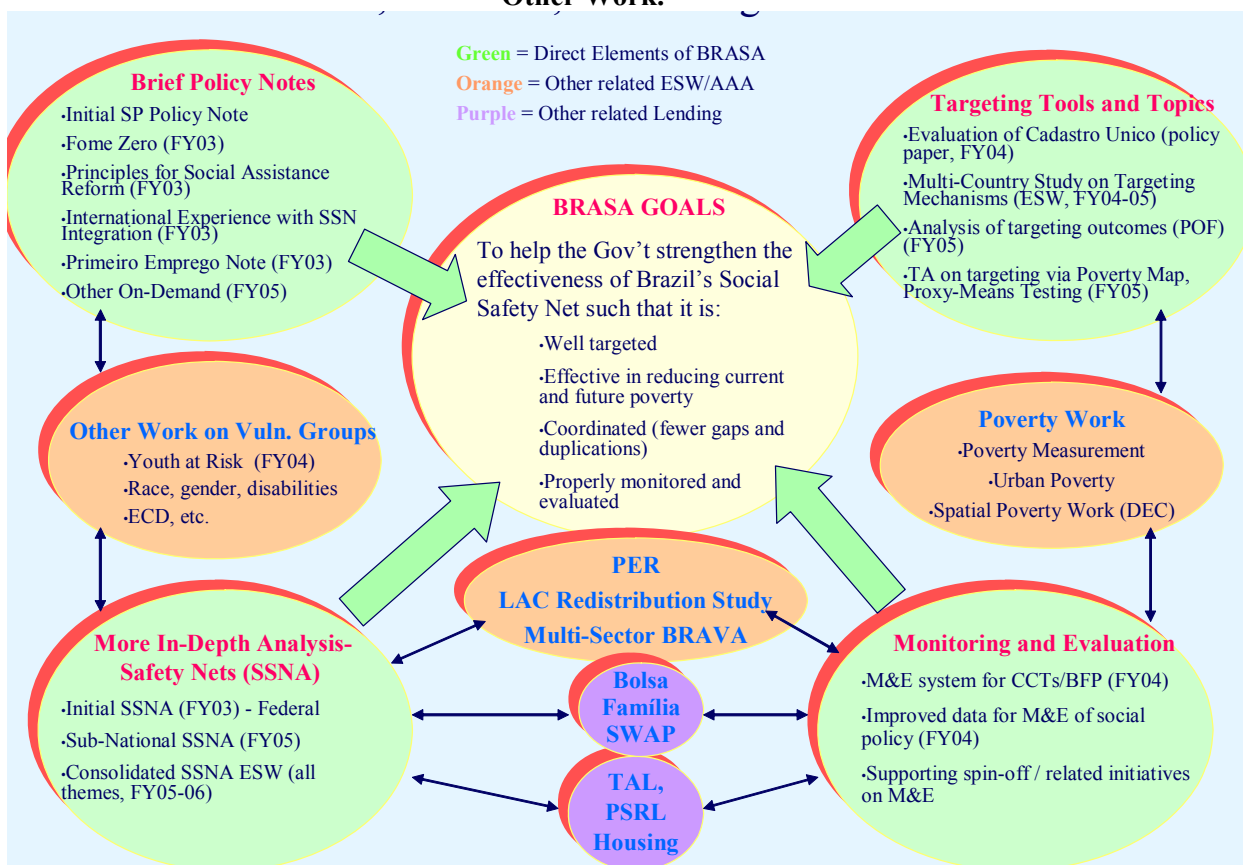
<sup>35</sup> This section is condensed from Lindert *et al.* 2007 and Lindert, 2006.

(linking the BFP with complementary actions and services at all levels of government).

To date, the BFP has achieved some important efficiency gains and is showing exceptional targeting results, with 73 percent of transfers going to the poorest quintile and 94 percent going to the poorest two quintiles. Furthermore, studies have shown that the BFP played a significant role in the recent reduction in income inequality, which in turn has been instrumental in reducing extreme poverty. Indeed, results of the annual household survey (PNAD 2004) show that the BFP accounted for a significant share (20-25 percent) of Brazil's recent (and impressive) reduction of inequality and 16 percent of the recent fall in extreme poverty. The quasi-experimental baseline suggests positive impacts of the BFP on adult labor supply and a possible reduction in child labor, which is consistent with the findings of other evaluations.

To support Brazil in the reform, expansion and consolidation of the Bolsa Familia Program and in other aspects of safety net policy, the Bank used a number of instruments. A multi-year, multi-product programmatic analytic and advisory program -- the Brazil Social Assistance program (or BRASA) -- was one of the central elements that underpinning the beginnings of the process. The work of BRASA was then reinforced with a large loan that provided support to the budget and to specific further capacity building on administrative themes. Further programmatic AAA on allied themes of evaluation and on labor (and its nexus with social assistance) and preparation of a second loan continues the work. Figure 18 illustrates the scope and inter-relations of the work.

**Figure 18. The BRASA Program: Results Agreement. Vision, Elements, and Linkages to Other Work.**



Source: Lindert, 2006.



## **4. Conclusions and Activities and Strategies for the Future**

In the social risk management framework, safety nets play a role in improving efficiency and growth as well as in the redistribution. The awareness of this role has greatly increased in recent years. As a result of the wider acknowledgement of the need for safety nets, the range and sophistication of work has greatly increased. The World Bank has engaged with 118 countries on safety net issues over the six years under review, providing lending in 68 countries, analytic products in 86 countries, training in 87 countries, and a combined package of all three services in 42 countries. In the earlier years, Bank SSN activity was mainly in support of reform programs and, then, usually in times of crisis. This activity has evolved into a portfolio with significant analytic work and lending in support of safety nets as long run parts of social policy.

One of the more intriguing aspects of this analysis is the diversity within the SSN portfolio, with respect to both the type of intervention supported and the range of sectors. Only 42 percent of projects with SSN components are mapped to the SP board and 54 percent by the dollar value. The breadth of use of safety nets is a recognition that safety nets are appropriate tools to improve equity in service delivery and to compensate losers in many kinds of reforms.

### **Future Activities and Strategies**

The broad array of activities in the SSN portfolio are driven by the thousands of decisions taken in the many countries concerned about safety net policy and the services the countries would like from the Bank in support of those policies, and how Bank management responds to those needs.

Our assessment of the current trends, country needs and other factors with respect to SSNs is that in the future there will be an active portfolio. The portfolio may be more balanced regionally because there is growing interest in safety nets in low-income countries generally in the world, which may help support more work in Africa. In South Asia, the Bank has been working very actively on AAA in the last couple of years and this may continue and translate into lending. In MENA there are some signals of interest in strengthening the role of cash transfers in the social protection system.

We would expect the substance of the portfolio to focus on several areas identified in this report:

- work on implementing safety nets in the low income countries of South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa;
- lending for CCTs in additional countries;
- further work throughout the portfolio, especially in middle income countries, on institutional issues – targeting, decentralization, improved service delivery, etc.; and
- policy issues throughout the portfolio, particularly how safety nets fit in the poverty reduction and social policies of each country.

**Increase in non-lending activities and partnerships.** We would expect to see a high share of non-lending activities relative to lending, because governments often prefer to finance safety nets from own or donor funds rather than taking on debt to support them (outside of times of crises). This shift to non-lending activities suggests there may be considerable scope for work with partners in providing collaborative programs to support safety net policy. A great deal of the work on safety nets has already been done with partners. We would expect joint work to grow. Countries are more often interested in the development of high quality permanent safety nets, not just those that are part of quick emergency programs. This makes donor collaboration both more feasible and more important. Moreover, a number of partner organizations are placing more emphasis on safety nets now than they did five or ten years ago.

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**Appendix 1.** Regional distribution of SSN activities in WB lending, by number of SNs activities and dollar amount of allocation, (out of 270 SNs activities involved in 145 projects, and a SN portfolio of US\$3.4 billion), FY02-07.

- Distribution of the SSN activities in WB projects, by type of activity and region, FY02-07.

Region	Cash					Food-related	Non-cash						Public Works	Microcredit / Income gen.	TA general	Others	Total
	CCT	SA / Income support	Allowance	Social Pensions	Disability benefits		In-kind basic	Education	Training	Health	Energy	Housing					
AFR	0	6	0	0	1	1	9	5	9	4	0	0	13	10	7	7	72
EAP	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	3	0	13
ECA	1	4	1	0	1	1	1	3	4	2	2	0	1	4	20	10	55
LCR	10	5	1	3	0	3	1	2	7	2	2	3	8	3	25	6	81
MNA	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	3	3	2	18
SAR	4	5	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	6	2	3	4	1	31
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>270</b>

- Distribution of the amount of allocation on SSN in WB projects (in US\$ million), by type of activity and region, FY02-07.

Region	Cash					Food-related	Non-cash						Public Works	Microcredit / Income gen.	TA general	Others	Total
	CCT	SA / Income support	Allowance	Social Pensions	Disability benefits		In-kind basic	Education	Training	Health	Energy	Housing					
AFR	0.00	36.30	0.00	0.00	4.08	2.33	44.30	39.24	32.47	18.04	0.00	0.00	152.97	36.82	48.78	17.88	433.2
EAP	4.8	50.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	7.7	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.3	58.6	0.0	188.6
ECA	60.0	41.6	0.3	0.0	7.4	5.0	0.5	9.6	16.5	9.1	6.2	0.0	5.0	20.3	205.1	67.4	454.0
LCR	309.9	49.1	17.3	32.1	0.0	8.7	0.5	18.6	246.8	3.9	8.1	86.9	532.1	22.7	371.7	28.5	1736.9
MNA	2.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	24.0	20.3	7.5	4.6	8.4	70.9
SAR	98.1	67.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	11.8	28.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	144.4	49.9	39.8	70.9	0.7	517.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>475.6</b>	<b>246.6</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>296.0</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>255.3</b>	<b>760.2</b>	<b>176.4</b>	<b>759.7</b>	<b>122.8</b>	<b>3400.7</b>

**Appendix 2.** Regional distribution of SSN activities in WB analytic products, by number of SSNs activities (out of 907 SSNs activities involved in 315 analytic works), FY02-07.

- Distribution of analytic work dealing with SSN, by type of activity and region, FY02-07.

Region	Cash					Food-related	Non-cash						Public Works	Microcredit / Income gen.	SN general	Others	Total
	CCT	SA / Income support	Allowance	Social Pensions	Disability benefits		In-kind basic	Education	Training	Health	Energy	Housing					
AFR	0	9	0	3	1	16	3	6	4	8	0	0	16	5	2	6	79
EAP	4	13	4	5	4	6	0	12	2	9	2	3	5	5	4	3	81
ECA	1	55	36	11	13	3	3	5	8	4	20	14	11	1	4	17	206
LCR	42	27	8	18	4	31	0	21	17	12	11	12	30	2	9	7	251
MNA	1	15	3	2	4	12	0	2	9	4	6	5	14	9	5	7	98
SAR	10	13	0	5	6	19	1	10	0	2	2	3	21	18	2	3	115
Rest of the world	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
World	7	5	3	3	3	4	0	5	3	3	3	1	7	3	18	7	75
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>907</b>

### Appendix 3. Types of Analytic products, by Region and fiscal year, FY02-07.

- Analytic work by document type and by region, FY02-07.

	ECA	LCR	World	SAR	AFR	EAP	MNA	Rest of the world	Total
Working Papers	11	30	36	9	10	9	1	2	<b>108</b>
SPS	12	13	1	7	2	6	10	0	<b>51</b>
POR	15	10	0	5	1	4	4	0	<b>39</b>
Book	8	4	6	2	1	1	2	0	<b>24</b>
SOP	3	2	0	0	7	2	0	0	<b>14</b>
POS	4	4	0	2	0	2	4	0	<b>16</b>
PER	13	8	0	1	1	1	3	0	<b>27</b>
PRSP	3	3	0	5	10	1	1	0	<b>23</b>
DPR	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	<b>3</b>
MAC	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	<b>3</b>
HLT	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	<b>2</b>
OED	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
Esmap	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
RDA	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
WDR	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>315</b>

- Analytic work by document type and by fiscal year, FY02-06.

	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total
Working Papers	12	24	22	24	15	11	<b>108</b>
SPS	8	8	5	4	8	18	<b>51</b>
POR	5	7	10	5	6	6	<b>39</b>
PER	4	7	4	8	2	2	<b>27</b>
Book	5	5	4	5	2	3	<b>24</b>
PRSP	4	2	7	1	4	5	<b>23</b>
POS	3	6	0	5	1	1	<b>16</b>
SOP	0	1	5	2	4	2	<b>14</b>
DPR	0	1	2	0	0	0	<b>3</b>
MAC	0	0	0	0	2	1	<b>3</b>
HLT	1	0	0	0	0	1	<b>2</b>
OED	0	0	1	1	0	0	<b>2</b>
Esmap	1	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
RDA	0	0	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
WDR	0	0	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>315</b>

#### Appendix 4. Selected CCT programs, by Thematic and Sectoral Allocation.

FY	Country & Project Title	Allocation to SSN (54)	Full Amount	All Themes applied to Project and % Thematic Allocation										All Sectors covered in project and % Sectoral Allocation									
				Thm 1	Thm 1 %	Thm 2	Thm 2 %	Thm 3	Thm 3 %	Thm 4	Thm 4 %	Thm 5	Thm 5 %	Sec1	Sec 1 %	Sec2	Sec 2 %	Sec3	Sec 3 %	Sec4	Sec 4 %	Sec5	Sec 5 %
2002	Jamaica, SSN Project	10.00	40.00	Safety Nets	25%	Child Health	25%	Education for all	25%	Social Risk Mitig.	25%	#	#	Other social services	73%	Central Govern. Admin.	27%	#	#	#	#	#	#
2002	Turkey, SRMP	100.00	500.00	Education for all	20%	Social Analysis & Monit.	20%	Labor Markets	20%	Safety Nets	20%	SMEs support	20%	Other social services	74%	Education Sector	12%	Health	6%	Central Govern. Admin.	4%	General Industry & Trade	4%
2003	Ecuador, Human Dev. Reform PSL	14.50	50.00	Public Expenditure	29%	Safety Nets	29%	Child Health	14%	Particip. & Civic Engag.	14%	Nutrition & Food security	14%	Other social services	40%	Education Sector	25%	Health	20%	Health insurance	8%	Compulsory Pension & Unempl. Insurance	7%
2004	Chile, SP Adj. Loan	58.00	200.00	Safety Nets	29%	Poverty Strategy	29%	Particip. & Civic Engag.	14%	Adminis. Reform	14%	Law Reform	14%	Other social services	75%	Central Govern. Admin.	10%	Education Sector	5%	Health	5%	Sub-nat gov. admin.	5%
2004	West Bank & Gaza, SSN Reform Project	2.90	10.00	Safety Nets	29%	Social Risk Mitig.	29%	Child Health	14%	Education for all	14%	Other pub sector gov.	14%	Other social services	90%	Central Govern. Admin.	10%	#	#	#	#	#	#
2004	Dominican Rep., Social Crisis SAL	13.00	100.00	Social Risk Mitig.	25%	Education for all	25%	Access to urban serv. & housing	24%	Safety Nets	13%	Child Health	13%	Other social services	50%	Health	30%	Central Govern. Admin.	15%	Education Sector	5%	#	#
2004	Brazil, Bolsa Familia	165.94	572.20	Safety Nets	29%	Vulner. Asses. & Monit.	29%	Poverty Strategy	28%	Adminis. Reform	14%	#	#	Other social services	97%	Central Govern. Admin.	2%	Sub-nat gov. admin.	1%	#	#	#	#
2005	Cambodia, Education Sector Support	4.76	28.00	Education for all	33%	Gender	17%	Indigenous people	17%	Safety Nets	17%	Decentralization	16%	Secondary Educ.	45%	Other social services	25%	Primary Education	14%	General Public admin.	9%	Tertiary education	7%
2005	Colombia, Labor reform and Social SAL	44.00	200.00	Labor Markets	23%	Safety Nets	22%	Other Social Protec.	22%	Education for all	22%	Educ. for knowledge econ.	11%	Health	40%	Primary Education	30%	Other social services	20%	Secondary Educ.	10%	#	#
2006	Colombia, SSN Project	25.06	86.40	Safety Nets	29%	Other Social Protec.	29%	Child Health	14%	Education for all	14%	Other pub sector gov.	14%	Other social services	100%	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
2006	Ecuador, BDH	13.80	60.00	Safety Nets	23%	Vulner. Asses. & Monit.	22%	Child Health	22%	Education for all	22%	Managing for Dev. Results	11%	Other social services	93%	Central Govern. Admin.	6%	Sub-nat gov. admin.	1%	#	#	#	#



## Annex 1: Details Of Methodology

### METHODOLOGY FOR COMPILING THE INVENTORY OF LENDING FOR SSN

In theory the official thematic codes should provide a simple basis for an exercise such as the inventory presented here. But in fact the system of coding is rather imprecise, suffering from possible errors of inclusion, exclusion, and assignment of percentage shares to each activity. These limitations present methodological and interpretational issues that are identified below.

We included all lending activities with thematic code 54 (Social Safety Nets). This yields 122 projects with non zero budgets. Some of the activities coded theme 54 are at the boundaries of safety nets, labor, finance, etc. We did not recode these but included a commensurately wide set of categories in the analysis of interventions, including for example, retraining, micro-credit or income generating schemes.

To identify possible errors of exclusion, we reviewed program documents for a number of operations not coded by their task teams as safety nets, and included such loans in the inventory if we judged them to have a safety net component. To guide this search for 'excluded' projects, we reviewed all projects approved by the Social Protection sector board during the period FY2002-2007, which did not have a theme 54 code. Among the 56 projects meeting these criteria, we identified 22 projects with at least one safety net component. Among the 22 projects so identified, 13 involve TA (exclusively or among the other components) for the strengthening of the SN system. Other projects include a public works program for the unemployed youths, demobilized soldiers and other vulnerable groups in Sierra Leone; a school feeding and emergency workfare program in West Bank and Gaza; etc. We also reviewed 31 projects with thematic code 56 "Other social protection and risk management" approved by sector boards other than Social Protection. Among them we identified only one project that contained safety net components (namely, a workfare program for rural areas in Afghanistan complemented by technical assistance services).

As a result of this exercise, we ended up with an inventory including a total of 145 [122+22+1] projects which have at least one safety net component for the period between FY02 and FY07.

We included in the analysis below all 145 projects that we identified as containing safety nets but have also done sensitivity analysis, repeating the analysis for only the 93 projects officially coded as theme 54 (over the period FY02-06), 'safety nets'. The qualitative results on mix by region, type of intervention, diversity in actors, etc. are quite robust. Moreover, the size of the portfolio changes little. The SSN components in the 23 projects not originally coded to safety nets comprise about 10 percent of the portfolio by dollar volume.

## CATEGORIES OF SSN COMPONENTS

It is important to know both whether a loan supports an activity that acts as a safety net, and what that activity is. In many projects the components related to safety net activities actually involve more than one type of SN intervention, thus adding up to 270 safety net activities within the 145 projects. The following classification has been used.

Cash	Conditional cash transfer programs (CCTs)
	Social Assistance / income support programs
	Family / Child Allowance
	Non-contributory pensions
	Disability benefits
Non-cash	Food transfers
	Basic Transfers: including in-kind transitional safety net assistance (TSN), to cover the basic needs of ex-combatants; provision of ‘starter packs’ (including fertilizers, tools, etc)
	Education related: school vouchers, scholarships, fee waivers
	Training for beneficiaries: mainly vocational and skills training
	Health related: fee waivers and exemptions for health care services
	Energy subsidies
	Housing: support for housing improvement, rent subsidies, housing assistance <sup>36</sup>
Others	Public Works
	Micro-credit / income generation opportunities
	Technical Assistance <sup>37</sup>
	Others activities <sup>38</sup>

## ASSIGNMENT OF MONETARY AMOUNTS TO PROJECT COMPONENTS

All but two of the projects with safety net components were assigned multiple codes. Thus to estimate a dollar value of the portfolio, some assignment of the share of the loan to be attributed to safety nets was needed. Business Warehouse does this imputation

<sup>36</sup> Through housing assistance the Bank finances housing reconstruction or rehabilitation of destroyed or damaged houses in areas hit by a natural disaster (such as in areas recently affected by the earthquake in Pakistan or the Tsunami in South Asia).

<sup>37</sup> The TA components include such things as: i) institutional development and support to strengthen the institutional capacity of key government agencies to improve the administration, coverage and targeting of the social safety-net for the poor. Includes training programs aimed at upgrading of skills of officials and government staff involved in SN interventions and ii) Providing support to social sector reforms, involving SN-related activities of a system of impact and performance evaluations and public monitoring of the main social sector programs, etc.

<sup>38</sup> This category includes: employment services, job creation, employment programs for youth at risk; social services; compensation fund for farmers; HIV awareness and counseling; etc.

based on the number and combination of codes assigned by the task team.<sup>39</sup> That information was not fully sufficient to our purpose for two reasons. First, it was not assigned for the 23 projects that we consider having safety net components but which were not so coded by their task teams. Second, in our analysis of which safety net activities are included in the portfolio, we disaggregated within the thematic code, assigning project shares within the multiple safety net activities involved in a single project.

We estimated the amount of the allocation to each activity using the following criteria:

1. When the task team assigned code 54 and there was only one safety net activity, then the share of the activity is the share of the theme in the full dollar value of the loan.
2. When the task team assigned code 54 and there were more than one safety net activities, then information from the project appraisal or other documents was used to assign shares to each activity, within the dollar value of share 54 in the loan.
3. In the few cases when task team assigned code 54 and there were more than one safety net activities, but it is not possible from the project documents to clearly assign the allocation to safety nets (e.g. there is no appraisal document or other detailed description of the components allocation and a cost breakdown is not available), we used whatever ancillary information was available to estimate an allocation.
4. When theme 54 wasn't assigned by the task team, then we proceed as above, using the share assigned to the other social protection codes (51, 55, 56, 87)<sup>40</sup> and allocating that, if needed, among multiple safety net activities.

The assignment of the dollar value to the component is important because, with three exceptions, the highest share that safety nets gets is 50 percent of the whole loan, the lowest is 2 percent, the average is 24 percent.

There are basically possible 3 cases:

*Loan wholly about one intervention and coded to safety nets.* For example the \$600 million loan to support Argentina's *Jefes de Hogar* program was coded 100 percent to safety nets. Within it we allocated 70 percent to public works and 30 percent to training. Interpretation is quite straightforward in this case.

*Loan covers multiple activities and codes are assigned to each.* This is the case of most of the loans included in the inventory. For instance, the Rwanda's 'Multi-Sectoral HIV/AIDS Project', which is part of a multi-country HIV/AIDS Program in Africa, aims at strengthening preventive measures so as to slow the spread of HIV/AIDS, and at

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<sup>39</sup> The algorithm ensures that all primary codes get the same weight as each other, all secondary codes get the same weight as each other, and all primary codes get double the weight of any secondary code. For example, if a project has one primary code and two secondary codes, they would be assigned 50, 25, and 25 percent of the value of the project, respectively. Similarly, the value of a project with two primary codes and two secondary codes would be allocated as 33, 33, 17 and 17 percent respectively across the codes.

<sup>40</sup> The Social Protection thematic codes are: Improving labor markets (theme 51); Social Safety Nets (theme 54); Vulnerability Assessment and Monitoring (theme 55); Other Social Protection and Risk Management (theme 56); Social Risk Mitigation (theme 87).

expanding support, and care for those infected. The project entails a wide range of activities, from strengthening the diagnosis, care and treatment of the disease, which includes the prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission, HIV voluntary testing and counseling services, to financial support<sup>41</sup> provided to orphans and vulnerable children (OVC), including training programs for community volunteers, counselors, and home-based care-givers. Accordingly, the project was coded to several themes, namely ‘HIV/AIDS’ and ‘Population and Reproductive Health’ 29 percent, and ‘Safety Nets’, ‘Participation and Civic Engagement’, and ‘Gender’, 14 percent.

*Loan wholly about one intervention but coded to multiple themes.* This is the case in many of the loans to support conditional cash transfers programs. Take, for example, the loan to Brazil in support of the *Bolsa Familia* conditional cash transfer program. The loan provides about \$550 million for the transfers themselves and about \$15 million for institutional strengthening for improvements in targeting, monitoring, evaluation, administration, experimentation with new systems, etc. Though the loan supports a single program, it is assigned four codes to reflect the multiple objectives of the program. Safety nets is listed first and accorded 29 percent of the whole, ‘vulnerability assessment and monitoring’ 29 percent; poverty strategy, analysis and monitoring, 28 percent; and administrative and civil service reform 14 percent.<sup>42</sup> That safety nets receive a minority share in coding of CCT programs is not uncommon, indeed 29 percent to safety nets is the highest share accorded in any of the loans in support of conditional cash transfer programs, though the ancillary codes used differ considerably, often including those for child health, education, gender, social risk management or administrative reform (See Appendix 4 for details on coding of CCT programs). Thus the dollar size of the CCT portfolio is, in a different perspective, about four times what it is listed as in our tables.

## METHODOLOGY FOR COMPILING THE INVENTORY OF ANALYTIC WORK FOR SSN

We needed to identify uniform criteria to classify the whole inventory of documents by fiscal year, sector board (or bank network), and type of document. This information is provided for those documents listed in Business Warehouse, but for other documents, the information must come from the document itself and may not be strictly comparable. To handle this, we proceeded as follows:

**Fiscal Year:** We approximated the fiscal year looking at the publication date on the front cover of each document<sup>43</sup>. Thus, the inventory includes documents published over the period between July, 1<sup>st</sup> 2001 and the end of June 2007.

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<sup>41</sup> Specific safety net activities are demand-side subsidies targeted to orphans and vulnerable children covering school fees and related expenses, access to health services, as well as income generating activities for the older youths, and psycho-social support.

<sup>42</sup> The share of the loan coded to the various objectives speaks to the balance of objectives within the loan. It is not directly related to the administrative costs of accomplishing these in the program supported.

<sup>43</sup> However, this procedure is not completely accurate since analytic works are often finally printed either before or after their targeted year.

**Sector Board or Network:** The Sector Board was not easily discernible for most documents (especially the non-official ones), and often it was only possible to identify the broad bank network which the item is mapped to. In general, when the unit is not reported on the document, we assigned the sector board or network according to the World Bank ‘ESW Report: Sector and Thematic Codes’<sup>44</sup>, which allowed us to say that, typically (even if there are a few exceptions) Poverty Assessment are mapped to PREM (Poverty Reduction SB), or Risk and Vulnerability Assessments to HD (Social Protection SB). For other types of documents, such as working and discussion papers<sup>45</sup>, book, and other publications such as PRSP joint assessments, we inferred the network basically depending on the topic of the document, authors’ unit, etc.

**Document type:** When the type of document was not easily traceable from the document, we referred to the World Bank ‘ESW Report: Sector and Thematic Codes’, cross-checking the consistency of the type of document with the assigned sector board. We also classified documents based on the topic, using categories of documents such as ‘other social protection studies’, or other poverty studies’, depending on the focus of the report.

## CLASSIFICATION OF SSN ACTIVITIES

A similar classification has been used as in the inventory of SN components in WB lending, with two exceptions: i) the technical assistance category used in lending, is replaced by a generic “Social Safety Nets” category<sup>46</sup>. This category includes documents dealing with general cross-cutting issues and not with a specific safety net activity; and ii) the “Others” category includes the following activities: early childhood development (6 such cases); emergency disaster response (1); private transfers / informal safety nets (5); employment generation / job services (4); Social care services (12); other privileges (3); other social programs for specific groups (1).]

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<sup>44</sup> [http://intresources.worldbank.org/INTDELIVERYMGMT/Resources/Sectors-and-Themes/sectoral\\_thematic\\_codes\\_esw.pdf](http://intresources.worldbank.org/INTDELIVERYMGMT/Resources/Sectors-and-Themes/sectoral_thematic_codes_esw.pdf)

<sup>45</sup> The Development Economics Vice Presidency (DEC), though not a Sector Board, produces a range of research studies, among which the “Policy Research Working Paper Series”, encompassed by our inventory.

<sup>46</sup> The “Social Safety Nets in general” category includes: Design/development/strengthening of safety net programs in general (they can deal with a country/region or just be general, but not with one SN intervention in particular); SN implemented in a particular country context (for example: To mitigate negative effects of a reform; Transition countries; Post-conflict; VLICs); Specific design features (for example more gender sensitive); Dealing with targeting; Delivery mechanism.

Template for World Bank Lending, Social Safety Nets

Review Period: FY02-07

#	Region	Country	Approval FY	Country Eligibility	Project ID	Sector Board	Project Title	Code 34 as primary or secondary code	Len Instr Type: Adj (Policy) or Inv	Lending Instrument	Allocation to SSN (54)	Full Amount	Types of Safety Nets Intervention																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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													CCT	SA / Income Support	Family/Child Allow.	Non-contrib pensions	Disability benefits	Food	Basic transfers	Education	Training for benef.	Health	Energy / utilities	Housing (incl. housing Public Works	Microcr / income gen.	TA, instit. improv.	Others																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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**Description of Social Safety Nets [specific components](#) in project** (extracted from PAD and/or project description on project portal)

Extracted from PID, Report No.: 30815. Component B: Emergency Agriculture Investments. This component includes investments for the emergency actions required to restore agricultural productivity in priority rural areas that were damaged by locusts. Investments to be provided include provision of 'starter packs' (seeds, fertilizers, tools) and animal feed to rural populations, and may also include job creation for those who have lost crops/income due to locust infestation. Such jobs will be created through existing community-driven development or social projects and could include small-scale local civil works. Financing of activities under this component will complement that of other donors and will be within the framework of the needs expressed by FAO, WFP, and CILSS.

Extracted from PID, Report No. PID11534. The ADRP would consist of four components: (i) demobilization; (ii) reintegration; (iii) special groups; and (iv) program implementation. The FAA has been tasked with the implementation of demobilization activities. As part of the demobilization, the ADRP will provide reinsertion assistance in the form of a combination of monetized and in-kind transitional safety net assistance (TSN), to cover the basic needs of an ex-combatant and his dependents over a period of 6 months. In addition to the payment of five months of salary, ex-combatants are expected to receive a cash payment of US\$100 equivalent as well as a basic needs kit within three months of their return. (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 29165-BJ. Component 3. Improving access of the poor to financial services for income-generating activities. 3.1. Strengthening MFIs ' capacity to supply microfinance products and services that better match the needs of targeted communities, with a special attention to enhancing IGA. This subcomponent will reinforce the capacity of existing MFIs to enable them to reach the project's target population who are seeking access to financial services including loans to finance IGA. It will provide grants to MFIs which have proposed acceptable plans for the development of new financial products and/or services that better suit the needs of the targeted poor communities. 3.2 Advisory services for the development and management IGA. The sub-component will provide grants to communities to finance the advisory services of their choice to improve their IGAs (mainly agriculture) with the possibility to be financed by MFIs.

Extracted from PID, Report No. 31972. Targeted Interventions. Most of the supplement will be used to ensure continued funding for the second year of the "targeted intervention" NGO contracts, including prevention and STI treatment activities for commercial sex workers, prevention and STI treatment for artisanal miners; care and support programs for orphans; "centres d'ecoute" for youth; HIV awareness raising and counseling for pregnant women; and capacity development for local HIV/AIDS NGOs. Continued financing for each NGO contract would be contingent on a satisfactory evaluation of the first year's implementation experience. (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 22918-BU; Component 3: Orphans Integration & Education Pilot. The Component will: (i) support the placement of orphans with their extended family; or, when impossible, with an unrelated family; (ii) provide orphans with scholarships for primary education and vocational training; (iii) strengthen the economic and nutritional well being of families that care for orphans through investments to supplement nutrition (such as gardening) and income-generating activities; and (iv) provide training for the informal job market to older adolescent orphans.

General description from Project Database: The Economic Rehabilitation Credit Project is an integral part of the Bank's Transitional Support Strategy, in the process, and implementation of the Government's reform program. It will help build the foundation for a) the improvement of public service delivery, and basic social services, through promotion of accountability, and transparency in the use of public funds, including external assistance; b) the Government's efforts to deepen institutional, and structural reforms for sustained economic recovery, and poverty reduction; and, c) the establishment of a track record for early access to relief, under the Enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Initiative.

Extracted from PID, Report No: AB403. Reinsertion: The DRRP would provide a transitional safety net allowance (TSA) to all ex-combatants demobilized under the Program over a period of 18 months following demobilization. The TSA is intended to cover the basic needs of an ex-combatant household (e.g., rent of accommodation; medical care; food; children's education; and basic household items). It would be calculated on the basis of current FAB salary levels and will be differentiated by rank. (...) Economic reintegration: Ex-combatants would be given the opportunity to choose the reintegration option that best meets their needs. Implementing partners may be contracted to provide reintegration services to ex-combatants in the following areas: (i) small scale agriculture micro-projects; (ii) skills development and training opportunities; and (iii) support for short-term employment opportunities linked to on-going community works activities, and (iv) social assistance for conflict resolution, counseling and reconciliation.

Extracted from PAD, Report No.: 27163-CV. (a) Public Works and Employment Creation Sub-projects: 29 subprojects have already been identified, appraised and most have had detailed technical specifications and bidding documents developed. Two-thirds of the amount would support sub-projects to rehabilitate and upgrade community roads and streets in poor areas. The remainder would finance construction and rehabilitation of health posts, community centers, day care facilities and water cisterns.

Extracted from PID, Report No: 30897. The DRCDRP would consist of four components: (i) demobilization; (ii) reintegration; (iii) special groups; and (iv) program implementation. Reinsertion: The DRCDRP would provide a transitional safety net (TSN) to all ex-combatants to be demobilized under the program. The TSN may include some or all of the following: (i) rent of accommodations; (ii) medical care; (iii) food; (iv) children's education; and (v) basic household items. To the extent that TSN is provided in cash, the program would provide counseling on the use of the reinsertion assistance prior to demobilization and after arrival in the community of settlement. Cash payments will be financed either from counterpart or from MDRP funds and not from the IDA credit. (...) Economic Reintegration: Ex-combatants would be given the opportunity to choose the reintegration option that best meets their needs. Reintegration support would be offered through a menu of options, which could include agricultural, and non-farm income-generating activities, vocational and apprenticeship training, employment, tools, and education and scholarships.

Extracted from PID, Report No.: AB1971: Sub-Component 1c: Support for Eliminating Primary School Fees: The objective is to assist Government to eliminate the largest fee that households have been paying: the top-up of teachers' salaries (frais de motivation). The Project will provide funding to increase the incentive package (prime de motivation) in primary school teachers' pay envelope, as a counter measure to their looking for salary top-ups in the form of school fees. Project support will apply to primary teachers only, in keeping with the focus on the MDGs. These funds will be channeled through the country's existing mechanism for paying teacher salaries. IDA will release funds twice a year, to a designated account at the Central Bank of Congo (BCC). The first release will be upon verification that the MEPSF provided the Ministry of Finance with the register of qualifying teachers. The second release will be made upon evidence of an audit presented to IDA, showing that the teachers receiving the grants were present in the classroom, and that these grants achieved the intended objective of eliminating top-up of teachers' salaries through fees. The audit will be conducted on a sample of schools, by an interministerial team from the MEPSF, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Budget. (...)

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[illegible]



**Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in project** (extracted from PAD and/or project description on project portal)

Extracted from Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet, Report No. 34711: Individual benefits are based on a menu of choices that include a wide variety of activities in commerce, services and agriculture, for which micro-grants will be made available. Ex-combatants will need to prepare a short proposal of how they intend to use their benefits, which is designed to encourage individual responsibility. At the same time, beneficiaries will also receive the appropriate guidance by agencies specifically recruited for that purpose. Expected income generation activities include fishery, agriculture and livestock activities such as vegetable gardens, chicken and goat breeding, and artisan fishing; small secondary sector activities such as husking, shelling, mills, preparation and treatment of vegetables and fish products, production and sale of dairy products; professions in skin and textiles, metal works; and service professions such as repair of motorbikes and bikes, construction and maintenance, cafeterias, restaurants, hairdressing, photolabs and kiosks.

Extracted from PID, Report No. PID99999. (ii) Reinsertion: Reinsertion support includes the provision of financial and/or assistance in kind to cover basic needs of ex-soldiers' families (transitional safety-nets) relative to the living standard of general population. (iii) Reintegration: The Eritrea DRP will provide economic reintegration assistance and access to employment through: (i) referral services on employment, micro-projects, apprenticeship, training and education opportunities; (ii) the provision of skills development and training opportunities; (iii) access to micro-enterprise support schemes; (iv) initiating rural development activities, such as small scale irrigation, small-holder livestock initiatives, cash for work, small scale fisheries activities, rural trade promotion, and training in agricultural production, processing and marketing; and (v) through employment promotion and training in the construction trades.

Extracted from Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (Initial), Report No. 25485. Original components. Quick disbursing assistance. The positive list of imports will include: (i) machinery and equipment, (ii) agricultural inputs including fertilizer; (iii) petroleum products (up to 20 percent of the value of the grant); (iv) construction materials; (v) transport vehicles, motor bicycles and bicycles, (v) livestock and animal health products and veterinary supplies and equipment. (...) Community interventions. These activities would seek to improve coping capabilities and protect productive assets of the affected population and enable them to recover their productive capacity following the emergency period. This would be achieved by providing employment in the construction of community assets under a revamped public works (EGS) that includes a budget for non-wage components, or through income supplements or payments conditioned on behaviour related to school attendance, or improved nutrition or improved health care, or behaviour to protect against transmission of HIV/AIDS .

From Program document, Report No. 29772-ET:  
The Productive Safety Nets program, a prior action for PRSC 11, includes a community 'public works' component aimed at developing communal infrastructure and assets in areas of chronic food shortage. The Program is expected to serve around 262 woredas, in which public works will be conducted over a five-year period. The public works activities may include, for example, hillside terracing, soil and water conservation, landreclamation, improvement of roads or bridges, improved access to water, or repair of health facilities. In the case of pastoralist areas, it is to be expected that projects may include development of water points, rehabilitating pasture lands, building access roads, build market sites, agroforestry, or initiatives related to livestock.

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 29767-ET. Component 1: Safety Net Activities: a) Labor-intensive public work will provide grants to households whose adults participate in public works sub-projects. Sub-projects to be undertaken as part of public works will be determined locally by the beneficiary communities through an annual, participatory planning process. (...) b) Direct support will provide grants to households who are labor-poor and cannot undertake public works. Beneficiaries will include, but are not limited to, orphans, pregnant and lactating mothers, elderly households, other labor-poor, high risk households with sick individuals (such as people living with HIV/AIDS), and the majority of female-headed households with young children.

Extracted from PAD, Report No. 37224 - ET: Component 1: Safety Net Grants. This component will provide grants (i) to households whose adults participate in labor-intensive public works subprojects, and (ii) for direct support to households who are labor poor and cannot undertake public works. Component 2: Drought Risk Financing. The Component aims to provide timely resources for transient food insecure households in response to shocks. It consists of a contingent grant to provide financing for scaling-up activities under Component 1 in response to localized or intermediate drought events. Component 3: Institutional Support. This component will strengthen all aspects of program implementation, including capacity building at community level, monitoring and evaluation, strengthening transparency and accountability measure, and carry out of several studies, pilots, and assessments.

Extracted from ICR, Report No: 29567. Component 1: *Support for the most vulnerable* : This component consisted of the following sub-components: (i) free access to social services: - *Education* : the government was to assume responsibility for primary school enrollment fees, suspending those fees as of September 2002, assuming the burden of public primary school teacher salaries previously paid by the parents' association (FRAM), and providing supplemental nutrition to school students with assistance from the CRESED project; - *Health* : Public health facilities were to dispense medical care and essential drugs free of charge through January 2003. (...) SALAMA's payment arrears were to be cleared and the agency was to receive a supplemental transfer enabling it to replenish its drug stocks at the end of the period of free distribution to public dispensaries outside the capital. (...); (ii) *establishment of a social safety net* through the creation of labor-intensive jobs, especially in public works, to reach specific population groups. (...)

Extracted from Program Document, Report No. P7630-MG. Component 5: Social Safety Net Activities: The Supplemental Credit will finance social safety net sub-projects implemented by accredited faith and non-faith NGOs and associations, with the objective of creating short-term employment and provide revenues for the most affected families. These activities will take the form of food-for-work or cash-for-work under the minimum wage. Eligible sub-projects under this component consist primarily of rehabilitation of damaged public infrastructure that can be implemented using labor intensive techniques (such as feeder roads). Component 6: Cyclone Emergency and Disaster Relief Activities: This component seeks to improve the living conditions of the most affected households for six months after the cyclones (...) These interventions fall outside FID's standard range of activities, such as the distribution of food and non food items. International organizations and NGOs will be contracted to implement these activities. Free food distribution will only be provided on an exceptional basis for the vulnerable population who is unable to work.

Extracted from PID, Report No.: AB2427: Component 3: Social Safety Nets (Shocks) (US\$0.4 Million) would remain unchanged. This public workfare program is activated after a shock (weather, price, lean season etc.) has occurred. Sub-projects are preferably those that will contribute to the prevention or mitigation of future shocks.

Component 4: Improving Demand and Utilization of Health Services. The following activities are included under this component: a) Promotion of awareness of health needs and available services at the community level in order to support increased utilization rate of health services. The project will: Support strengthening of community education to increase awareness of health needs and available services so as to increase utilization and effectiveness through both mass media campaigns and community-based activities. Support the organization of national/regional/district campaigns to promote improved and integrated management of children illnesses, family planning, use of long-term contraceptives, increased utilization of maternal and neonatal services, hygienic practices, etc. The project will support selective innovative pilot experiences aimed at increasing the utilization rate of health services. b) Provision of technical assistance for the development and selective implementation of innovative financial mechanisms to increase demand for health services. The project will: Support development of a system of conditional cash transfers in order to provide financial incentives to seek care, especially for the poor and vulnerable sections of society. A pilot will be launched to increase compliance with tuberculosis treatment.

Template for World Bank Lending, Social Safety Nets

Review Period: FY02-07

#	Region	Country	Approval FY	Country Eligibility	Project ID	Sector Board	Project Title	Code 34 as primary or secondary code	Len Instr Type: Adj (Policy) or Inv	Lending Instrument	Allocation to SSN (54)	Full Amount	Types of Safety Nets Intervention														
													Cash			Non-cash				Others							
													CCT	SA / Income Support	Family/Child Allow.	Non-contrib pensions	Disability benefits	Food	Basic transfers	Education	Training for benef.	Health	Energy / utilities	Housing (incl. housing Public Works	Microcr / income gen.	TA, instit. improv.	Others
21	AFR	Malawi	2003	IDA	P075911	SP	<a href="#">MW-Third Social Action Fund (MASAF III) APL 3 (FY03)</a>	S	Inv	APL	8.40	60.00															
22	AFR	Mozambique	2003	IDA	P078053	HE	<a href="#">MZ-HIV/AIDS HIV/AIDS Response Project (FY03)</a>	S	Inv	APL	7.70	55.00															X
23	AFR	Niger	2006	IDA	P096411	SP	<a href="#">NE-Rural and Social Sector Policy Reform Credit 1</a>	S	Adj	DPL	5.50	50.00								X							
24	AFR	Niger	2007	IDA	P098963	SP	<a href="#">Second Rural and Social Policy Grant (RSRC-2)</a>	S	Adj	DPL	5.50	50.00								X							
25	AFR	Rwanda	2003	IDA	P071374	HE	<a href="#">RW-Multi-Sectoral HIV/AIDS Project</a>	S	Inv	APL	4.27	30.50						X		X					X		
26	AFR	Rwanda	2007	IDA	P104189	HE	<a href="#">Multi-Sectoral HIV/AIDS Project - Additional Financing</a>	S	Inv	SIL	2.50	10.00													X		X
27	AFR	Senegal	2005	IDA	P069207	RDV	<a href="#">SN-Casamance Emergency Reconstruction Support Project - CERSP</a>	S	Inv	ERL	3.40	20.00							X						X		
28	AFR	Senegal	2005	IDA	P074065	EP	<a href="#">SN-First Poverty Reduction Support Credit</a>	S	Adj	PRC	3.90	30.00														X	
29	AFR	Sierra Leone	2003	IDA	P079335	SP	<a href="#">SL-National Social Action Project</a>	-	Inv	SIL	2.00	35.00												X			
30	AFR	Tanzania	2005	IDA	P085786	SP	<a href="#">TZ-Tanzania Second Social Action Fund</a>	S	Inv	SIL	36.00	150.00													X		

**Description of Social Safety Nets [specific components](#) in project** (extracted from PAD and/or project description on project portal)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 25562-MW. Component 1 - *Community Development Projects (CDPs)* This component combines two of the current components under MASAF II, Community Sub-projects and Public Works Program, for effective integration into the LA management framework. It will continue to finance demand-driven community-based socio-economic activities, including infrastructure, which include inter alia: construction and/or rehabilitation related to the provision of basic social services in health, education and water; afforestation, terracing, community roads and bridges, community centers, food processing technologies, energy efficiency interventions, training, and others. (...) Component 2 - *Social Support Projects (SSP)* The component will assist in the development of long-term capacity and provide technical assistance to NGOs/CBOs working directly with the vulnerable groups at the district, ward, and village levels. Activities to be funded under this component will include support in skills provision, special training needs, provision of grants for tools and other productive assets for the sustainability of community-level interventions (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 25003 MOZ. Project Component 2 - Capacity Building for the Civil Society HIV/AIDS Response - this component will support efforts to create AIDS competent communities by improving skills and increasing implementation capacity for the implementers, supporters, and target groups active under the Community and Civil Society Initiatives. Activities to be funded would include (i) hiring and training 'Facilitating Agents' who would take the lead, in each province, in identifying and training up organizations for community mobilization; (ii) courses and activities to build awareness development and build capacity for leadership in the public sector, civil society and the private sector, and (iii) the formulation of training modules in HIV/AIDS awareness for use in public and private sector enterprises. Specialized packages of Information, Education and Communications (IEC) materials would be developed and distributed through this effort. Component 3 - Government Multisector Response -- Ministries and subordinate institutions will be supported under this component in the development and implementation of HIV/AIDS related programs directed toward their own personnel (...)

Extracted from Program Document, Report No. 36118-NE. • Improving service delivery in social sectors by: (i) enhancing human resource management; (ii) improving budget preparation and execution; (iii) enhancing accountability and governance at the school level; (iv) providing publicly financed basic health services to the poor and vulnerable groups; and (v) addressing demographic and gender dimensions.(...) The series of PRCs will support the implementation of publicly subsidized basic health services for the poor and vulnerable groups.

Extracted from Program Document, Report No.39803-NE: Improving access to basic health services. To improve access to basic health services, the Government has already passed regulations for the full subsidization of the following products and services: contraceptives, caesarean, pre-natal consultations, and health care for children under 5. To better estimate the cost of the fully subsidized products and services, and disseminate the information related to their availability free of charge, with the technical and financial support of the Bank, in 2007 the Government launched: (i) a study on the usage and costs of health services; (ii) the preparation of a national action plan on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) strategies on the free of charge provision of the above mentioned reproductive health care; and (iii) the preparation of a handbook of procedures relating to the transfer of the subsidies from the center (Ministries of health or Finance) to public health centers/providers.

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 24992-RW. \* Social and financial support for orphans and vulnerable children who will be a key target group to be supported under this component. Financial support will be channeled to organizations to finance school fees and related expenses, access to health services, income generating activities for the older youths, and psycho-social support. (...) \* Support demand-side subsidies to address the financial obstacles faced by poor people seeking testing, care and treatment for opportunistic diseases associated with HIV, PMTCT, and for eventual ARV treatment as it scales up. Demand-side financing could be in the form of vouchers to cover fees for testing or drugs, or partial/complete subsidies for poor families to join the community financing pre-payment schemes (mutuelles). (...)

Extracted from PID, Report No: AB2769: The government has requested additional financing of US\$10 million to: (i) reinforce prevention activities in priority sectors (e.g. defense, police, education) through a consolidation of voluntary counseling and testing services, strengthening of condom promotion and enhancing workplace policies and programs; (ii) support the decentralization and integration of AIDS care and treatment in the former MAP provinces and plan for their sustainability; (iii) respond to the unmet demand of civil society groups to fund school fees and income generating activities with an increased focus on microfinance to enhance sustainability; and (iv) put in place capacity in the newly established districts and consolidate support for institutional strengthening for key coordinating bodies. These priority activities are consistent with the recently revised National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan and take into account the availability of funding from other development partners in an effort to further strengthen harmonization, minimize duplication, and improve development effectiveness.

Extracted from PID, Report No: AB735. This Project will facilitate the veterans' return to their communities by providing support in relation thereto. C. Reintegration (achieving sustainable livelihoods) of combatants. This sub-component will focus on information to the beneficiaries on existing employment opportunities (generated through either the implementation of components 3 and 4 or else) as well as their training in bankable, economic activities. Community-Based Development Support. The component will assist vulnerable households by financing activities aimed at preventing further deterioration in the welfare of those most affected. This support will have two dimensions: community social infrastructures and income-generating activities and infrastructures. (...)

Extracted from Program Document, Report No. 28332-SN. The Poverty Reduction Support Credit (PRSC I) will support the implementation of Senegal's Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS). This one-tranche operation would be the first of a planned series of three PRSCs (US\$30 million each). The financial support provided through the PRSC will narrow the gap between the cost of implementing key elements of the PRS and resources available from Government's own domestic revenues and other donor support. A policy dialogue and performance assessment framework under PRSC I will focus on the following crosscutting and institutional actions, which will facilitate progress towards the PRS objectives. 1. Fiduciary reforms; ii. Decentralization process; and iii. Health services, with a focus on improving financial and human resources management in the sector as well as accelerating the access to basic health services that have been identified as the most important factors for determining the performance of this sector. (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 25105 - SL. (a) Rural Labor Based Public works. This component would support the rehabilitation of basic chiefdom and district infrastructure (e.g. critical point rehabilitation of feeder roads and clean-up of drainage systems - a complete list of activities is provided in the Operational Handbook) as a mechanism to provide employment to unemployed youths, demobilized soldiers and other vulnerable groups. In order to ensure that these works are carried out using labor intensive methods, the amount of each sub-project would not exceed \$50,000. All works would be demand-driven and specific requests would originate in relevant chiefdom, district or other local government authority (e.g. district management recovery committees until district council elections take place in 2003). The request would have to include the beneficiary contribution (minimum of 10 percent) and a maintenance plan. (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 29664-TA. The principal targeted beneficiaries of the National Village Fund are those communities who: (a) lack access to basic social and market services; (b) have able-bodied but food insecure households; and (c) have vulnerable individuals (Le., orphaned, disabled, elderly, affected/infected by HIV/AIDS, etc.). These beneficiary groups are expected to improve their livelihoods by: (i) Service Poor Communities availing themselves of improved services in health, roads, education, water and sanitation, markets, banking, and others, (ii) food insecure households with able-bodied adults increasing their incomes from working in NVF-financed public works programs, and (iii) vulnerable individuals working through CBOs to access resources for increasing incomes at the household level. The NVF will be managed by LGAs (in response to community demands) through the VC, which will ensure that beneficiaries elect a Community Management Committee (CMC) to manage resources available for each subproject. (...)

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**Description of Social Safety Nets [specific components](#) in project** (extracted from PAD and/or project description on project portal)

Extracted from PAD, Report No.: 23885-UG. Through a participatory process, vulnerable groups in the region will be identified and supported to develop interventions that contribute to improvements in their livelihood. Activities under this component would include rehabilitation and expansion of training facilities to provide vocational skills; sponsorships for youths to undergo vocational/life skills training (masonry, carpentry, tailoring, blacksmiths, welding, etc.), provision of tool-kits upon their graduation to work on sub-projects, financing new and ongoing income generating activities, and provision of support services to female headed households and other disadvantaged groups. It will enhance capacities of the private sector and CSOs in mainstreaming the VGSs into national development program. On their part, vulnerable groups would make a contribution of at least 5% of sub-projects costs. (...)

Extracted from PID, Report No. PID10716. The PRSC2 will continue supporting and further developing the reform program developed under the PRSC1, with the aim to improve service delivery in Uganda. The reform program will attempt to improve service delivery through: Efficient and equitable use of public resources, which is essential for improving public resource allocation and raising the productivity and cost-efficiency of public investment and other expenditures. (...)

Extracted from ICR, Report No: 34926. Component (B) *Social safety net interventions* (public works): The objective was twofold: First, to provide in-cash assistance through a public works program to vulnerable groups thereby enabling them to secure food and other essential goods and services. Secondly, to invest in removing critical transport bottlenecks so as to improve access to markets and public services by expanding the Government public works program under on-going projects such as the Road Rehabilitation and Maintenance Project (RRMP). (...) (C) *Agricultural rehabilitation*. This component consisted of (a) an agricultural input package delivered to vulnerable, but viable farmers, and; (b) support to the animal disease control program. Agricultural inputs were delivered in the 2003/04 and 2004/05 growing seasons by three NGOs (PAM, CLUSA and ADRA) within the existing framework of the government-supported Food Security Packs. (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No.: 29921-KH. 1.2. Reducing access barriers for disadvantaged children. Increasing the number of schools alone will not suffice to expand education participation, particularly among the lowest poverty quintiles. Demand-side incentives have been widely recognized in recent years as a means to lower the direct and opportunity costs to education. The provision of scholarships to poor children-especially poor girls and ethnic minority children-is an actionable measure under the NPRS to foster universal basic education and is operationalized in the ESSP 2004-08 under the Secondary Scholarships for the Poor Program. Schools will be selected according to commune poverty incidence. Application forms and scoring procedures will be based on the analysis of household surveys in order to develop models that best identify children at risk of dropping out.(...) The poorest children in each school will be selected on the basis of an index developed to identify students at risk of dropping out, providing greater weights for girls. (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No. 25538. Project Component 2 Community Capacity Building -- The core of this component consists of a comprehensive training program for village and subdistrict councils, administrative officers, and representatives involved in KDP management. Training will be provided in a number of forms: through regional workshops, from specialized consultants, or NGOs, and from a specially prepared program of cross-visits and study tours. The program will train them in principles and procedures of local governance, with a special focus on transparency, accountability, and public dissemination of information. Project Component 3 UPK Revolving Funds Sumort -- (...) Component 3 gives support to micro-finance institutions. (...)

Extracted from PID, Report No.: AB268. There will be different rules and regulations regarding the use of funds depending on the type of activity being financed. It is expected that CDPs will generally include the following types of activities: 1. pre-identified specific investments that are a community priority by consensus (these could be a bridge, a road, school repair, health facility repair or others); 2. activities that community groups can compete for (any range of physical infrastructure to services sub-projects—the CDP should indicate clearly what priority sectors or priority groups for that community are likely to be financed); 3. microcredit loans for community groups which will form the basis of a revolving fund; and 4. grant assistance to the poorest or most vulnerable individuals (this could include scholarships, home improvements, health care, etc. to specific individuals identified by communities as being most needy). The ceiling for any single sub-project per group or microcredit loan to a group (KSM) is Rp 30 million (US\$3,750 equivalent).(…)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 31566-ID. Component 2: Developing Local Government Capacities for Successful Community Development - This component consists of activities to strengthen the local government councils formed under Laws 22 and 25, with a particular focus on the village representative forum (BPD), inter-village forums (FAD), and the district parliaments. This component finances primarily social and technical facilitators. Facilitators are recruited from the private sector. They receive a project-managed training program as well as periodic refresher courses. Other activities include: technical assistance for BPD capacity development; in-service training in administration and monitoring skills to reinforce village and subdistrict administration; a pilot program to support local government management of the KDP process; and village-level civic information and education programs about decentralization. Component 3: Micro-Finance Support (UPK) - This component includes continuation and phase-out of the training program to link subdistrict micro-finance institutions (UPKs) to private sector providers that were funded through KDP3a. (...)

Extracted from Program Document, Report Number 34439-ID. The fuel price increases in 2005 dramatically reduced inefficient spending and opened the opportunity for an improved allocation of government resources. (...) The net effect of these increases has been to reallocate up to US \$9-10 billion in spending from subsidies to other programs and transfers to the regions (at an assumed price of US\$57 dollars a barrel, as used in the budget) in 2006. In order to mitigate the social impact of these increases, starting in March the government put in place programs allocating an additional Rp. 11 trillion (US \$ 1.1 billion) to pro-poor spending on education, health, and food (rice). In October, an additional program was instituted that provides cash transfers of Rp. 300,000 per family to 15.5 million poor and near poor families on a quarterly basis (this will involve close to US\$2 billion in spending annually). (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 31456-PH. Component A. Local Delivery of the Integrated WHSM Service Package. This component would support local governments in mobilizing networks of public and private providers to deliver the integrated Women's Health and Safe Motherhood service package (WHSM-SP), with focus on maternal care, family planning and STI/HIV control services. The Project will give priority attention to protecting the needs of disadvantaged women. (...)

The proposed Credit, the first in a series of three single tranche operations over 2007-2010, would support policy and institutional actions to improve the results of Program 135, Phase 2 as an entry point to a wider, emerging agenda for systemic change in the way NTPs in Vietnam are conceived and implemented. This reform agenda aims broadly to promote informed participation and civic engagement at community level in the Government's poverty-targeted public investment programs as a primary means to improve the results of these programs. Specifically, the proposed Credit would support policy and institutional actions to improve the results of P135-2 in the following four main 'meso-level' policy areas: (i) improved poverty targeting of program resource allocation; (ii) deepening and scaling-up of community-driven approaches to planning, managing, operating and maintaining basic rural infrastructure; (iii) enhanced fiduciary transparency and accountability in program implementation through wider use of 'social audit' approaches; and (iv) process monitoring and impact evaluation. (...)

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**Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in project** (extracted from PAD and/or project description on project portal)

Extracted from Project Document, Report No. 24175-ALB. Subcomponent 3: *Social Protection . Social Assistance and Social Care* . Social assistance policy concerns center on cash assistance and social care services. Concerning social assistance, the primary challenge is to overcome obstacles to effective targeting of ndihme ekonomike, a means-tested cash benefit for the poorest families that roughly one-fifth of all families receive. (...) *Labor Market Services*. We will identify a limited set of economically efficient and financially sustainable public policy measures to improve labor market functioning, including: disseminating information on job-seekers and job-vacancies, facilitating training in marketable skills and, possibly, facilitating micro demand-side measures to support employment.

Extracted from PAD, ReportNo: 28562. Component 4: Improvement of Social Assistance. Administration of social assistance - family poverty benefit - was built on a computerized data base developed for distribution o f humanitarian assistance at the beginning o f the 1990s. Prior to introducing the family poverty benefit (January 1, 1999), a suitable software was developed and the benefit's administrators were accordingly trained. Following introduction o f the benefit, a centralized data base containing data on all the applicants and recipients of the benefit was developed in the Ministry of Social Security. (...) The project would support hardware update and introduction of electronic data exchange in the administration o f family poverty benefit and other social assistance programs. The component would help improve the poverty targeting mechanism. (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 3 15 52-AM. Within component A: Technical assistance will be provided in two areas: A1. Development of enabling environment for effective and safe provision of heating services (...) A2. Community and private sector mobilization through: . Capacity building of heat service providers, local financial institutions, and HOAs; (...) Component B: Financing of heating and related infrastructure. Investment financing for heating o f residential buildings will be supported under two subcomponents: B.1 Lending to project beneficiaries. (...) B.2 Capital grants to the poor. To enable the poorest households living in multi-apartment buildings to participate in the project and thus gain access to improved heating, this component will fund the investments necessary for the connection of gas, heat and hot water supply to the apartments o f the poor. Eligible households will be identified based on the existing PFBP. Roughly 10,000 poor households are expected to be provided with a basic level of service from clean heat sources, using an output based aid (OBA) approach for the disbursement of funds. (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 28776-AZ. Component 1: Strengthening the Social Assistance Administration. The project would provide civil works, equipment, materials, technical assistance and training to help the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population (MLSP) effectively deliver targeted social welfare programs and enhance its capacity to develop social welfare policy. The component would have the following sub-components: Sub-component 1.a.: Development of a Management Information System. (...) Sub-component 1.b: Improving Targeting of Social Welfare Programs. The component would support the MLSP's ongoing program to improve i t s methodology for determining benefit eligibility for social welfare programs under i t s management. The component would include the following activities: (a) Nationwide implementation of a targeted child allowance and later a targeted family poverty benefit in cash; (...)

Extracted from PID, Report No. PID10959. The overall objective of SOSACII would be to support reforms in cash transfer programs and institutions in order to protect the poorest and most disabled in a fiscally sustainable manner. This is consistent with broader efforts to reduce and reorient public spending to priority needs. Specifically, the priority program goals are to: - ensure that protection for disabled veterans and survivor families is better focused on the most disabled, and made more fiscally sustainable; - improve the impact and efficiency of the social safety net, in particular social assistance and benefits and programs implemented by the Employment Institutes; - refine the policy framework for the protection of persons with disabilities, including those on pensions, social assistance, eternas benefits and civil victims of war; and - ensure that reforms are done on the basis of better information, both within the system and to the public. (...)

Extracted from PID, Report No.: AB710. The project has three components (1) Provision of job brokerage and active labor market programs or employment assistance programs, including counseling services and programs to assist the unemployed; and (2) Institution building and technical assistance to Employment Services (3) Project Management. 1. Active Labor Market Programs and Job Brokerage Services: Would focus the employment services on matching employers with job vacancies to appropriately skilled active job seekers and would focus the employment services on providing, through private sector service providers, income earning opportunities to active job seekers and to the hardcore unemployed based on the experience of the PELRP. Activities under this component would include: counseling services; on the job training; support for self employment in agriculture, agribusiness, small businesses; job fair and public works; business advisory services and skills enhancement training. (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 25130. The objective of the Active Labor Market Programs (ALMSs) component is to increase productivity and reduce poverty by assisting unemployed economically disadvantaged individuals in poor communities, and to extend and use their human capital in response to changing economic and labor market conditions. This objective will be accomplished through two sub-components: (a) Labor Market Information, (...); and (b) Active Labor Market Services (ALMSs). (...) The project will ensure that poor communities receive additional resources to carry out ALMSs and that these communities are served with the kind of ALMSs that have proved the most effective in helping unemployed workers back to gainful employment. This design and selection of programs will be guided by on-going monitoring of gross impact of the programs, review of the recently completed net impact study, and replication of the latter at the mid-point of the project by analysis generated by the M&E system of SIF and EA. (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 31724-HR. Component 2. Strengthening of the Social Welfare Management Information System. The goal of the component is to improve the administration of cash and non-cash benefits by implementing a new organizational model in CSW and to ensure that the management information system provides timely and high quality data to the Ministry staff for designing, monitoring and analysing social policy.(...)

General description from Project Database: The SIF2 Project for Georgia's development objectives are: a) participating local government levels use enhanced management skills and a participatory process in establishing local development plans and setting investment priorities; b) participating poor communities apply for, manage, and use micro-projects in a sustainable manner; and c) participating poor communities benefit from improved social and economic infrastructure and related services. (...) It will undertake capacity building and asset management at the local government level. At the community level, it will develop community mobilization and advocacy skills to strengthen self-reliance and self-help mechanisms. There are three components: 1) capacity building at local community and self-government levels, through training in management and administrative skills; 2) identification, development and implementation of community based micro-projects; and 3) project management costs. While the project will be nationwide in scope, the primary target group will be the poor communities in peri-urban areas, rural towns and villages.

Extracted from Program Document, Report No.39535-GE: Under PRSO III, the following progress in social protection has been achieved: 0 A fiscally sustainable, targeted social assistance program continues and an evaluation o f the program is planned and under preparation. 0 Pensions continue to be paid on time as is evidenced by the absence of arrears. 0 Legal provisions for the affordable, equitable, and fiscally sustainable protection of the elderly against poverty continue to be implemented.

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**Description of Social Safety Nets [specific components](#) in project** (extracted from PAD and/or project description on project portal)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 22503-KOS. Component 1: Strengthening the Social Welfare System. This component will define an appropriate organizational structure and related institutional arrangements for the social welfare system. (...) Component 4: Support to Pension and Invalidity Fund. This component would provide technical assistance and training to help strengthen essential services in the Pension and Invalidity Fund in anticipation of decisions being taken by UNMIK on the shape of the future pension scheme, and on veterans' and invalidity benefit schemes. Fund premises were largely destroyed during the conflict and it has ceased most operations. (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 34623-KG. (E) Compensation Fund. The project will compensate poultry owners for culled birds, in accordance with the operational guidelines governing the compensation fund. The legal, institutional and operational details will be developed and agreed upon during the first months of project implementation.

Extracted from PAD, Report No. 23720-MK. Community services projects would focus on a wide range of programs benefiting different groups in support of the decentralized management of basic social services. Expenditures eligible for financing under these programs could include goods, equipment, furniture, special vehicles, technical services and locally initiated surveys/assessments. Some of the programs might include: Education Sector: programs to support local governments in organizing transportation for school children in rural areas, scholarship programs to support education opportunities for poor students and women of minority groups in secondary and higher education; Health Sector: community health awareness/education programs (...); Social Services: programs to assist returning families in their communities, programs to support community-based day care centers for the disabled, elderly and other marginalized and vulnerable groups of the population, fund raising campaigns to support programs for the disabled, programs to support inter-ethnic activities such as sports events and open market places, and programs for the rehabilitation of alcohol and drug abusers. (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 27880-MK. Component 2: Social Protection Program Support. This component would support the implementation of social protection reforms and the development of technical and organizational capacities for policy formulation and mechanisms to improve resource management and service delivery in the MLSP and its strategic departments. (...) Sub-component 1 : Policy framework for streamlined, cost effective and better targeted cash benefits, implementation of local social planning and institutionalization of social work services, and establishment of inspection, supervision and quality assurance functions. This sub-component would support the development of strategic directions and options to improve streamlining and financial management of cash benefits (social assistance, child allowances, disability allowances, home care allowances, special allowances etc) (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 38277 - MD: Two of the main outcomes of the component are (a) a better targeted and administered cash benefit system, and (b) an improved social welfare system. At the core of both systems is the need to better identify the poor, to have information available that would allow for good decision making both in benefit awarding and in the identification and implementation of the correct social service provision. This component supports the establishment of a consolidated data base for all social assistance cash benefits. The data base will cover all cash benefit claims and all contacts with social workers and social services including referrals to residential care and day care facilities. It will be developed as an active benefit calculation and payment system, and a case recording system. Information will be entered in the system by the network of social workers at the premeria level. (...) This component will provide equipment and training for social workers who will collect all information necessary for targeting and deliver diverse welfare. The central data base cannot be used for targeting without a network of social workers (called social assistants) at the premeria level whose task is to collect information on beneficiaries. The C

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 22876-RO. Component A: RSDF sub-projects. A. 1. RSDF Sub-Project Development. The project will give grants to sub-projects prepared by recipients in poor rural communities and disadvantaged groups (...). A. 1.2. Community-based social services: social services for disadvantaged children (day care centers, life skills development and post-institutionalization assistance for orphans and abandoned teenagers, shelters for street children), shelters for homeless, home care for disadvantaged elderly etc. within a ceiling of \$20,000 per sub-project grant. As compared to SDF I, SDF II will also offer community-based social services to youth at risk, such as youth gangs and Roma youth. A. 1.3. Income generating activities: activities such as milk processing, wood processing, wool processing, sun flower seeds processing, honey and auxiliary products production, solar tents, greenhouses, community bakeries, handicrafts, resin oil production, fish nursery, fish packing and selling etc. within the ceiling of \$20,000 per sub-project grant. (...)

Extracted from ICR, Report No. 32653. Particular objectives included the provision of adequate yet sustainable income support to laid-off workers without undermining work incentives; assisting laid-off workers in obtaining alternative employment; strengthening the social safety net for the long-term unemployed and the poorest within society (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 305 17-RO. B. The Socio-Economic Regeneration (SER) Component of the Project will scale up the job creation activities piloted by the MCSMP and will add sub-components to foster local conditions for economic growth and social regeneration based on the lessons learned. (...) The following three job creation activities are being implemented under the MCSMP and will be scaled up under the proposed project to create an estimated 25,000 jobs. (a) Employment and Training Incentives Scheme (ETIS): The scheme provides a financial incentive to potential employers to hire unemployed workers, enabling expanding businesses to hire and retrain unskilled workers. The ETIS is expected to create employment for an estimated 10,000 people. (b) Micro-Credit Scheme: (...) The average cost of job creation under the first loan has been USD 1,720. The micro-credit scheme will support an estimated 9,000 jobs under the second project. (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 36181-RO. Component 3: Social Assistance Programs. The SIP would support programs of the MLSS aimed at improving the situation of persons with disabilities (PWDs), youth at risk and domestic violence victims. Sub-Component 3.1: Disabilities Program The GOR has launched a comprehensive reform program, to be implemented over the next seven years (2005-2015), aimed at improving the living conditions and quality of services delivered to PWD, through several types of interventions (...) Sub-component 3.2: Youth at Risk Program: One of the main objectives of the overall GOR program in the field of social protection, is to enhance the social and professional integration of youth aged 16+ who cease to be eligible for child protection (placement centers, re-education centers) or who are homeless. (...) Sub-component 3.3: Victims of Domestic Violence Program: The main objective of the overall GOR program over the period 2006-2010 is to prevent and combat domestic violence, through specific activities incorporated in the Action Plan attached to the approved strategy (...)

Project description from the project database: The Kazan Municipal Development Loan for the Russian Federation aims to address a number of areas that are priority for ensuring sustainable development of the city of Kazan. In 2003 the city approved a comprehensive Kazan Development Strategy Up to the Year 2015 that outlined development prospects for the city. Building upon the strategy and the recent conferral of the municipal status on Kazan, the proposed loan will support the program of reforms to improve the city's (i) budget and financial management; (ii) social protection system; (iii) housing and communal services sectors. The loan aims at: (i) improving the overall fiscal situation in the City; (ii) improving municipal budget and asset management; (iii) providing more efficient delivery of housing, utility and social services to the population, through better targeting, enhanced transparency and accountability.

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[illegible]

**Description of Social Safety Nets [specific components](#) in project** (extracted from PAD and/or project description on project portal)

Extracted from ICR, Report No. 30464-YF: Original Components: The project had three components, (i) Budgetary support/adjustment financing; (ii) Social Policy, supporting policy development and training for pensions, social welfare, labor, health, and social statistics; and (iii) Project implementation, supporting project management, and contracting out project management/procurement and FM functions to an existing Project Management Unit (PMU) in the Privatization Agency. Original Objective: The original objectives of the Grant were to (i) promote a more market-oriented labor relations framework to facilitate initial restructuring and eventual job growth; (ii) support interim steps to improve the effectiveness of the social safety net, and help develop the policy framework for a more coherent safety net in the following years; and (iii) support policy development to lay the ground for more comprehensive reforms of the social insurance system. (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 25657-YU. Component 1 involves the "Design of Labor Redeployment Activities". This component aims to reintegrate displaced workers and other job seekers into the labor market and mitigate the social costs of enterprise restructuring through the development and testing of new policies, institutional arrangements and labor redeployment programs, including the design and implementation of enterprise social plans, through the provision of training, services and goods. In particular, the component aims to provide assistance to persons displaced as a result of restructuring or privatization of enterprises through labor redeployment services, as part of the carrying out of enterprise social plans, including job counseling, financial counseling, job search referral, and skill and entrepreneurial training. (...)

Extracted from ICR, Report No: 32320. Original Components: the SOSAC had six components supporting the following: (i) systemic reforms to the pay-as-you-go (PAYGO) pension system which were aimed at making it more fiscally sustainable, (...); (ii) reforms in reporting and collection of social insurance payroll taxes, and budget formulation and audit of the Pension and Health Funds, (...); (iii) reforms of non-pension cash transfers, including social assistance and child protection, in order to improve the poverty alleviation impact of the social safety net in a manner consistent with existing fiscal and institutional capacity; (iv) reforms in unemployment programs to mitigate the social impact of unemployment and enterprise restructuring while respecting fiscal constraints and providing incentives to re-enter employment, (v) measures to stabilize public sector health finances, including ensuring financing for vulnerable groups, reduction of co-payment exemptions, and reforms in drugs policy; and (vi) ongoing implementation of representative household surveys in order to monitor living standards and evaluate the social and fiscal impact of current and planned public policies.

Extracted from ICR, Report No: 34756. D. Social Protection. Serbia's PRSP and Serbia Poverty Assessment (2004) highlighted that the key priorities in social protection were enhancing effectiveness of the safety net through expanded coverage, greater adequacy of benefits and improved targeting; mitigating the adverse impact of changes in the level and structure of electricity tariffs on the poor; and, strengthening coordination between social protection programs and energy-related subsidies. SAC 2 focused on supporting the Government to: (i) improve the effectiveness of Serbia's safety net; and (ii) put in place a program to mitigate the adverse impact of increases in electricity tariffs on the poor.

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 22877-TJ. Project Component 2 - Micro-Finance. The objective of this component is to support the sustainable growth of a few established retail micro-finance institutions (MFIs) operating predominantly in the poorest sections of rural Tajikistan. This objective would be achieved through the following two activities: (i) capacity building to the micro-finance unit in NSIFT and to the eligible MFIs, principally in the areas of management, business planning, MIS, finance and accounting, introduction of new financial products, and expansion of client base; and (ii) provision of a credit line to eligible MFIs to support their growth in a sustainable manner. Activities to be carried out: The following activities would be carried out: (i) Strengthening the micro-finance unit in NSIFT - through the upgrading of skills, in the areas of evaluation of Micro-finance Institutions, performance monitoring of MFI's being assisted by the credit line to be provided by this project; and upgrading of financial and accounting systems. The project shall finance appropriate training and technical assistance, upgrading of computer and software needed for this purpose; (ii) Provision of credit line (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No. 34924: Subcomponent 2B: Technical assistance and capacity building measures, to support implementation of re-organization and development of new administrative procedures, for improved service delivery to the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population. This will include: (i) vertical functional review of the ministry and its territorial structures; (ii) preparation of recommendations for improved service delivery in the area of employment and social protection; (iii) piloting the proposed recommendations; and (iv) possible support to roll-out pilot activities.

Extracted from PID, Report No. PID10515. Description: The SRMP has four strongly complementary components: *Rapid Response* : support key programs of the SYDTF targeted to the poorest households, inter alia: (i) school attendance packs (uniforms, shoes, clothes, stationery, textbooks); (ii) pharmaceuticals and medical supplies for "green-card" holders; and (iii) expansion of existing social assistance programs (including family food and heating support) (...). *Institutional Development* : strengthen the institutional capacity of key government agencies to improve the coverage and targeting of the social safety-net for the poor. Key elements include (i) policy research, M&E capacities; (ii) MIS & IT development; (iii) staff development and training; and (iv) public information campaigns. *CCT*: finance the introduction through the SYDTF/SYDTVs of an expanded social safety-net targeted to the poorest 8 percent of families linked to certain positive behavioral changes such as keeping children in school and ensuring children receive adequate immunization coverage in a timely manner, basic health care and nutrition (...). *Local Initiatives* : (i) income-generating sub-projects; (ii) employability training (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 23085 UA. Project Component I - Community-based Micro-projects. The objectives of this component are to: (i) improve living conditions of the target population by providing better quality of and access to basic social and communal services in their communities; (ii) empower communities and vulnerable groups to make decisions and manage process and assets; (iii) create new and innovative community-based social care services as an alternative to the residential care; (iv) develop models for the service delivery; and (v) inform the development of social care services policy development. These objectives will be achieved through financing the activities under the following two sub-components: (i) community-based services micro-projects and (ii) targeted social-care services micro-projects. (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 32719-UA. Component 1. Administrative Modernization: will focus on modernization and improvement of the capacity of the local and regional social welfare offices to enable delivery of better quality services to clients. It will support organizational and operational reforms, transformation of social assistance from a disjoint set of program-specific arrangements to a unified, function-based and client-oriented structure. It will develop capacities that would enable effective implementation of the ongoing social assistance reform program. (...) Component 2. Social Protection Policy Development, Monitoring, Evaluation and Public Information will aim to build the MOLSP capacity for development of social assistance policies, with the systemic approach to monitoring program outcomes and policy impacts. It will also develop capacity of local and regional social welfare offices to outreach to the poorest parts of the population with an effort to include them into the social assistance programs financed by the Government. (...)

Extracted from PID, Report No.: AB1655. (...) Broadening social inclusion by improving access and quality of social services, better targeting of social assistance programs, improving fiscal sustainability of the pension system, refining the system of local public finance and accountability, and helping to ensure that land reform benefits rural landholders. (...)

Template for World Bank Lending, Social Safety Nets

Review Period: FY02-07

#	Region	Country	Approval FY	Country Eligibility	Project ID	Sector Board	Project Title	Code 34 as primary or secondary code	Lending Instr Type: Adj (Policy) or Inv	Lending Instrument	Allocation to SSN (54)	Full Amount	Types of Safety Nets Intervention														
													Cash					Non-cash					Others				
													CCT	SA / Income Support	Family/Child Allow.	Non-contrib pensions	Disability benefits	Food	Basic transfers	Education	Training for benef.	Health	Energy / utilities	Housing (incl. housing	Public Works	Microcr / income gen.	TA, instit. improv.
71	LCR	Argentina	2002	IBRD	P073591	PS	<a href="#">AR-SAL 1 (Federal Prov Fiscal Relations)</a>	S	Adj	SAL	52.00	400.00		X	X	X											
72	LCR	Argentina	2003	IBRD	P073578	SP	<a href="#">Social Protection VI Project - Jefes de Hogar (Heads of Household)</a>	P	Inv	SIL	600.00	600.00							30%					70%			
73	LCR	Argentina	2003	IBRD	P083074	EP	<a href="#">Argentina-Economic and Social Transition Structural Adjustment Loan</a>	P	Adj	SAL	120.00	500.00														X	
74	LCR	Argentina	2006	IBRD	P055483	SP	<a href="#">AR-Heads of Household Transition Project</a>	P	Inv	SIL	115.50	350.00							0.27					64%	6%	2%	1%
75	LCR	Bolivia	2003	Blend	P082700	SP	<a href="#">BO-Social Safety Net STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT CREDIT</a>	P	Adj	SAL	7.00	35.00							X				X	X			
76	LCR	Bolivia	2004	Blend	P087661	EP	<a href="#">BO Emergency Economic Recovery Credit</a>	P	Inv	ERL	4.76	14.00							X				X	X			
77	LCR	Bolivia	2004	Blend	P087841	HE	<a href="#">BO-Social Sector Programmatic Credit</a>	P	Adj	PSL	6.25	25.00												X			
78	LCR	Bolivia	2005	Blend	P091365	HE	<a href="#">BO-Social Sector Programmatic Credit II</a>	P	Adj	DPL	3.75	15.00												X			
79	LCR	Brazil	2004	IBRD	P087713	SP	<a href="#">BR Bolsa Familia 1st APL</a>	P	Inv	APL	165.94	572.20	97%													3%	
80	LCR	Brazil	2005	IBRD	P078716	UD	<a href="#">Programmatic Loan for Sustainable &amp; Equitable Growth: Supporting Housing Sector Policy</a>	S	Adj	DPL	85.43	502.52											X				

**Description of Social Safety Nets [specific components](#) in project** (extracted from PAD and/or project description on project portal)

Extracted from ICR, Report No. 32155. Original Component C: Social Protection. (...) To expand social protection, President De la Rúa's administration pushed for reforms in the pension system (Decree 1306/00) to redistribute public spending on retirement security to workers with lower incomes. As part of this reform, a Universal Benefit (Beneficio Universal, BU) was introduced, providing a targeted payment of \$100 per month for the elderly with no documented contribution and no other source of income. Likewise, the Government had also expressed its intention to implement a system of child and household welfare based primarily on the universal coverage of per-child cash allowances targeting low-income households. In this framework, SAL-I conditionality required the Government to prepare and submit a proposal to consolidate the benefits of the new universal benefit and other national transfer programs with the existing non-contributive pensions to the poor and disabled (pensiones asistenciales) to avoid duplications. (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No. 23710-AR. Project Component 1 - Jefes de Hogar Program - Workfare SubProjects: Subprojects will be presented by municipal governments and civil society organizations. The menu of projects eligible for financing by the Jefes de Hogar Program includes community services, minor construction, repair, expansion, maintenance or remodeling of schools, health facilities, basic sanitation facilities, small roads and bridges, culverts and canals, community kitchens and centers, tourist centers, low-cost housing, and on a pilot basis, some productive activities. (...) Once the eligibility of the applicant is confirmed, the individual can receive the monthly stipend and must be available to be assigned by their municipality to either a workfare project, training, or employment in an enterprise. Spots in training programs (which also include the termination of basic education) will be determined by the municipality on the basis of the characteristics and desires of the beneficiary. (...)

Extracted from ICR, Report No. 29637-AR. A separate social component of the operation sought to safeguard and strengthen government programs that were designed to ameliorate the poverty impact of the crisis. A major focus of that component was to protect government social-emergency spending at a time of exceptional fiscal constraint. (...) Another focus of the social component of the ESTSAL was to improve monitoring and transparency of the Jefes de Hogar workfare program by completing an impact evaluation study and by enhancing data collection, analysis and cross-checking between data bases. The operation was also supportive of the government's decision to establish a National Council for the Coordination of Social Policies. (...)

Extracted from PAD, ReportNo: 32463-AR: There are four Project components. Component A (the largest) would cover continued financing of the transfer payment to those beneficiaries of the Heads of Household Program complying with the requirement to participate in workfare or training/education activities. Support would also be provided to assist the Ministry of Labor to reorient these activities so that they contribute more to improving the employment prospects of beneficiaries. Component B would support the provision of grants for productive sub-projects proposed by small groups of Program participants. Component C would cover the activities related to the establishment and strengthening of employment services in some municipalities and the testing of instruments to facilitate the labor market insertion of Program beneficiaries. Component D would support governance improvements in the Program, as well as Project management and monitoring and evaluation. (...)

Extracted from PID, Report No. 25868. Project Objectives and Description: The Social Safety Net Program and the credit for financing the program are near-term support measures to help the Government bridge a financing gap in 2003 in the provision of key social services during this period of fiscal adjustment, to contain erosion in social outcomes for the poor, and address the economic underpinnings of rising social tensions. Specifically, the program would (i) protect the budgets of nine key programs (PLANE II workfare program, Health Reform, Epidemiological shield for chagas, malaria, tuberculosis, universal health insurance for mother and child care, extended immunization program, education reform and education quality), that are subject to high volatility in budgets and expenditure execution and are key to the containment of further erosion of social outcomes and achievement of counter-cyclical goals of the 2003 budget, (ii) sustain and, in some areas, strengthen key social sector reforms of this government and its predecessors that are pro-poor and provide safety net services, (iii) provide technical supervision support of key social safety net areas. (...)

Extracted from ICR, Report No: 30839. (See project No. P082700) Original Components: This credit's sole component was to provide financing (retroactively) against a list of foreign goods (whether or not directly imported by the government), including medicines, agricultural machinery (tractors), and diesel oil/gasoline, which could not be financed through the existing Bank portfolio or by other donors. The Bank complemented this loan with additional financial contribution by accelerating to end of December 2003: i) the pending second tranche of a \$10 million of an existing Social Safety Net credit; (...)

Extracted from ICR, Report No. 32605. The Overall Program. The objective of the Social Sectors Programmatic Credit program, a series of three single tranche credits, is to ensure that progress in the areas of health and nutrition, education, water and sanitation and social protection is maintained and that remaining disparities in outcomes across different regions, ethnic groups and income classes are reduced, contributing to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Social Protection: create and implement a Social Safety Net (Red de Protección Social, RPS) that includes coordination mechanisms with the Unique Directorate of Funds (Directorio Único de Fondos, DUF1) programs, to be followed by the definition of a National Social Protection Strategy; carry out improvements in the efficacy of the Emergency Employment Program (Programa de Empleo Emergencia, PLANE), and introduction of incentives for municipalities to achieve the MDGs.

Extracted from Program Document, Report No. 32066 - BO. Actions supported by the SSPC II. The SSPC II is supporting the implementation of some actions within the framework of the social protection strategy. Trigger (original): The Government has defined a national Social Protection Strategy that includes, at least, the following components: (i) a conceptual social protection framework; (ii) definition of population at risk and main needs; (iii) a clear definition of priorities; (iv) identification of main interventions; (v) budgetary requirements and investment timetable; and (vi) a monitoring and evaluation system. (...) To support poor workers to mitigate the negative effects of high unemployment and consequent decreases in income, the government, through the RPS which is fully operating, implemented the third phase of PLANE as a counter-cyclical public workfare program. (...) Therefore, the government has decided to phase out the program once the third phase is completed by the end of 2005. To do so, an exit strategy for beneficiaries of PLANE has been adopted, based on training programs.

Extracted from PAD, Report No. 28544-BR. Component 1 - Conditional Cash Transfers. This component would provide support to the Government in consolidating and rationalizing conditional cash transfers, and in reducing duplications and gaps in coverage of the BFP, as part of a broader and balanced strategy for economic and human capital development. (...) Component 2) will provide assistance to improve the mechanisms used to identify the target population of the BFP, which constitute a key element of the basic architecture of the program. Component 3) will support the design and implementation of a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system. (...). Component 4) will support the strengthening of the basic institutional functioning of the BFP in terms of strengthening of the operational institutional framework; strengthening program management; developing a solid communications and dissemination strategy with consideration of culturally, and ethnically diverse publics; (...) Component 5) will support a strengthening of the implementation capacity of Ministerio do Desenvolvimento Social e Combate a Fome (MDS). (...)

Extracted from Program Document, Report No. 31756-BR. (...) The new housing strategy is a clear development of the Government's microeconomic agenda of reforms. (...) The new housing strategy is also part of a broader effort to increase the efficiency of social expenditure. The emphasis on targeted subsidies and the use of auctioning procedures to allocate subsidies are indicators of significant improvements in the housing subsidy strategy and are part of a broader effort to rationalize social expenditures, as for example in the case of Bolsa Família. At the same time, creative mechanisms to expand transparency and public participation in policy making, such as the Conselho das Cidades (Council of Cities), have been introduced to encourage consensus and political cohesion around key policies. (...)

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[illegible]

**Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in project** (extracted from PAD and/or project description on project portal)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 28793-BR. Component II comprise three interrelated actions: 1. Assisting families in risk-prone areas. (...) The project resettlement policy offers two compensatory alternatives at no financial cost to the family: housing in a formal settlement with basic services and close to the original area, or cash compensation calculated via a social index, enabling families to buy replacement housing at their discretion. (...) Those families will also be entitled to social compensation because, in general, their income level is very low. (...) 3. Strengthening social policies and programs: The project will support the strengthening of the Social Assistance Secretariat (SEMAS) through three key lines of action: a. institutional enhancement activities of SEMAS; (...) b. Investments to physically improve regional SEMAS buildings where decentralized social promotion and social safety-net programs are housed, (...) c. Impact evaluation of federal, state and municipal governments social safety-net programs. These programs are accomplished through fiscal transfers designed to alleviate poverty in the short-term by cash support for poor families (bolsa familia, bolsa escola, cesta basica, vale-gas). (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 31691-BR. Component 3: Housing Subsidies for the Poor. The focus of technical assistance activities as relates to housing subsidy policy would be the rationalization of the Government's various subsidy programs, and the establishment of effective targeting, monitoring, and evaluation mechanisms. Activities to be supported include (a) technical assistance for subsidy harmonization and regularization across the various subsidy programs; (b) the establishment of a tiered system of monitoring and evaluation, including regular monitoring of subsidy programs as regards targeting, impact, unit costs, the performance and compliance of financial intermediaries, and which would address both real-time needs and medium-term living standards impact; (c) demand-side technical assistance to local communities/local governments for structuring and packaging requests to the PSH; (d) a series of outreach and dissemination activities as regards national subsidy programs to improve understanding at the local level; and (e) technical assistance to improve the targeting of subsidies (...)

Extracted from Program Document, Report No.: 26688. In the area of poverty reduction and social protection, the loan would support substantial changes in Chile's social policies; the introduction of a proactive approach and focus on the family unit; the consolidation of the principal social assistance transfers and subsidies; the creation of a new conditional cash transfer; (...). In the area of targeting and information management, the loan would support improvements in Chile's targeting instruments and phased adoption of a more effective targeting tool; the integration of publicly held data immediately relevant to the efficient and effective implementation of the Chile Solidario initiative; (...). In the area of monitoring and impact evaluation, the loan would support measures to mainstream and institutionalize regular monitoring and evaluation of the social policies and programs that make up the core of the Chile Solidario initiative; clearly assign responsibility for evaluation of these core programs; publicly disseminate evaluation results including internet availability of results, data and methodology; (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 27247. Project development objective. The development objectives of the proposed Social Protection Technical Assistance Loan are to support the efforts of the Government of Chile to implement Chile Solidario and lay the foundation of a national system of social protection. (...) The proposed technical assistance project has the following four components: Design and implementation of a national information system for social protection; Training for the social workers and agencies involved in the implementation of Chile Solidario; Implementation of a system for analysis, evaluation, and monitoring of social programs and policies; and Institutional strengthening to improve the effectiveness of MIDEPLAN as coordinating agency for the social protection system in Chile.

Extracted from ICR, Report No: 26004-CO. Component 1. Improve Transparency and Citizen's Oversight of Social Programs. (...) This component was designed to improve the governance of social programs with greater transparency of their impact and citizens' oversight of their performance through the introduction of a system of impact and performance evaluations and public monitoring of the GOC's main social sector programs. This component sought to help the government to address this situation by: (a) completing impact and performance evaluations of the three newly created RAS safety net programs: Empleos en Acción, Familias en Acción and Jóvenes en Acción; (b) inducing the Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar (Colombian Institute for Family Welfare, ICBF) and the Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje (National Learning Service, SENA) to enter into the culture of monitoring and evaluation of their main assistance and training programs; and (c) reinforcing monitoring and dissemination activities of social programs through SINERGIA (National System for Evaluation of Results of Public Sector Reform), the evaluation unit in the Departamento Nacional de Planeación (DNP). (...)

From project database: The First Programmatic Labor Reform and Social Structural Adjustment Loan supports the general government objective of promoting higher employment, increased human capital formation, and strengthened social protection, especially of the poor and vulnerable. This objective would be achieved through more efficient and equitable use of social sector resources, improved regulatory environment and better institutional practices. Following are the project objectives: A) Institution of an effective authority in charge of developing a comprehensive social risk management system B) Greater access of poor children to ICBF Assistance and Prevention programs through the establishment of an explicit targeting policy and practices to ensure their cost-effectiveness. C) Achievement of at least 95 percent Expanded Program of Immunization (PAI) coverage rate of 0-5 year old children by 2006. (...)

Extracted from Program document, Report No: 29590-CO. In addition to deepening the reforms initiated with the SECAL, the PLarSSAL complements other Bank operations including: (...) Investments in Social Safety Net (RAS) Program. The Bank currently finances the Human Capital Protection and Community Works and Employment Project. The former provides cash transfers to extremely poor families conditional on their children's enrollment in basic education and visits to health centers for basic care. The CAS has programmed a follow-up operation for FY05. The latter was a workfare program that supported community projects to create opportunities for temporary employment for the poor unemployed workers. It has been redesigned as a pilot wage subsidy program for employers who hire, in addition to their current workforce, unemployed female household heads or youth. (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No. 29332-CO. Component 1: Technical Assistance for MSP. The Social Protection System, as envisioned by the MSP, has five key areas that this component would cover: (i) labor market policies such as training, wage subsidies, and social assistance to the unemployed; (ii) social assistance to vulnerable groups including young children, adolescents and the elderly poor; (iii) a financial model of the Social Protection System (SPS); (iv) regional dimensions of the SPS; and (v) monitoring and evaluation systems. Coordination of all these programs is an enormous institutional challenge for the MSP, since most of these programs are run by separate semi/autonomous agencies including the ICBF, SENA, the workers' family assistance program (Cajas de Compensación Familiar) and other non-governmental institutions. This first component would provide technical assistance to the MSP to ensure timely, sustained, and effective implementation of health, labor, training and social assistance reforms. (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No. 31880-CO. Component 1: Consolidation and expansion of the Familias en Acción program to 400,000 families by including extreme poor families in marginalized urban areas as well as high priority zones affected by violence. The project would disburse cash transfers (grants) to poor families linked to compliance with key human development conditionalities. Under the current Familias en Acción program these include: a) assuring that children 0-6 have all vaccinations and growth monitoring controls, according to the MSP protocols; and b) assuring that children 7-17 years of age are enrolled in schools and regularly attend classes. Component 2: Improving the monitoring and evaluation system of the Ministry of Social Protection (MSP) in order to better track and critically review the country's social safety net portfolio. This component will support MSP's mandate of increasing transparency and efficiency of the social safety net and its various implementing agencies by establishing an integrated results-based M&E system in the Ministry that provides accountability, an objective assessment of social policies and programs, and continuous feedback for the design of social safety net programs in Colombia. (...)

Extracted from Project Document, Report NO3. 5739-CO: The proposed Labor Reform and Social Development Policy Loan (LaRSDPL III) would: (a) strengthen Colombia's social protection system and improve the delivery of social services, (b) raise human capital formation, (c) improve employability, and (d) enhance monitoring and evaluation systems for better transparency, social oversight, and results management in the social sectors. These objectives would be achieved by (i) developing and implementing an integrated and more efficient social protection system through additional regulations and processes to improve coverage and targeting of social protection programs in education, health, early childhood development, labor and job training, (ii) implementing Law 715, which inter alia, introduces incentives to enhance and measure quality in the education sector, (iii) increasing labor force opportunities by the implementation of Law 789 and Policy Agreement (CONPES) 081 to create a National Job Training System, and (iv) building monitoring and evaluation tools and processes to enable public oversight and improve policymaking in the social and labor sectors.

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Review Period: FY02-07

#	Region	Country	Approval FY	Country Eligibility	Project ID	Sector Board	Project Title	Code 34 as primary or secondary code	Len Instr Type: Adj (Policy) or Inv	Lending Instrument	Allocation to SSN (54)	Full Amount	Types of Safety Nets Intervention															
													Cash			Non-cash				Others								
													CCT	SA / Income Support	Family/Child Allow.	Non-contrib pensions	Disability benefits	Food	Basic transfers	Education	Training for benef.	Health	Energy / utilities	Housing (incl. housing Public Works	Microcr / income gen.	TA, instit. improv.	Others	
91	LCR	Colombia	2007	IBRD	P104507	SP	<a href="#">Additional Financing for Colombia Social Safety Net Project (Ln. 7337)</a>	P	Inv	SIL	41.92	104.80	98%													2%		
92	LCR	Dominica	2007	Blend	P094869	PO	<a href="#">Growth and Social Protection Technical Assistance Project</a>	P	Inv	TAL	0.32	1.45															X	
93	LCR	Dominican Repub	2004	IBRD	P085433	SP	<a href="#">DO Social Crisis Response Adjustment Loan</a>	S	Adj	SAL	13.00	100.00	X				X				X							
94	LCR	Dominican Repub	2006	IBRD	P096605	SP	<a href="#">Dominican Republic Youth Development Project</a>	-	Inv	SIL	12.50	25.00							X							X	X	
95	LCR	Ecuador	2003	IBRD	P082395	HE	<a href="#">EC- Programmatic Human Development Reform Loan Project</a>	P	Adj	PSL	14.50	50.00	X															
96	LCR	Ecuador	2006	IBRD	P098167	SP	<a href="#">EC-(APL1) Bono de Desarrollo Humano</a>	P	Inv	APL	13.80	60.00	92%														8%	
97	LCR	Guatemala	2007	IBRD	P089898	ED	<a href="#">Education Quality And Secondary Education Project</a>	S	Inv	SIL	10.40	80.00	X														X	
98	LCR	Guyana	2003	IDA	P074762	PS	<a href="#">GY Public Sector Technical Assistance Credit (PSTAC)</a>	S	Inv	TAL	0.67	4.76				X	X										X	
99	LCR	Haiti	2006	IDA	P095523	TR	<a href="#">HT-Transport and Territorial Development Project</a>	S	Inv	SIL	2.24	16.00													X			
100	LCR	Haiti	2007	IDA	P099918	ED	<a href="#">Education For All Adaptable Program Grant Phase 1</a>	P	Inv	APL	8.25	25.00					X	X										



**Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in project** (extracted from PAD and/or project description on project portal)

<p>Extracted from Project Paper, Report No. 38242-CO: The Additional Financing supports the activities under the first component - the consolidation and expansion of the Familias en Accion Program. The resources would be used solely to finance transfers (and the associated bank fees) to beneficiary families. Implementation of the Project, including compliance with its loan covenants is satisfactory. The outcomes and results recorded in the most recent supervision report are either consistent with or exceed the expectations set out in the Project Appraisal Document. Ratings since effectiveness of the Project on January 24, 2006, have been consistently satisfactory or better. As of October 2006, the Government had expanded the Program to cover 847 municipalities. There were 582,000 beneficiary families (selected using the proxy means instrument - SISBEN, Selection System for the Selection of Beneficiaries), compared to the target of 400,000 families set out in the Project Appraisal Document. The Program has been extended as planned into 40 new municipalities, including 3 municipalities without banking services which tested (successfully) a strategy of paying participants through banks located in nearby towns.</p>
<p>Extracted from PAD, Report No: 378 19: Component 4: Improving social protection. The objective of this component is to strengthen the Government's capacity to better target, plan and administer social assistance programs for poor and vulnerable persons. There are three sub-components as follows: 4.1 Beneficiary Selection System Modernization. This sub-component will finance activities designed to modernize and streamline systems for beneficiary selection and registration, including: (a) design and implementation of a transparent and objective targeting mechanism for selection of beneficiaries; (b) development of a central beneficiary registry; and (c) application of information from the recently developed poverty maps to better target community based, school-feeding and short-term employment programs. 4.2 Institution Strengthening. This sub-component will support activities to strengthen the administrative capacity to deliver social assistance through: (a) development of program databases to track beneficiaries and expenditures for the Education Trust Fund and the School Feeding Program in the Ministry of Education (..) 4.3 Public Information Campaign. This sub-component will support the design and implementation of a public information campaign to inform the public about new approaches to the delivery of social safety net programs (including the new approaches to targeting and registration).</p>
<p>Extracted from PID, Report No. 27621. The features of the current social and economic crisis establish the priority elements of the World Bank's response in cooperation with the IMF, the IDB and other donors. (...) The power sector would make initial, specific steps toward better targeting of subsidies and toward financial sustainability, and the social sectors would implement pro-poor targeting, national-scale health sector reforms, acceleration of health insurance enrollments of the poor, and modernization of the school feeding and school attendance conditional cash transfer programs. In regard to the large undocumented population in the Dominican Republic, the loan would support government efforts to make services accessible to the undocumented and to help families obtain documentation. Finally, civil society would be engaged to provide transparent oversight of programs and actions supported under the loan, an important step forward for transparency. (...)</p>
<p>Extracted from PAD, Report No: 34235-DO. Component 1: Consolidate and expand the Programa Juvenil y Empleo (PJE) to provide increased access to a first work experience for youth at risk. The GoDR has requested the Bank to finance the PJE to expand its content and broaden its coverage to focus more intensively on poor and disadvantaged youth. This important human development initiative equips disadvantaged youth with both the technical skills needed to gain first time experience in an occupation, and the life-skills needed to thrive in the workplace, and life more generally. In addition to the program's focus on private and public sector employers, the project will pilot training courses and internships designed to promote entrepreneurship and self-employment, particularly in rural areas of the country where there are few salaried job opportunities. Component 2: Build capacity in the Secretary of Labor (SET) and INFOTEP to more effectively focus on at-risk youth. The objective of this component is to improve the involved institution's capacity to reach disadvantaged out-of-school youth through strengthened program coordination, implementation, and evaluation. (...)</p>
<p>Extracted from ICR, Report No. 29122. Operationally, the HDRP would have three broad objectives and components: a. Protection of Public Spending in the Social Sectors and in Priority Programs (...) b. Increase the Effectiveness and Efficiency in Basic Social Services and Programs: to be accomplished through (i) introducing a conditional cash transfer program for certifiably poor persons and requalifying beneficiaries of an existing unconditional cash transfer according to a means test; retargeting and removing overlap among similar social programs; (ii) re-targeting and rationalizing food and nutrition programs aimed at the poor; (iii) designing and implementing a reform of the technical and financial administration of the Ministry of Education and culture (MEC), including its personnel allocation and payments practices; (iv) harmonizing the services of key health service provider institutions including the Ministry of Health (MSP); adopting a common minimum package of services, and rationalizing and sharing resources so as to increase health care coverage; and (v) expanding effective income protection for the elderly. (...)</p>
<p>Extracted from PAD, ReportNo: 35064-EC. Component 1: Institutional strengthening, consolidation of BDH reform and improved articulation of BDH within a comprehensive social protection strategy. This component seeks: (i) to strengthen the core institutional structure of the BDH; (ii) to support the consolidation of reforms in several of the program's key activities and processes; and (iii) to explore and pilot linkages with complementary programs to protect and provide opportunities for poor and vulnerable households in Ecuador. Component 2: Provision of Support for the Borrower's Financing of Cash Transfers to the Poor to Foster Investments in Health, Nutrition and Education. This component would support and protect funding for the BDH transfers, while at the same time providing a performance-based incentive for achievement of results from the institutional strengthening activities considered under Component 1.</p>
<p>Report No: 36712-GT: A large number of scholarships are already implemented in Guatemala-with support of Government and other donors, including the Bank. The Country seeks to strengthen existing scholarship programs and make available new scholarships to defray direct family and opportunity costs of lower secondary education, especially for low income, and rural families and for working youth. The scholarship program requires: (i) an improved targeting system; (ii) a unified code to avoid duplication of scholarships or exclusion errors (not reaching the correct beneficiary); and (iii) an appropriate community-based and institutionally simple system to monitor school performance of beneficiaries. (...) Strategic Objective. The sub-component will increase the education demand of adolescents and youth from poor income families and Indigenous populations in Project targeted areas. In addition to providing scholarships conditioned on lower secondary promotion, performance and completion-to eligible students in schools supported by the Project, the sub-component will support the sector-wide strategy of improving scholarship targeting and monitoring systems.</p>
<p>Extracted from PAD, Report No: 25042-GUA. Component 2: Improve the coverage and efficiency of social safety nets. A diagnostic of existing social safety net programs identified a need for institutional strengthening and targeted diagnostics and interventions to address problems in key programs. Sub-Component 2.1: Strengthen Existing Social Safety Net Programs (i) Strengthen the capacity of the MHLSS to manage safety net programs through improved systems, processes and training. (...) The largest of these programs are the Old Age Pensions, Public Assistance, and Difficult Circumstances programs. These programs combined reach an estimated 55,000 beneficiaries. Benefit levels are low and service delivery systems are outdated and inefficient. Consequently, this component aims to improve safety net coverage, by improving efficiency, coverage and service and efficacy of the existing safety net programs and presenting alternatives for unemployed workers in restructured industries through the implementation of computer systems and improved procedures and training; and (ii) Safety Net Diagnostics. The present school feeding program reaches only a quarter of the eligible students. A diagnostic will be undertaken and recommendations developed to increase coverage and efficiency possibly through decentralization. (...)</p>
<p>Extracted from PAD, Report No: 34938-HT. Sub-Component 1.2: Emergency and routine road maintenance: The proposed sub-component would finance the following: emergency road maintenance: these activities would be contracted out to local small and middle size firms by the MPTPC and financed by the FER. (...) Being labor-intensive, these routine maintenance activities are expected to generate employment and income-generating opportunities, thus becoming a social safety net for the rural poor. The road maintenance activity will target the poorest segments of the population and women through labor-intensive income generating activities aiming at helping them earn cash. Based on lessons learned from international experience, the design of the road maintenance work will follow specific patterns in order to allow it to perform its systemic risk mitigating roles: (i) road maintenance will take the form of high labor intensive work; (ii) the wage will be set so that it corresponds to unskilled labor force but be high enough to provide a sufficient incentive to maintain the road adequately; and (iii) female participation will be encouraged.</p>
<p>Extracted from PAD, Report No: 38600: Sub-Component I-A: Primary Education Per Student Subsidies. The project would provide per student subsidies to poor students currently un-enrolled in school so they could attend non public primary schools free of charge. The amount of the per student subsidy (US\$90) is calculated to cover average tuition fees (US\$70) and learning material costs (US\$20) in non public schools. The recently updated national poverty map (based on access to basic needs, including education) and living conditions survey data would be used to target geographic areas of highest poverty and lowest educational access, with an aim to improve equity of public education financing. Sub-Component 2.B: Nutrition and Health program. Expanded School Feeding Programs This component would enable to distribute food to approximately 25,000 schoolchildren attending both public and private schools on a daily basis during the life of the first phase of the project. It is expected though that to the extent possible, complementary activities would be combined with school feeding to give impulse and contribute to the implementation of the Ecoles Promotrice de la Sante' policy<sup>26</sup>, consisting in offering a broad and integrated package of health and nutrition programs coupled with a focus on school environment (...).</p>

Template for World Bank Lending, Social Safety Nets

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#	Region	Country	Approval FY	Country Eligibility	Project ID	Sector Board	Project Title	Code 34 as primary or secondary code	Len Instr Type: Adj (Policy) or Inv	Lending Instrument	Allocation to SSN (54)	Full Amount	Types of Safety Nets Intervention															
													Cash			Non-cash				Others								
													CCT	SA / Income Support Family/Child Allow.	Non-contrib pensions Disability benefits	Food	Basic transfers	Education	Training for benef. Health	Energy / utilities Housing (incl. housing Public Works	Microcr / income gen. TA, instit. improv.	Others						
101	LCR	Honduras	2006	IDA	P086775	TR	<a href="#">HN-(CRL1) Rural Infrastructure Project</a>	S	Inv	SIL	7.52	47.00													X		X	
102	LCR	Honduras	2006	IDA	P082242	SP	<a href="#">HN-Nutrition and Social Protection</a>	P	Inv	SIL	6.60	20.00							X									X
103	LCR	Jamaica	2002	IBRD	P067774	SP	<a href="#">JM- Social Safety Net Project</a>	P	Inv	SIL	10.00	40.00	X															
104	LCR	Jamaica	2003	IBRD	P076837	UD	<a href="#">JM National Community Devt. Project</a>	P	Inv	SIL	3.75	15.00																X
105	LCR	Mexico	2006	IBRD	P088732	RDV	<a href="#">MX-Access to Land for Young Farmers</a>	P	Inv	SIL	24.00	100.00							X							X		
106	LCR	Peru	2003	IBRD	P073817	SP	<a href="#">PE-Programmatic Social Reform Loan II</a>	P	Adj	PSL	29.00	100.00															X	
107	LCR	Peru	2004	IBRD	P078951	SP	<a href="#">PE-Programmatic Social Reform III</a>	-	Adj	PSL	20.00	150.00															X	
108	LCR	Peru	2005	IBRD	P083968	SP	<a href="#">PE-Programmatic Social Reform Loan IV</a>	P	Adj	DPL	29.00	100.00															X	
109	LCR	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	2002	Blend	P069923	UD	<a href="#">Emergency Recovery and Disaster Management Project</a>	S	Inv	APL	1.00	5.91						X									X	
110	LCR	Uruguay	2003	IBRD	P077172	PS	<a href="#">UY Structural Adjustment Loan</a>	S	Adj	SAL	24.24	151.52	X						X									X

**Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in project** (extracted from PAD and/or project description on project portal)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 34092-HN. Component B.3: Solar Photovoltaic Market Development Program. The solar PV program will target a total installation of about 274 kW over the 5-year duration of the Project. The aim is to establish a sustainable local PV industry structure and fill a gap in rural electrification plans. (...) The GEF will finance market development subsidies (averaging about US\$90 per system) to cover the "incremental costs" of shifting to this new technology from traditional practice. The GEF subsidies will be complemented by Government poverty reduction subsidies (financed under PIR) to increase affordability of the systems for the poor and mancomunidad contribution within the "market packages" approach. The GEF will also finance the consulting services, studies, training and other technical assistance activities aimed at market development and the reduction of existing policy, institutional, capacity and other market barriers. In addition to subsidies, IDA-financed PIR project will include a micro-finance component which will make the purchasing conditions for the PV systems more adequate for the rural poor.

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 31828-HO. Component 1: Institutional Strengthening of the social protection framework for children and youth. (...) Through these efforts, the creation of adequate institutional, administrative, and technical conditions will enable the government to gradually define and implement additional social protection programs Component 2: Consolidation and Expansion of the AIN-C program. The objective of this component is to prevent chronic early childhood malnutrition by strengthening the institutional base and expanding coverage of a community-based program of growth promotion and basic health activities. (...) Component 3: First Employment Program for Youth at Risk (US\$7.5 million). This component aims to promote the labor market insertion of approximately 7,000 poor urban youths who have abandoned the conventional education system, and who do not work or who work in very low return informal activities. This pilot program is part of a larger effort of the Government of Honduras, and specifically, the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, to construct a system for training and professional development for youth to improve their possibilities for labor market insertion.

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 22359 JM. \* *Child Assistance Grants*. This component would finance conditional Health and Education grants for poor children age 0-17 eligible under the program. These grants will finance direct costs to keep poor children in school and healthy, they will not finance lost opportunity costs. \* *Education Grants*. Receipt of educational grants would be conditioned on school attendance of poor children 6-17 enrolled in school. A child must attend 85 percent of sessions to remain eligible for benefits. Eligible and registered beneficiaries would receive the grants for as long as they comply with the agreed requirements. The benefit would be paid to the family representative which in general would be the mother; in case the mother is not available, the person taking care of the child would be assigned as the family representative. \* *Health Grants*. Receipt of health grants would be conditioned on health clinic visits for children 0-6 (not enrolled in school) in accordance with an established plan. The Health Center Nurse will establish a clinic visit schedule for each beneficiary child with the number of required visits dependent on the age of the child. (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 23690 JM. Project components: 1. a. JSIF Subprojects. This component is aimed at providing basic services while helping to create temporary employment opportunities for residents who are among the poorest income strata in Jamaica. There are several subprojects which have been already identified as priority by these communities and submitted to JSIF for funding. JSIF will contract the works for selected subprojects in its pipeline as well as other new works which are generally large and/or complex and for which direct community contracting will not be feasible. (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 32666-MX. Component 1: Capacity Building of Young Rural Entrepreneurs and Assistance to Senior Landholders. This component will provide the beneficiaries with the knowledge and abilities including financial management skills required to elaborate and carry out a productive project in relation to land. (...) The component comprises 4 subcomponents: 1. Promotion of the project and selection of participating young rural entrepreneurs 2. Capacity building of young rural entrepreneurs 3. Elaboration of productive projects 4. Assistance to senior landholders The component will provide grants to beneficiaries and will finance limited equipment, training activities, and consulting services. Component 2: Land Transactions and Productive Projects. This component promotes the secure and sustainable access to land by qualified young rural entrepreneurs who will implement a productive project to sustainably raise their income. The support will be given in form of a combination of credits and grants and will include technical assistance. (...)

Extracted from ICR, Report No: 25864. The medium-term objectives of the program have been to: § Improve the anti-poverty focus of public expenditures through an overall shift of the public budget in favor of programs benefitting the poor, protecting critical social programs from budgetary cuts, strengthening social protection programs, enhancing the efficiency and targeting of food distribution programs, and unifying the management and objectives of the rural infrastructure programs (the "Dignity Pillar"). § Improve the access of the poor to health and education programs by expanding the coverage of the maternal, infant, and student health insurance program and the community-managed health care facilities, by enhancing the efficiency of health services and health investments, by implementing a more focused approach to nutrition interventions, and by raising the quality of initial and primary education with particular focus on the rural areas (the "Equity Pillar"). § Improve the transparency and social control of resource allocation through enhanced citizen access to budget information and program results, increased data reliability, the empowerment of citizens to participate in the policy and budget process, and a

Extracted from Program Document, Report No. 26754-PE. The third Programmatic Social Reform Loan (PSRL III) continues to provide Bank support to the Government's medium term social reform program. The medium term objectives of this program are to: (i) improve the anti-poverty focus of public expenditures; (ii) improve the access of the poor to quality health and education services; and (iii) improve the transparency of social programs and empower their beneficiaries in the design and implementation of these programs. (...)

Extracted from PID, Report No.: AB1179. The PSRL program of reforms has now extended to four stages, in a period of over four years. In a changing institutional and economic environment—adapting to two different governments, at least sixteen ministers and many more lower level officials in the three social sectors—the program has preserved its three original goals to: (i) improve the antipoverty focus of public expenditures; (ii) increase the access of the poor to quality health and education services; (iii) enhance the transparency of social programs, while empowering their beneficiaries in their design and implementation. Within these goals, the PSRL IV will support efforts to complete and consolidate reforms in five areas: (i) social expenditures management, (ii) redesign, targeting, and administration of social protection programs, (iii) access to health services, (iv) access and efficiency in education, and (v) transparency and accountability in the social sectors.

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 24050-STV. Equipment and Supplies: The project will finance a stock of emergency equipment and supplies, rescue tools, and loss reduction materials to ensure that: (i) Office of Disaster Preparedness (ODP) can function effectively in its daily operations; (ii) the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) can function effectively as a command center in case of an emergency; and (iii) local disaster coordinators and emergency shelters will be able to function effectively in an emergency with items distributed from the EOC. ODP will prepare proper procedures for secure storage and maintenance, and use and distribution of materials and supplies during an emergency. The list of agreed items includes small emergency generators, portable water purification equipment, pumps, reinforced plastic sheeting, water storage and distribution containers, chain saws, portable emergency lighting, emergency health supplies (stretchers, first aid kits, and possibly others as needed), and hand tools. (...) (d) Training and Public Awareness. (...)

Extracted from PID, Report No. Report No. PID11360. On social protection, the Government is fully aware of the negative impact of the recession on the poor. In order to address the most pressing problems, several groups have been already identified as particularly vulnerable, particularly (i) children in poor households and (ii) unemployed and underemployed, particularly in poor households. Given the large share of public expenditures on social programs and the urgent need to correct the current fiscal imbalances, the Government is determined to make special efforts to enhance the efficiency and productivity of social spending, in order to provide for the growing needs under the tighter fiscal constraints. Specific issues and steps would include: (i) protecting the budgetary resources of selected social programs that focus on children; (ii) consolidating data bases of social programs; and (iii) improving the Unemployment Insurance system, by enhancing incentives to workers, preventing abuses by firms, and expanding training programs to the unemployed in the informal sector, who are not covered by the Unemployment Insurance system. (...)

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													Cash			Non-cash				Others						
													CCT	SA / Income Support	Family/Child Allow.	Non-contrib pensions	Disability benefits	Food	Basic transfers	Education	Training for benef.	Health	Energy / utilities	Housing (incl. housing	Public Works	Microcr / income gen.
111	LCR	Uruguay	2003	IBRD	P080263	EP	<a href="#">URUGUAY - SPECIAL STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT LOAN</a>	S	Adj	SSL	24.24	151.52	X													X
112	LCR	Uruguay	2005	IBRD	P095028	SP	<a href="#">Uruguay Social Program Support Loan DPL</a>	S	Adj	DPL	10.55	75.38														X
113	LCR	Uruguay	2007	IBRD	P083927	EP	<a href="#">First Programmatic Reform Implementation DPL</a>	S	Adj	DPL	14.00	100.00														X
114	MNA	Iraq	2007	IBRD	P098979	PO	Iraq: Strengthening Policy Making for Poverty Reduction, Employment Generation and Safety Net Development	S	Inv	ERL	0.92	6.60														X
115	MNA	Iraq	2007	IBRD	P099295	SP	Emergency Social Protection Project	P	Inv	ERL	2.64	8.00														X
116	MNA	Morocco	2002	IBRD	P073531	SP	<a href="#">MA-Support for the Social Development Agency Project</a>	-	Inv	SIL	2.00	5.00												X	X	
117	MNA	Morocco	2005	IBRD	P083746	UD	<a href="#">Morocco - Housing Sector Development Policy Loan (HSDPL)</a>	S	Adj	SAD	24.00	150.00										X				
118	MNA	Morocco	2007	IBRD	P100026	SDV	<a href="#">National Initiative for Human Development Support Project (INDH)</a>	S	Inv	SIL	11.00	100.00												X		X
119	MNA	West Bank and G	2002	N/A	P075984	SP	<a href="#">Emergency Services Support Project</a>	-	Inv	ERL	2.40	20.00	58%						33%	9%						
120	MNA	West Bank and G	2003	N/A	P078212	UD	<a href="#">GZ- Emergency Municipal Services Rehabilitation Project</a>	S	Inv	ERL	5.00	20.00												X		

<p><b>Description of Social Safety Nets <a href="#">specific components</a> in project</b> (extracted from PAD and/or project description on project portal)</p>
<p>no information available (see P077172)</p>
<p>Extracted from Project Document, Report No. Report No. 32289-UY. The proposed SPDPL would be a stand-alone, single-tranche operation that would (i) support the maintenance of macroeconomic stability; (ii) recognize that Uruguay's social policy response to the economic crisis went considerably beyond actions supported by the Bank under the Second Special Structural Adjustment Loan; (iii) support past and ongoing structural and administrative reforms in the education, health, and social protection sectors to further improve both efficiency and equity in service delivery; and (iv) assist the early activities of the new administration in various social policy areas, as a foundation for the Bank's support for the medium-term Government policies. As such, the loan would also lay the foundation for the Bank's future support for social reforms, which may include further development policy lending. (...) Expected results in the near- and medium-term would include consolidation of fiscal improvements in the health sector, increased coverage of preschool children, improved efficiency of education administration and continued quality assessments in the education sector, and expanded coverage and accountability of social protection programs.</p>
<p>Extracted from PID, Report No. AB2836: The key objective of the loan and an important value-added of the Bank is to provide the government with a well-specified, monitorable framework for the implementation of the reforms. The overriding aim is to support the implementation of the government's overall reform program that aims at obtaining sustained growth at higher than historical rates, while combating poverty and exclusion and ensuring equitable access to opportunities. In line with the government's priorities set by the government, the PRIDPL I would support the implementation of reforms in three key areas: (i) tax reform; (ii) the business climate and capital markets; and (iii) the social protection system, where the loan will build on the achievements of the Social Program Development Policy Loan (SPDPL). The PRIDPL I is the first in a series of two operations to support implementation of priority economic and social sector reforms as determined by the government. (...) In the third component of the proposed PRIDPL I, the operation would support policies aimed at increasing coverage of social assistance to those in need and to expand coverage and collection of the social security system to provide coverage to all individuals.</p>
<p>Extracted from PID (<a href="#">internal document</a>), Report No. AB2151: The proposed project has three components corresponding to three key products: (i) a poverty assessment and related data set; (ii) a poverty and social impact analysis report; and (iii) a government strategy for poverty reduction, employment generation and safety nets. These products will be produced by a GOI team with financial and technical assistance from the Bank. The proposed project is designed to encourage the GOI team to do as much of the data collection, analysis and strategy development as possible in order to ensure relevance to the specifics of the Iraqi context. Clearly, the GOI has many, highly educated civil servants who are quite competent to do the work themselves. At the same time it is recognized that after so many years of having been largely cut off from the international community, the GOI team could benefit from exposure to recently developed analytical techniques and from the experiences of other countries in solving problems of poverty, employment generation and safety nets. In the context of the proposed project, technical assistance from the Bank takes a variety of forms including: formal training (both inside and outside Iraq), on-the-job-training, and just-in-time advisory services.</p>
<p>Extracted from PID (<a href="#">internal document</a>), Report No. AB2151: Component 1: Safety Nets (estimated total cost US\$6.37 million). This component will have two subcomponents: Subcomponent A: Information Systems Development. This subcomponent of the project will support: (i) supply and installation of IT systems and equipment to assist in scaling up the SSN Program; (ii) establishing a basic information infrastructure within MOLSA, including the development of an integrated database of safety net applicants and beneficiaries; and (iii) developing a monitoring and evaluation system for the program based on a central management information system (MIS). Subcomponent B: Institutional Capacity Building for Safety Nets Policy Development. This subcomponent will focus on three areas of safety nets policy: (i) capacity building in data analysis and program monitoring; (ii) development of sustainable safety net program designs that can replace generalized subsidies; and (iii) targeting and eligibility options. Activities would include technical assistance and training for MOLSA staff inside Iraq as well as in other countries within and beyond the region to acquire needed skills.</p>
<p>Extracted from PAD, Report No: 23947-MOR. Project components: 1- Community development and social infrastructure: this component will support sub-projects to enhance the social infrastructure of selected poor rural and urban slum areas. (...) 2- Support to economic infrastructure and income generation: This component will support three kinds of activities: * Sub-projects that enhance the economic infrastructure in rural and urban slum areas. Examples are irrigation, small markets and rural roads sub-projects; * Sub-projects that finance training and non-financial support to activities that are directly related to creating employment opportunities or expanding existing micro or small businesses; and * Sub-projects that support the expansion of the existing micro finance operations to new geographical areas.</p>
<p>Extracted from PID, Report No.: AB1360. Project development objective and description. The proposed Housing Sector Development Policy Loan (HSDPL) has been requested by GOM as a support the implementation of its policy reforms and programs in the housing sector. The proposed loan thus seeks assist the Government in the design and implementation of the reforms in order to enhance their potential benefits. The reforms supported by the Loan are the following ones: a) Strengthening the institutional, regulatory and fiscal environment of the housing sector • Modernize urban planning standards and regulations • Restructure and refocus public sector housing agencies and enterprises • Rationalize and simplify real estate taxes and subsidies b) Increase access of low income households to more affordable and higher quality housing • Expand urban slum upgrading and social housing programs • Improve the efficiency of the residential rental market • Expand access of informal sector and low-income households to housing finance (...)</p>
<p>Extracted from PAD, Report No: 36973-MOR: Component One: Alleviate Poverty in Rural Areas. The rural component targets the 348 poorest communes with poverty levels above 30 percent based on the recent updated poverty map and an additional 54 communes that have poverty levels between 22 and 30 percent combined with low social indicators (selected by the provincial INDH committees). (...) Each targeted commune is allocated the equivalent of US\$600,000 for the period of the program. The component finances activities that increase access to basic social services, enhance the economic infrastructure, support income-generation, promote social, cultural and sports activities and strengthen local governance and capacity. These activities are to be identified and prioritized through a participatory planning process that includes all social groups at the commune level and relies on hll transparency in the decision making process. Component Two: Alleviate Social Exclusion in Urban Areas. The urban component o f INDH targets 250 urban neighborhoods in 25 cities. (...) Each targeted neighborhood is allocated the equivalent of US\$900,000 for the period of the program. The component finances the same types of activities as the rural component and also relies on a participatory process. (...)</p>
<p>Extracted from PAD, Report No: 23593-GZ. Emergency Support to Basic Education. 1. Provide textbooks to all students in basic education. (...) Cash and Other Benefits for Hardship Cases Services (...) The Training Centers provide basic qualification for juveniles (both male and female) coming from families categorized as social cases, whether included under the umbrella of the social security support program or not. Thus, the centers are required to provide a variety of services that include providing proper training, clothing, and medical care services, among others. (...)</p>
<p>Extracted from PID, Report No. PID11533. This component would also finance work programs to provide badly needed income-earning opportunities to those who lost their jobs because of the conflict. The purpose of this sub-component would be to provide temporary employment through construction, rehabilitation and maintenance activities among other priority areas identified by municipalities in consultation with their communities. A menu of activities would be preselected, based on identified priority areas by municipalities. Procedures for implementation would be standardized to ensure swift implementation and conformity with agreed program guidelines. Government agencies, NGOs and CBOs in partnership with LGUs would be invited to present proposals following a standard format addressing a few basic principles, i.e. labor-intensiveness, relatively low skill activities requiring little preparation work, using local material. Administrative arrangements will be determined at the time of appraisal taking into consideration lessons learned from successful emergency employment generation programs implemented globally. (...)</p>

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[illegible]

**Description of Social Safety Nets [specific components](#) in project** (extracted from PAD and/or project description on project portal)

Extracted from PID, Report No. PID11472. Social Assistance. Mechanisms to assist the newly poor: These mechanisms would be temporary in nature to allow families who have lost their income due to the closures and the induced economic crisis, to partially replace their lost income. New programs would target the vulnerable, both permanent and temporary, with clear eligibility criteria and monitoring capabilities to determine the level and duration of assistance. These new programs would consist of: (i) social welfare centers to assist the handicapped, the elderly and victims of domestic violence, (ii) programs for people with disabilities to integrate them into society; (iii) school-based feeding programs in poor geographical areas; and (iv) emergency workfare programs to provide income opportunities for those who have lost their jobs during the conflict (...)

Extracted from Report No: 27761 -GZ. Component 1: SHC Reform Program. The existing SHC program will be enhanced by adding a CCT program. This will support the investment by very poor and vulnerable households in the health and nutrition of their children age 0-5 years old (up to their sixth birthday) and in the education of their children 6-18 years old (on an exceptional basis up to 21 years old). The addition of the CCT program will expand assistance under the SHC program to approximately 180,000 people living in the poorest 30,000 households in the West Bank and Gaza. This will be a 50 percent increase in the number of beneficiaries compared to the approximately 120,000 individuals that MOSA is currently assisting through the existing SHC program, which will be encompassed in the new program. The Bank and donors will finance this increase. Beneficiaries will undergo a process of reselection under the new program to identify those eligible for the CCT program. All potential beneficiaries of the conditional cash transfer program - including beneficiaries of the existing SHC program - would have to meet standardized and transparent eligibility criteria based on a so-called proxy means test to establish their eligibility. Current SHC beneficiaries not eligible for the CCT program will continue to receive benefits under the UCT program. (...)

Extracted from PID, Report No. AB2657. Component 2: Labor-intensive Employment Generation. This sub-component would finance labor-intensive temporary employment sub-projects that are identified and implemented by Municipalities in coordination with locally-based community groups. Past experience has shown that pre-designed schemes often lack ownership and acceptance at the community level, making community engagement vital to success. Funds would be earmarked for municipalities on the basis of the combined unemployment-poverty index of the Governorate in which they are located. This allocation method would ensure that localities in greatest need of assistance would be eligible to receive a greater share of resources. Distribution of grant proceeds would be linked to the annual budget preparation cycle and are expected to be implemented over a period of 18-24 months.

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 37855. Component 1: NGO Grants for Social Service Delivery. Objective: The objective of this component is to provide different types of sub-grants to NGOs for social service delivery to targeted communities and groups. Poor communities, such as those isolated by the separation barrier and governorates with high levels of poverty based on data from the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) will receive preferential treatment. The project also targets vulnerable groups such as women, youth, people with special needs, children, orphans, women headed households, the destitute elderly, etc. All NGOs participating in this scheme are expected to contribute at least 5 percent towards the total cost of the project.

Extracted from PAD, Report No.27266. The components of the Project would be similar to those of the PWP-2 consisting of about 800 subprojects (targeted mainly at the rural population) for the rehabilitation and/or extension of infrastructure works throughout the 20 governorates of Yemen. (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 26885. Project Component 2 - Microenterprise Development: Before the SFD started operations there was no formal MF sector in Yemen. Informal micro finance was limited to supplier-credit. Moneylenders were and are virtually nonexistent, due to religious reasons. The SFD can be credited for laying the foundation of an emerging MF industry and creating awareness among policy makers on issues such as interest rates, sustainability and best practices. In the early years, SFD mainly focused on experimenting with different micro finance models, creating a knowledge base of what works and what does not work in Yemen. The SFD also developed loan-tracking software currently used by 6 micro finance programs. Today, the programs implemented by SFD together serve over 7,000 active clients (IGP borrowers; savers only; borrowers only, and borrowers who also save). (...)

Extracted from Technical Annex, Report No: T7594-AF. The Project: National Emergency Employment Program for Rural Access (NEEPRA) The project development objective will be achieved by: a) the creation of productive, self-targeting, emergency employment opportunities in maintenance and rehabilitation of the rural access infrastructure, b) using appropriate labor-intensive methods in order to ensure high labor content of the works to be financed, yet at the same time trying to improve the quality and extend the life of the infrastructure produced; and c) building capacity of JPMU to implement and manage the NEEP.(...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 23594-BD. Component 2: Increasing Access and Retention of Girls. FSSAP II will support activities to increase access and retention of female students in secondary education. The stipend and tuition program has proved to be an effective incentive to attract girls to secondary schooling and therefore FSSAP II will continue providing stipend and tuition assistance to all eligible girls in 119 rural upazilas of Bangladesh. This program will be re-examined for possible modifications, including targeting, during the project's Mid-Term Review. The expected outcomes of this component are increased enrolment of girls in secondary schools, increased retention, SSC pass and secondary education completion rate, and reduction of early marriage. (...)

Extracted from Program Report, Report No. 35015-BD. This credit will assist the Ministry of Education (MoE) in undertaking the second phase of a medium-term reform agenda aimed at addressing systemic governance issues in order to raise the quality and cost-effectiveness of service delivery, and improve equity of access to secondary education. The reform agenda focuses on: Accountability. Reforms in these areas include rigorously enforcing the criteria governing the establishment of institutions, and setting up institutional mechanisms to link school subventions to objective measures of school performance. School management committees are being strengthened to give them greater responsibility regarding school supervision. Equity. Demand-side interventions to encourage rural girls to attend secondary school are continuing. Means-testing mechanisms are being piloted to better target these subsidies to the poor. Incentives are also being provided to set up institutions in underserved areas. (...)

Extracted from Program Document, Report No. 33758-BD. The proposed Credit is the third in a planned series of programmatic operations that, alongside the IMF-supported PRGF program, has supported the implementation of the Government's reform agenda. Governance-related reforms, at the macro and sector levels, are at the heart of DSC III. DSC III supported reforms have sought to strengthen sectoral governance in banking, health, education, and SOEs, especially energy; and further strengthen core governance functions, with emphasis on procurement, public financial management, tax administration, public administration, and checks and balances on public entities.

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													CCT	SA / Income Support	Family/Child Allow.	Non-contrib pensions	Disability benefits	Food	Basic transfers	Education	Training for benef.	Health	Energy / utilities	Housing (incl. housing Public Works	Microcr / income gen.	TA, instit. improv.
131	SAR	Bangladesh	2007	IDA	P102541	ED	<a href="#">Third Education Sector Development Support Credit Project</a>	S	Adj	DPL	17.00	100.00	X													
132	SAR	Bangladesh	2007	IDA	P105742	FSP	<a href="#">Additional Credit for Second Poverty Alleviation Microfinance Project</a>	P	Inv	FIL	7.50	15.00													X	
133	SAR	India	2005	Blend	P094513	UD	<a href="#">India: Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project</a>	S	Inv	ERL	79.05	465.00										40%	20%	40%		
134	SAR	Maldives	2005	IDA	P094193	SP	<a href="#">Maldives - Post Tsunami Emergency Relief and Reconstruction Project</a>	P	Inv	ERL	5.60	14.00	X													
135	SAR	Maldives	2005	IDA	P078523	SP	<a href="#">Integrated Human Development Project</a>	-	Inv	SIL	1.30	15.60												X		X
136	SAR	Nepal	2007	IDA	P090967	ED	<a href="#">Second Higher Education Project</a>	S	Inv	SIL	12.00	60.00						X								
137	SAR	Pakistan	2006	Blend	P099043	RDV	<a href="#">NWFP-OFWM - Earthquake Additional Financing</a>	P	Inv	SIL	2.80	10.00	X						X							
138	SAR	Pakistan	2006	Blend	P099046	SDV	<a href="#">AJK-CISP Earthquake Additional Financing</a>	P	Inv	SIL	8.70	30.00	X						X							
139	SAR	Pakistan	2006	Blend	P099110	UD	<a href="#">Pakistan Earthquake ERC</a>	S	Inv	ERL	80.00	400.00	28%									72%				
140	SAR	Pakistan	2006	Blend	P099038	FSP	<a href="#">PPAF II - Additional Financing for Rehabilitating Earthquake Affected Communities</a>	P	Inv	SIL	24.00	100.00							X	X			X		X	



**Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in project** (extracted from PAD and/or project description on project portal)

Extracted from Program Document, Report No. 39740-BD: This proposed credit will assist the Ministry of Education (MoE) in undertaking the third phase of a medium-term reform agenda. The credit attempts to address systemic governance issues in order to raise the quality and cost-effectiveness of service delivery, and improve equity of access to secondary education. The reform agenda focuses on: Accountability and systemic improvement. Reforms in these areas include rigorous enforcement of the criteria governing the establishment of institutions, and implementation of institutional mechanisms to link school subventions to objective measures of school performance. School management committees are being strengthened with balanced representation, free from political interference, and trained to give them greater responsibility for school management and supervision. Equity. Demand-side interventions to encourage rural girls to attend secondary school are continuing. Means-testing mechanisms have been piloted to better target these subsidies to the poor, both boys and girls. Institutions are set up in underserved areas. Measures are being taken to support under-performing institutions particularly in disadvantaged areas. (...)

Extracted from Project Paper, Report No: 39651-BD: Original Project Design: The Second Poverty Alleviation Microfinance Project (Microfinance II) which was approved in January 2001, for an original credit amount of US\$151 million from IDA and another US\$30 million from the Government of Bangladesh, became effective in March 2001. It was based on the successful implementation of Poverty Alleviation Microfinance Project (Microfinance I), which helped to identify several issues within existing microfinance programs including the need to expand outreach to cover underserved segments of society and for a regulatory framework for MFIs operating in Bangladesh. The original objectives of this project are to continue IDA's support for poverty alleviation through microcredit by: (a) expanding outreach to reach a greater number of the poor; (b) diversifying microcredit operations to reach the urban poor, and micro-entrepreneurs; (c) providing technical assistance for building sustainable institutional capacity in Bangladesh's apex microcredit 'wholesaler', PKSF and its partner organizations (POs); and (d) establishing a legal, regulatory and supervisory framework for non-government organizations (NGOs) and microfinance institutions (MFIs) to improve their creditworthiness as well as accelerate their integration with the formal financial market.

Extracted from PID, Report No. AB1555. Housing Reconstruction. (i) provision of transit shelter as needed and upgrading of services in temporary shelter sites; (ii) repair and reconstruction of existing houses, construction of new houses and the necessary related services and community infrastructure (...) and (iii) resettlement of the families affected by the Project. (...); Restoration of Livelihoods. This component will finance activities to help revitalize livelihoods of affected families through (a) restoration of damaged fisheries infrastructure (...); (b) restoration of damaged agricultural lands and horticultural lands; (c) repair/ reconstruction of damaged infrastructure such as veterinary dispensaries and veterinary extension centers (...). Component 3: Public Buildings and Public Works. This component will help finance small public works such as repair, reconstruction and upgrading of damaged hospitals, public health centers/ sub-centers, educational institutions, cyclone shelters and other public buildings, restoration of damaged river and drain banks, and plantation/ replanting of mangrove and shelter belts in Tamil Nadu.

Extracted from PID, Report No.: AB1397. Component 1: Restoration of livelihoods consists of (a) safety net cash transfers to the affected for their subsistence needs, and (b) a program to restore lost or damaged assets of affected enterprises. • Sub-Component a: Safety net cash grants to households affected by the tsunami. The Government has begun providing one-time cash grants to families seriously affected by the tsunami. Under this program, the Government has started distributing Rf.1,500 (US\$117) per capita to families whose houses were completely destroyed; Rf.1,000 per capita to families whose houses were partially damaged; and Rf.500 per capita to families whose houses are intact but household items swept away. This amount is intended to help affected families cover immediate expenses on food and household essentials. The Government is also preparing a follow-up safety net program targeting the poorest and most vulnerable among the affected population; this new program would provide a small monthly cash payment for a limited period of 10 months to poor and heavily affected families. (...)

Extracted from PAD, ReportNo: 27710-MAL. Project Component 3. Strengthen Employment Services. This component has the following two objectives: (a) support cost effective job information and job counseling services through job centers to reduce job search durations and costs by improving the information flow on employment opportunities to job seekers, and improve the capabilities of fresh school completers to enter the world of work; and (b) increase access to micro-finance programs to increase income earning opportunities for, especially women, through linking individuals to opportunities for micro-enterprise development. (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 34916-NEP: Component 2. Student Financial Assistance. This component will help to mitigate the constraints being faced by meritorious needy students, including girls, dalits and disadvantaged janajati, in accessing higher secondary and bachelor's level education. A proxy means testing (PMT) system will be used to identify the needy students. While selecting students for financial assistance the project will give preferential treatment for female students and students from disadvantaged caste/ethnic groups. The components of the scheme include the student's equity contribution, income from work-study programs, scholarships (grants) to students from the project, and loans from commercial banks (only for Bachelor's students). The maximum amounts of grants and loans that a student is eligible to receive are Rs. 40,000 (around US\$ 540) and Rs. 10,000 (around US\$ 135) respectively for bachelor's level. Similarly, the maximum amount of grants higher secondary students will be eligible for is Rs. 16,000 (around US\$ 216). Commercial banks will use their own resources for lending. (...) The financial assistance provided under the Project is designed to help students meet living costs, tuition fees, admission fees, examination fees, and costs of transportation and learning materials.

Extracted from PID, Report No. AB1993. Strengthening of the Safety Nets - support cash transfers and in-kind assistance to the affected communities and households. (...)

Extracted from PID, Report No.: AB2001. The project would also comprise the following three components: (a) Restoration of Economic and Social Infrastructure: The component will include, but not be limited to, restoration and reconstruction of social and physical infrastructure such as roads, education and health facilities, water supply and sanitation systems, street pavement, foot bridges, etc. (b) Strengthening of the Safety Nets and Capacity Building: This component would include two subcomponents: i) Strengthening of safety nets, including among other things providing cash grants and in-kind assistance to the affected communities and households and capacity building/training in order to enable communities to reconstruct with improved standards and to better handle disasters in the future. (...)

Extracted from Technical Annex, Report No: T7664-PK. Housing: this component will support the Government's homeowner-driven housing reconstruction program that was recently launched. (...) (a) housing grants for reconstruction of destroyed homes with new seismic resistant core units and the restoration and strengthening of damaged homes to seismically acceptable standards, with eligibility determined by a detailed Damage and Eligibility Survey; (...) Livelihood Support. The strategy for livelihood support is geared towards the dual objectives of protecting the most vulnerable households in the short-term through the provision of cash grants, and rejuvenating economic activity by reviving small businesses and replacing assets lost in agriculture and livestock. The livelihood component will support this strategy by providing cash grants for the neediest households. Provided monthly in a fixed amount, the grants can be implemented quickly to effectively protect vulnerable populations. (...)

Extracted from Project Paper, Report No. 34256-PAK. Low-cost seismically appropriate housing - Under this component PPAF will provide households with financial assistance for the reconstruction of houses destroyed in earthquake hit villages of NWFP and AKJ. It is estimated that direct financial assistance will be provided for the reconstruction of around 24,000 damaged houses at a per-unit cost of US\$2,500. It will deliberately target poor households. (...) Extensive and large numbers of trainings will be conducted with community members to teach practical income earning skills such as Masonry, Carpentry and Plumbing as well as community management and conflict resolution skills. (iv) Disaster Recovery Assistance - Provision of grants to affected communities through POs for provision of relief goods. These include tents, blankets, corrugated iron sheets, medicines, small surgical instruments, food items, water, milk and other related items as well as transportation, distribution and operating and administrative expenses associated with these. (...)

Template for World Bank Lending, Social Safety Nets

Review Period: FY02-07

#	Region	Country	Approval FY	Country Eligibility	Project ID	Sector Board	Project Title	Code 34 as primary or secondary code	Len Instr Type: Adj (Policy) or Inv	Lending Instrument	Allocation to SSN (54)	Full Amount	Types of Safety Nets Intervention														
													Cash			Non-cash				Others							
													CCT	SA / Income Support	Family/Child Allow.	Non-contrib pensions	Disability benefits	Food	Basic transfers	Education	Training for benef.	Health	Energy / utilities	Housing (incl. housing Public Works	Microcr / income gen.	TA, instit. improv.	Others
141	SAR	Pakistan	2007	Blend	P090690	PO	<a href="#">Second Poverty Reduction Support Credit Project (PRSC II)</a>	P	Adj	DPL	101.50	350.00	X	X												X	
142	SAR	Pakistan	2007	Blend	P100846	ED	<a href="#">Sindh Education Sector Development Policy Credit (SEDPC)</a>	S	Adj	DPL	16.00	100.00						X									
143	SAR	Pakistan	2007	Blend	P104393	RDV	<a href="#">Additional Financing for Rehabilitating Earthquake Affected Communities II</a>	S	Inv	SIL	34.50	138.00										X					
144	SAR	Sri Lanka	2005	IDA	P083932	UD	<a href="#">Sri Lanka - North East Housing Reconstruction Program</a>	S	Inv	SIL	10.50	75.00										X					
145	SAR	Sri Lanka	2007	IDA	P100390	UD	<a href="#">Puttalam Housing Project</a>	S	Inv	SIL	4.16	32.00										X					

**Description of Social Safety Nets [specific components](#) in project** (extracted from PAD and/or project description on project portal)

Supported by the PRSC, the Government is presently conducting a comprehensive evaluation of its safety net programs to improve targeting, coverage, and the administration of these programs. This is the first such evaluation of its kind in Pakistan, and provides the analytical basis for specific interventions under PRSC II and future PRSCs. 131. The Government has begun strengthening its safety nets programs based on the results of this evaluation. Supported by PRSC II, the budget for the Food Support Program of the Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal, which provides a minimum of food consumption support to chronically poor families, has been increased from Rs.3 billion in 2004/05 to Rs.4.4 billion for 2006/07. These additional funds have been used to increase the number of beneficiaries from 1.25 million to 1.46 million households; to increase the amount per household from Rs.2400 to Rs.3000 per year; and to design and launch a pilot program (in three districts) of additional cash transfers conditional on the chronically poor families sending their children to primary school. These pilots to improve school enrollment, as well as the pilot for improving the utilization of TB DOTS, signify the Government's recognition that poverty alleviation requires addressing the key determinants of poverty like poor health and lack of education.

Extracted from Program Document, Report No. 38709-PK: The program is built on four complementary pillars: Improving fiscal sustainability and the effectiveness of public expenditures including in education, through fiscal reforms to enable increases in education and other proper expenditures, to improve budgetary processes and the composition of expenditures; as well as financial management and procurement reforms to increase credibility, transparency and accountability in the use of public resources. Improving education sector management through reforms to strengthen the functioning, capacity and accountability of provincial and district education management in line with devolution objectives, to provide incentives to district governments to improve service delivery, and to strengthen the role of school management committees in school development and monitoring. Improving access to quality schooling, with a particular focus on rural areas and girls, through reforms to improve the quality and utilization of physical infrastructure in schools, to address implementation bottlenecks and improve the effectiveness of incentive programs (free textbooks and girls' stipends), and to launch partnerships with the non-government/private sector to increase access and quality. (...)

Extracted from Project Paper, Report No. 38400-PK: PPAF had already committed most of its funds for the second phase and requested the World Bank for additional funding of \$100 million which was approved by the IDA Board of Executive Directors on December 15, 2005 to implement the Earthquake Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (E3RP) program. Of this amount \$60 million was allocated for housing compensation to enable reconstruction of 24,000 housing units and training of house owners in earthquake resistant construction techniques; \$20 million for rehabilitation & reconstruction of village level infrastructure; \$15 million for livelihood restoration; and \$ 5 million for TA, M&E and Operational Expenses. The program continues to be driven by the implementation guidelines, which include elements and operational modalities from the overall GOPERRA housing strategic framework (e.g., on damage assessment, grant eligibility issues, grievance mechanisms and housing reconstruction guidelines). (...) In order to be able to make the Stage 1 payments of 75,000 rupees to all currently eligible households, the World Bank endorsed PPAF's request to temporarily re-allocate US\$25 million from the other components of the project, so as to increase the total available for housing to \$85 million. (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 30436-LK. Housing Assistance. Of the 46,000 houses to be reconstructed in the North East, 36,800 are fully-damaged and 9,200 are partly-damaged. NEHRP would finance housing reconstruction through the transfer of a cash grant of either Rs150,000 for a fully damaged house or Rs70,000 for a partly damaged house to eligible beneficiaries. It would transfer the cash grant to the joint bank accounts of the selected household in four tranches for the fully damaged housing grant category and two tranches in the case of a partly damaged house. The pace of installments would be performance-based and the beneficiary would be allowed a period of four months to complete construction. (...)

Extracted from PAD, Report No: 38147 - LK: Component One: Housing Assistance. IDA funds would be apportioned across the 141 refugee camps in Puttalam in proportion to the housing caseload. The Puttalam Project Unit (PPU) ranked refugee camps using three social criteria, i.e., (i) percentage of temporary thatched houses in each camp; (ii) percentage of IDP households who possessed land in each camp; and (iii) percentage of households that opted to settle in Puttalam as recorded in the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) supervised census of IDPs living in refugee camps in Puttalam in April, 2006." The socially ranked camps were then screened in terms of three environmental indicators, i.e., proximity to flooding, land surface and quality of environment. The ranking of refugee camps was done with the intent to phase the PHP over four years. All 141 refugee camps would be covered.

Review Period: FY02-07	
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Excludes CAS Board Reports

excludes CAS, Board Reports

#	Region	Country	FY	Date of publication	Country Eligibility	Report No.	SB or bank network	Document Title	Author / Task Manager / Team leader	Report Type	Types of Safety Nets Intervention													
											CCT	Cash			Non-cash					Others				
												SA / Income Support	Family/Child Allow.	Non-contrib pension	Disability benefits	Food	Basic transfers	Education training for benefit	Health	Energy / utilities	Housing	Public Works	Microcr / income gen.	SSN in general
1	AFR	Africa	2002	08/01/2001	N/A	22909	SP	<a href="#">Social protection of Africa's orphans and vulnerable children - issues and good practices program options, Volume 1</a>	Subbarao, K, Mattimore, Angel, Plangemann, Kathrin	Department al Working Paper							X	X					X	
2	AFR	Africa	2004	01/01/2004	N/A	30119	SP	<a href="#">Reaching out to Africa's orphans: a framework for public action</a>	Subbarao, Kalanidhi	Publication							X	X					X	X
3	AFR	Africa (Benin, Eritrea)	2005	07/01/2004	N/A	30163	SP	<a href="#">Costs of projects for orphans and other vulnerable children : case studies in Eritrea and Benin</a>	Prywes Menahem, Diane Coury, Gebremeskel Fesseha, Gilberte Hounsounou, and Anne Kielland	Social Protection Discussion Paper series, No. 0414														X
4	AFR	Africa	2005	05/01/2005	N/A	32752	SP	<a href="#">Aging and poverty in Africa and the role of social pensions</a>	Kakwani Nanak and Kalanidhi Subbarao	Social Protection Discussion Paper series No. 0521			X											
5	AFR	Africa	2006	06/01/2006	N/A	N/A	SP	Insurance Against Covariate Shocks: The Role of Index-Based Insurance in Social Protection in Low-Income Countries of Africa	Alderman Harold and Trina Hague	working paper													X	
6	AFR	Africa	2006	11/01/2005	N/A	34292	SP	<a href="#">Food aid and food security in the short and long run: country experience from Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa</a>	del Ninno Carlo, Paul A. Dorosh and Kalanidhi Subbarao	Working Paper (numbered series); SPDP no. 538						X						X		
7	AFR	Burkina Faso	2004	01/30/2004	IDA	28144-BUR	SP	<a href="#">Burkina Faso - Risk and vulnerability assessment</a>	Temourov Moukim	Risk and VulnerabilityAssessment						X							X	
8	AFR	Cape Verde	2002	03/21/2002	IDA	23882	PR EM	<a href="#">Cape Verde - Interim poverty reduction strategy paper and joint staff assessment</a>		PRSP related												X		
9	AFR	Congo, Democratic Republic of	2004	12/12/2003	IDA	N/A	SP	Etude Pilote de Risques et de la Vulnérabilité en République Démocratique du Congo	Elder	Risk and VulnerabilityAssessment		X											X	
10	AFR	Ethiopia	2004	08/01/2003	IDA	WPS3128	DE CV P	<a href="#">Child growth, shocks, and food aid in rural Ethiopia</a>	Takashi Yamano, Harold Alderman, and Luc Christiaensen	Policy, Research working paper series ; no. WPS 3128						X						X		
11	AFR	Ethiopia	2004	06/01/2004	IDA	29338-ET	PS	<a href="#">Ethiopia Public Expenditure Review - The Emerging Challenge, Vol.1., Public Spending in the Social Sectors, 2000-2020.</a>	Smith, William James	Public Expenditure Review						X						X		

<p><b>Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in analytic product</b> (extracted from the report / summary / safety nets related section)</p>
<p>The study pulls together the existing information on orphans, and vulnerable children, traces the sources, and extent of their vulnerability, examines the prevailing community responses, and, argues the case for concerted public actions. It also reviews the ongoing interventions, and delineates some examples of good practices. Hopefully, the study will enhance policy-making capacities to offer effective social protection to these groups in Sub-Saharan Africa.</p>
<p>The study begins by stressing three points. First, the number of orphans is growing at an alarming rate, and therefore the vulnerabilities associated with orphanhood require immediate attention. Second, because resources are limited and not all orphans are in need of assistance, there is an urgent need to target assistance to the neediest children in a nonstigmatizing fashion, within the framework of the present limited knowledge of what works and what does not. Third, although there is still no blueprint on the best way to scale up interventions, the World Bank's multicountry AIDS programs (MAPs) do offer an opportunity not only to pilot assistance efforts but also to extend assistance to as many of the needy as possible, albeit seeking interagency coordination of efforts both to avoid duplication of efforts and to learn from the experience of everyone involved in this effort. An important rationale for such an intervention is to ensure that orphans' human development (access to health care and education) is not in any way jeopardized. Clearly, the challenge faced by all stakeholders and donors in channeling assistance to the affected children is enormous.</p>
<p>This study assesses the actual costs of investments in OVC in the only Bank-supervised investments in Africa that have been under implementation for at least two years. These are the IDA-supported orphans component of the Integrated Early Child Development Project (IECD) in Eritrea and the Child Protection Fund in Benin. These countries priorities regarding OVC differ: while child disability and worst forms of child labor have been recognized as critical OVC issues in Benin, orphans are among the most vulnerable children in Eritrea. The limited coverage of countries and types of OVC will limit application of the resulting costs in planning. However these are the only cost data that are easily accessible to the authors at the World Bank.</p>
<p>In many low income African countries, three factors are placing an undue burden on the elderly. First, the burden on the elderly has enormously increased with the increase in mortality of prime age adults due to HIV AIDS pandemic and regional conflicts. Second, the traditional safety net of the extended family has become ineffective and unreliable for the elderly. Third, in a few countries, the elderly are called upon to shoulder the responsibility of the family as they became the principal breadwinners and caregivers for young children. While a number of studies have examined the welfare consequences of these developments on children, few studies have systematically analyzed the poverty situation among the elderly (relative to other groups) in low income countries Africa, and the role of social pensions. This study aims to fill this gap.</p>
<p>Short term economic shocks have long term consequences for low income households that are forced to reduce investment in child health and schooling or to sell productive assets in order to maintain consumption. The covariate nature of many of these shocks means that traditional mutual assistance or informal insurance mechanisms tend to break down. Governments may attempt to mitigate the shock with safety nets – often with donor assistance – but these programs are often stop-and-go and may fail to respond in a timely manner. Despite extensive research on publicly supported safety nets in developing countries, far more is known about how to achieve their income transfer function than is understood about their insurance function, either following a natural disaster or in the downturn of an economic cycle. While many core principles of safety nets are shared over both objectives, they differ in three aspects. First, to serve an insurance function safety nets need to have a counter-cyclical budget so that they can be scaled up as need increases as well as scaled back subsequently (...). Second, they need to be able to target on transitory need rather than more chronic correlates of poverty and, third, they</p>
<p>The purpose of this paper is to compare and contrast the experiences from four major recipients of food aid (India, Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Zambia) in normal time and after a natural disaster and draw implications for the design of effective food aid and food security policies in Africa. The study summarizes the food and agricultural policies and medium-term outcomes regarding food production, trade, markets, consumption and safety nets, as well as the policy responses to food emergencies. The experiences of the study countries suggest that food aid that supports building of production and market enhancing infrastructure, is timed to avoid adverse price effects on producers, and is targeted to food insecure households can play a positive role in enhancing food security. However, food aid is not the only, or in many cases, the most efficient means of addressing food insecurity. In many cases private markets can more effectively address shortfalls in food availability and cash transfers may be a viable alternative to food transfers in-kind. (...)</p>
<p>Risk management in Burkina Faso is mainly carried out via numerous public programs financed from internal and external sources. Administered by different ministries, majority of these social protection instruments concentrate on pure risk coping, and as such, they are not always sustainable. The Government of Burkina Faso, like in many other developing countries, mostly helps poor people deal with a shock once it has already occurred. School feeding program; FASI promotes job creation; FAPE is a microfinance program that provides funds for projects started by young entrepreneurs.</p>
<p>The lack of opportunities for employment is one of the principal determinants of poverty in Cape Verde. The likelihood of the unemployed being poor is high. Unemployment reaches major proportions and is more severe in younger age groups and among women. The productive base of goods and services does not satisfy the need for employment. The low level of economic activity in rural areas creates a vast, undifferentiated oversupply of labor that is exacerbating an already difficult unemployment situation. Recourse to laborintensive public works projects - the famous FAIMOs - financed essentially through food aid counterpart funds, has helped to alleviate the problem in rural areas. FAIMOs constitute a "reservoir" of rural poverty and thus a relatively easy and sure way to target the poor.</p>
<p>La protection sociale est quasi-inexistante en RDC, surtout en milieu rural et dans les zones affectées par les conflits armés. La situation congolaise est catastrophique par rapport à celle de nombreux pays à faible revenu. Les nombreux défis de la RDC comprennent : (i) une détérioration profonde des conditions sociales de la grande majorité des congolais qui se retrouvent dans une extrême pauvreté et sont très vulnérables à des nombreux et graves risques, (ii) un effondrement des services publics, notamment les services sociaux et les infrastructures sociales de base. Par exemple seulement 8 % du budget national a été consacré à tous les secteurs sociaux en 2002, (iii) des interventions de l'Etat quasi-inexistantes en matière de protection sociale, (iv) un Ministère des Affaires Sociales qui dispose de très peu de moyens d'interventions par rapport à sa mission et à ses attributions, (v) des ONG, des églises et leurs partenaires extérieurs offrent quasiment tous les services sociaux en RDC mais souffrent des capacités limitées, (...), et (vi) des dispositifs informels de survie traditionnellement adoptés par la famille et la communauté de base devenus très fragiles, surtout en milieu urbain.</p>
<p>(...) Food aid is expected to have a positive effect on child growth by supplementing household income and increasing food consumption. Its effect on child growth will further depend on the intra-household allocation and thus age and gender preferences of the parents regarding its children as well as the modality under which it is distributed—free distribution (FD) or food for work (FWW). When food aid is freely distributed, as is mostly the case in our sample, it also frees up time and energy for child care, another important input in child growth (Engle et al.). This would suggest that free food aid may have a larger effect on child growth than an equivalent amount of food for work. In addition, depending on the degree of market integration, food aid may have an indirect positive effect on child growth by lowering food prices. (...)</p>
<p>The safety net policy framework that has evolved over time is largely driven by considerations of how to meet the immediate, transitory food needs of poor households located in the two main zones that are subjected to periodic rainfall shortages. This drought-appeals-food aid mindset does not allow much room for the fact that food security in Ethiopia is chronic rather than transitory. (...) Transfers to the poor are currently based almost entirely on the amount of relief food that can be mobilized in a given year. Each year the Disaster Preparedness and Preparation Commission (DPPC) launches an annual appeal, on the basis of an assessment of the local food production outlook, and the estimated number of households at risk. Programs are concentrated in 156 identified woredas in four regions: Oromiya, Amhara, Tigray and SNNPR. The identification of woredas is done with an Early Warning System that has evolved fairly efficiently over time. Within each woreda, households eligible for different programs are identified using both administrative and community targeting methods.</p>

Template for World Bank Analytic Works, Social Safety Nets

Review Period: FY02-07

Excludes CAS, Board Reports

#	Region	Country	FY	Date of publication	Country Eligibility	Report No.	SB or bank network	Document Title	Author / Task Manager / Team leader	Report Type	Types of Safety Nets Intervention														
											CCT	Cash	Non-cash	Others											
											SA / Income Support	Family/Child Allow	Non-contrib pension	Disability benefits	Food	Basic transfers	Education	training for benefit	Health	Energy / utilities	Housing	Public Works	Microcr / Income gen.	SSN in general	Others
12	AFR	Ethiopia	2005	01/01/2005	IDA	WPS3492	GE	<a href="#">How fair is workfare? gender, public works, and employment in rural Ethiopia</a>	Quisumbing Agnes R., and Yisehac Yohannes	Policy, Research working paper, no. WPS 3492					X							X			
13	AFR	Ethiopia	2006	08/01/2005	IDA	26275-ET	SP	<a href="#">Ethiopia - Risk and vulnerability assessment</a>	Poupart Nadine and Andrew Dabalen	Risk and VulnerabilityAssessment					X							X			
14	AFR	Ethiopia	2006	10/19/2005	IDA	33857	PREM	<a href="#">Ethiopia - Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP) 2003/04 annual progress report and joint IMF-IDA staff advisory note</a>	Moreno-Lopez, Paul	PRSP related		X		X	X							X			
15	AFR	Ghana	2004	06/08/2004	IDA	29181	PREM	<a href="#">Ghana - Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) Annual Progress Report</a>		PRSP related								X							
16	AFR	Guinea	2007	06/01/2007	IDA	draft	SP	Risk and Vulnerability Assessment for Conflict Prevention in Guinea	Tovo, Maurizioa	Risk and Vulnerability Assessment							X								
17	AFR	Madagascar	2005	09/03/2004	IDA	30036	PREM	<a href="#">Madagascar - Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) First Annual Progress Report and joint assessment</a>	Bidani, Benu	PRSP related		X										X			
18	AFR	Malawi	2004	10/06/2003	IDA	26926	PREM	<a href="#">Malawi - Joint IDA-IMF assessment of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper</a>	Mkwezalamba, Maxwell	PRSP related		X			X	X						X			
19	AFR	Malawi	2007	06/11/2007	IDA	40027 - MW DRAFT	SP	Malawi Social Protection Status Report	Trond Vedeld	Risk and Vulnerability Assessment		X			X	X						X		X	
20	AFR	Malawi	2007	08/11/2006	IDA	36919-MW	pre m	<a href="#">Malawi - Poverty Reduction Strategy Third Annual Progress Report and Joint IDA-IMF Staff Advirosty Note</a>		PRSP related					X	X						X			
21	AFR	Mauritius	2002	06/30/2004 (BW)	IBRD	29588-MU	SP	<a href="#">Mauritius - Modernizing an advanced pension system</a>	Kostopoulos Christos	Other social protection study		X	X												
22	AFR	Nigeria	2005	07/01/2004	IDA	N/A	SP	Social Protection Strategy for Nigeria: Policy Note	Okunmadewa Foluso, Olanrewaju OLANIYAN, Sulaiman A. YUSUF, Omobowale ONI	Poverty Assessment			X	X		X						X			

<p><b>Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in analytic product</b> (extracted from the report / summary / safety nets related section)</p>
<p>Discussions of public works cannot be isolated from food aid issues, especially in Ethiopia. Public works, typically food-for-work (FFW) with part or whole payment in kind to project workers, have become the most important use of food aid. This is especially true in Ethiopia, a drought stricken economy with one of the lowest per capita incomes in the world, and the second largest recipient of food aid in the world (second to Bangladesh). Ethiopia's official food aid policy states that no able-bodied person should receive food aid without working on a community project in return, supplemented by targeted free food aid for those who cannot work. Free food distribution (FD) programs distribute cereals (wheat, maize, and sorghum) directly to households, while participants in FFW programs typically work in community development programs, such as roads, terraces, dams, and local infrastructure construction. Together, FFW and FD are virtually the only publicly provided safety net in Ethiopia. The government of Ethiopia's goal is to devote 80 percent of its food assistance resources to FFW programs, using the principle of selftargeting, although recent estimates indicate that only 63 percent of relief food was distributed through e</p>
<p>(...) Free food distribution (or Gratuitous Relief) - The target group for this program is all vulnerable individuals who are unable to work. (...) Employment Generation Program (EGS). The intended goal of the EGS is to protect individuals from the adverse effects of a temporary shock, such as drought, while at the same time creating socially valuable assets. The idea is to use timely transfer of food in exchange for labor to prevent individuals or households from depleting their critical financial and physical assets and become trapped in poverty forever. Additionally, the labor can be used to build public assets such as rural access roads, soil and watershed conservation mechanisms, reforestation, activities, and bridges (...) Food for Works Program (FFW) The program combines geographic and household targeting. It selects communities where the soil is degraded and deforested and where there is a shortage of water. Within these areas, poor people self-select themselves into the program at times when the program wage is lower than the market wage. (...) School Feeding Program (SFP). The objective of the SFP is to increase student retention in some food insecure districts by offering nutritional supplements thro</p>
<p>Food Security and Safety nets: A major development in the past year has been the launch of the new Coalition for Food Security. At the root of the program is transforming Ethiopia away from reliance food aid to a more sustained combination of productive solutions to food insecurity, combined with a systematic safety net program for the poorest. The program is aimed at addressing the immediate needs of over 5 million chronically food insecure households on a continuous basis. A significant achievement in 2003 has been the development of the Productive Safety Nets Program. The plan represents a major shift from relief aid to a combination of productive safety net transfers (for example by employment of the poor on labor-intensive works), and unconditional transfers to those such as the elderly, disabled, or orphans who are unable to work. (...)</p>
<p>The government continues to place a high priority on programs that protect the vulnerable and extremely poor. A risk and vulnerability assessment has recently been completed, and this will form the basis for a comprehensive social protection strategy that will set the foundations for social safety nets and other poverty related programs. The APR reports on the government's objective of expanding opportunities for the vulnerable and excluded. It reaffirms the government's continued commitment to addressing problems faced by street-children by assisting them in acquiring technical skills or reintegrating them into their families. However, it fails to cite indicators or activities provided for "hard core" street children, even though there are some successful programs that have reached a large number of these children. (...) The government's effort to enhance the delivery and increasing access to health services continued in 2003. Measures undertaken include the provision of at least one model health centre in each district; replacing the cash and carry system; increasing the coverage of exemptions; carry out rapid delivery programmes to reduce under-five and maternal mortality; and improving access to safe water (...)</p>
<p>A conflict assessment and management tool for communities will be the link between the analytic work and its practical application. Based on the conflict and fragility macro-analysis but mainly on the findings of the RSA, the tool will outline a typology of the most common sources of local conflicts and of existing conflict risk management mechanisms at the community level. The tool will present the relevant information in a manner accessible to the communities, using maps, photos, drawings, text and tables as appropriate. A prior compilation of the various community conflict assessment tools used in Guinea (e.g., by the NGO Search for Common ground in training journalists) and in other countries will allow for a benchmark analysis (pros and cons) of such existing tools in terms of their relevance to Guinea. The tool will be complemented by training modules for facilitators. As it is expected that specific facilitator skills may be required when applying a tool that aims at raising sensitive issues, a competency profile for facilitators will be developed in addition to the training module. In addition to the stand-alone package, specific guidance will be provided to adequately integrate this new tool into</p>
<p>Safety nets were implemented immediately after the cyclones, relief activities, rehabilitation, and reconstruction thereafter. The requirement that all reconstruction works be cyclone-resistant should mitigate the impact of future cyclones. The staffs commend the Government for its endeavor to protect the urban and peri-urban unemployed through cash-for-work after inflation picked up towards the end of the period. The Progress Report rightly recognizes the need to develop a strategy to better manage the numerous economic, social, environment and natural disaster risks, and to protect the most vulnerable groups. This strategy is urgently needed. Although social protection for the vulnerable groups is an axis of the PRSP, the role of public safety nets within Madagascar's overall social protection system is not clearly defined. The current system of safety nets has evolved in response to various crises, and as a consequence, much of today's spending appears to be crisis-driven to the detriment of longer term strategic aims. (...)</p>
<p>Under safety nets, four strategies were outlined in the MPRS, namely: Targeted Inputs Programme (TIP): is expected to provide packages of open pollinated maize and legume seeds and two types of fertilisers for a period of three years to the identified poor smallholder farmers; Public Works Programme (PWP): play a major role in providing alternative sources of income and food for the poorest segments of the population and also provide long-term benefits to the communities through the created socioeconomic infrastructure; Welfare Support Programmes (WSP): under welfare support programmes, the MPRS aims at providing direct transfers of cash or cash proxy (retail voucher) for the poor who cannot be supported by any of the other programmes; and Targeted Nutrition Programmes (TN-p): under this component, the government and other stakeholders, particularly NGOs, are providing supplementary food items to malnourished children. (...)</p>
<p>The inventory shows that social protection is dominated by short-term relief or emergency responses. There are very few long-term developmental programs that are fully funded. In terms of outreach, the most extensive programs have been: i) subsidized/free food distribution, most importantly food aid through WFP's Regional program, ii) subsidized/free agricultural inputs (especially fertilizer), and iii) public works (through e.g. EU funding and MASAF).<sup>3</sup> The fertilizer subsidy has been a key element of the Government's present policy – with a clear but not well targeted social protection dimension. School feeding is another important program, which has a clear productivity enhancing element (boosts health and supports school enrolment), but a less clear social protection function. Cash transfers are becoming increasingly important, but has over the period analyzed been provided only on a very limited bases to specific vulnerable groups e.g. orphans, disabled, and elderly.</p>
<p>The main goal under this pillar is to improve and maintain the quality of life of the most vulnerable in society through the provision of social safety nets. The safety nets were implemented in three forms namely, productivity enhancing interventions, welfare support interventions and improving disaster management. Under this strategy, two main approaches employed were the Targeted Input Programme and the Public Works programmes. The strategy targeted resource constrained households. Specifically, TIP targeted resource constrained but land abundant households while PWP targeted the land constrained but labour abundant households.</p>
<p>The Basic Retirement Pension or Old Age Pension. The most important component of the pension system in Mauritius, in terms of both coverage and government outlays, is the basic pension. Introduced in 1951, the basic pension offers a flat rate of payment to every person aged 60 years or over. A residency test is the only determinant of eligibility. (...) Table 2 indicates that all elderly Mauritians have access to the basic pension. It also suggests that the basic pension is instrumental in reducing poverty as it plays a very important role in the composition of the income for the lowest decile of the population in terms of income distribution. (...) Aside from the aforementioned pension schemes, Mauritius also has a very limited safety net for very poor individuals, regardless of their age. Under the social assistance scheme, there were 487 cases in 1998/99 of basic pension recipients who were paying rent and qualified for an average social assistance benefit of Rs. 735 per month. Of these cases, 88 percent were women. Another 74 recipients of the basic pension were those with dependents who each received, on average, Rs. 532 per month. Social assistance scheme is means tested, and for the elderly, se</p>
<p>(...) Since there are no explicit regulations and strategies concerning social protection in Nigeria, there are important challenges concerning the issue of poverty reduction, employment generation and protection against losses in children's capital development as well as mitigating old age risks. Nigeria's social insurance covers only a minimum of the population while in the case of social assistance; there is no comprehensive and effective social safety net. This chapter reviews social risks faced by Nigerians over their life cycle, and discusses the coverage, scope, of public sector intervention programmes on such programmes. We also identify the gaps in the implementation of the programmes. In order to put our discussion in perspective, Table 3.1 presents the types of risks by age group in Nigeria and the various policies and programmes initiated in protecting the poor and vulnerable, their coverage and gaps in their performances. We discuss the Table taking the age groups in the life cycle one after the other.</p>

Template for World Bank Analytic Works, Social Safety Nets

Review Period: FY02-07

Excludes CAS, Board Reports

#	Region	Country	FY	Date of publication	Country Eligibility	Report No.	SB or bank network	Document Title	Author / Task Manager / Team leader	Report Type	Types of Safety Nets Intervention														
											Cash				Non-cash				Others						
											CCT	SA / Income Support	Family/Child Allow.	Non-contrib pension	Disability benefits	Food	Basic transfers	Education	training for benefit	Health	Energy / utilities	Housing	Public Works	Microcr / income gen.	SSN in general
23	AFR	Senegal	2006	07/28/2005	IDA	Not yet published	SP	Senegal. Managing Risks in Rural Senegal: A Multi-Sectoral Review of Efforts to Reduce Vulnerability.	Temourov Moukim	Risk and Vulnerability Assessment	X				X								X		
24	AFR	Senegal	2007	12/20/2006	IDA	38131-SN	pre m	<a href="#">REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL JOINT IDA-IMF STAFF ADVISORY NOTE OF THE SECOND POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY PAPER</a>		PRSP related															X
25	AFR	Sierra Leone	2007	11/30/2006	IDA	Preliminary draft	SP	Sierra Leone Youth Employment	Acharya, Gayatri	Other social protection study							X								
26	AFR	Uganda	2004	04/01/2004	IDA	WPS3276	DE CV P	<a href="#">Economic and Welfare Effects of the Abolition of Health User Fees : Evidence from Uganda</a>	Deininger Klaus, and Paul Mpuga	Policy, Research working paper, no. WPS 3276								X							
27	AFR	Zambia	2002	04/23/2002	IDA	24035	PR EM	<a href="#">Zambia - Poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) and joint assessment</a>		PRSP related								X							
28	AFR	Zambia	2004	06/15/2004	IDA	29048-ZA	PR EM	<a href="#">Zambia - Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) Annual Progress Report and Joint Staff Assessment</a>	Verbeek, Jos	PRSP related	X				X	X	X	X					X		
29	AFR	Zambia	2006	09/01/2005	IDA	33985	SP	<a href="#">Household's vulnerability to shocks in Zambia</a>	del Ninno Carlo and Alessandra Marini	Working Paper (Numbered Series). SPDP no. 0536					X							X		X	
30	AFR	Zambia	2007	01/19/2007	IDA	38307-ZM	pre m	<a href="#">ZAMBIA JOINT IDA-IMF STAFF ADVISORY NOTE ON THE THIRD ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY PAPER</a>		PRSP related	X				X	X	X	X						X	
31	AFR	Zimbabwe	2004	05/21/2004	Blend	29058	IEG	<a href="#">Zimbabwe - Country assistance evaluation</a>	Gupta, Poonam	Operations Evaluation Study							X								
32	EAP	Cambodia	2002	no date	IDA	N/A	HE	Promoting pro-poor health financing policies in Cambodia	Turbat, Vincent	Not assigned - report								X							
33	EAP	Cambodia	2005	01/01/2005	IDA	32619-KH	ED	<a href="#">CAMBODIA QUALITY BASIC EDUCATION FOR ALL</a>	Luis Benveniste	Secto Report							X								



<p><b>Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in analytic product</b> (extracted from the report / summary / safety nets related section)</p>
<p>Social assistance, safety nets and disaster management are meant to target individuals and households at heightened risk of extreme adverse outcomes. These are the groups who are least likely to rebound from shocks and for whom vicious cycles create long-term poverty traps as assets are depleted and long-term damage is done to human and physical capital accumulation. This includes individuals in extreme poverty, children at-risk, displaced persons, the disabled, orphans, elderly without support, and people impacted by disasters. The majority of these groups live in rural areas.</p>
<p>The objective of the National Social Protection Strategy (SNPS) is to strengthen and equitably extend the social safety net by 2015, increasing the rate of medical insurance coverage from 20 percent of the population to 50 percent, and putting in place a social protection regime that covers the risks associated with disasters and the risks for the informal and artisanal sector. In this regard, the aim is to: (i) guarantee access by the vulnerable groups to basic social services; (ii) increase access to risk management instruments and social protection systems, in particular mutual societies; (iii) improve the targeting, monitoring, and evaluation of the actions aimed at vulnerable groups; (iv) establish provident systems for agricultural risks; (v) guarantee incomes to persons in difficulty and vulnerable groups, while permitting them to participate in the formal social protection systems; (vi) strengthen the mechanisms for direct resource transfers to vulnerable groups; and (vii) improve the shock and risk response capacity for vulnerable groups.</p>
<p>There are myriad organizations serving the needs of youth throughout Sierra Leone. These interventions range from 'softer' non-formal education programs focusing on general life skills to 'harder', more technical and specific programs teaching a particular skill set. The great majority of them are small-scale, supply-driven initiatives, though several larger programs (for which more information is available) also exist.</p>
<p>The authors use household level data for Uganda for 1999-2000 and 2002-03, before and after the abolition of user fees for public health services, to explore the effect of this policy on different groups' ability to access health services and morbidity outcomes. They find that the policy change improved access and reduced the probability of sickness in a way that was particularly beneficial to the poor. Although the challenge of maintaining service quality remains, aggregate benefits are estimated to be significantly larger than the estimated shortfalls from the abolition of user fees.</p>
<p>... terms. (...) The main avenue through which social safety net activities are undertaken is the Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS). While the PWAS does cover a broad canvas of activities, the financial allocations made are meagre. (...) Again, the number of applicants for assistance has been growing over the years rendering, the PWAS increasingly inadequate. Of the 228,558 applicants who sought assistance in 1999, only 29 percent received assistance. One safety net measure that was introduced in the health sector is a policy of exemptions from payment of user fees that were introduced in 1993. There are four groups of exemptions based on age, disease, and income. Children under the age of 5 and those aged 65 years and above are exempted. All antenatal and postnatal episodes as well as chronic illnesses such as TB, STD, and HIV/AIDS are exempted. Those who are unable to pay can seek exemption under the Health Care Cost Scheme operated through the PWAS. In addition, all those affected by disaster or in many that were eligible have been excluded.</p>
<p>The main social safety net programmes continued to be in the Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS), the Peri Urban Self Help (PUSH) and the Food Security Pack programme. The programmes cover all the districts in the country and involved over 50,000 poor and vulnerable persons who were targeted to benefit from the fund transfers for use as school fees and other requisites, repatriation for stranded persons, health exemption fees as well as purchase of food rations. In 2001, the redesigned programme under PWAS that ensures exclusion and inclusion was piloted in nine districts. In 2002, the programme was extended to 27 districts and continued its redesigning in order to ensure that exclusion and inclusion problems were removed. PWAS has remained with only 14 districts to extend nationwide and complete its redesigning. In 2002, PWAS received K300 million for Health, Education and other social support.</p>
<p>Zambia is a county characterized by a high incidence of poverty and exposure to several types of shocks like HIV/AIDS, macroeconomic instability and periodic droughts. In this paper the authors conduct an in depth analysis of the incidence and impact of those shocks on poverty. The analysis of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, carried out using the data on the occurrence of the death of an adult in the previous 12 months and the existence of foster children, shows the existence of a general decrease in consumption with the exception of non poor rural families. The deterioration of the economic situation and the related high level of unemployment resulted in a lower level of economic wellbeing. Finally, the analysis of the impact of the drought shows that while a significant percentage (17 percent) of the poorest households in rural areas would experience significant losses in maize production (covering 8 percent of all the households), they are concentrated in a few communities in Southern, Central and Western provinces. (...)</p>
<p>DG overnment continued to support the provision of social protection to the poor and vulnerable groups. This was mainly through the implementation of the Public Welfare Assistance Schemes (PWAS), Street Children Activities, Child Care Upgrading Programme (CCUP), Peri Urban Self Help (PUSH), National Trust for the Disabled (NTD) and the Micro-Bankers Trust (MBT). The aim of these programmes is to provide direct assistance to the most vulnerable persons</p>
<p>Social protection projects were not in place during FY91-96 when the SACS were being implemented. Progress on a Community Action Project (FY98) that sought to improve the coverage and quality of social services by investing in small projects in these sectors, identified as priorities by the poorer communities, was stopped when disbursements were suspended in May 2000. But the Bank helped redesign the education component of social protection which now relies on geographic and community-based targeting to identify the most needy students. The government has continued to finance it despite budget constraints. (...) The Bank assisted in a major redesign of the Ministry of Public Service, Labor and Social Welfare targeted school-fee waiver program. The redesigned program, the Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM), was to rely on geographic and community-based targeting to identify the most needy students. It was to also operate with a national target and community level hard budget constraints to introduce greater predictability in funding to schools and eliminating arrears. (...) The BEAM began implementation in January 2001 and has financed approximately 600,000 children's school fees</p>
<p>A review of equity funds (EF) operations indicates that these arrangements are improving targeting outcomes and thus are a cost-effective way of using subsidies for protecting the poor from user fees. EFs alleviate poverty, prevent poverty, and improve health status among the poor. Further, evidence from Phnom Penh's Urban Health Project shows that, by managing referrals from the ambulatory to the hospital level, EFs can also improve efficiency in consumption. The World Bank and other international development agencies should promote EF proliferation through financial support of technical assistance and through co-financing of EF operations. They should also encourage the GOKC to subscribe to the EF model. (...) EF funds are not the only mechanisms in place in Cambodia to preserve access to health services by the poor. Calmette Hospital is a large government facility located in Phnom Penh which receives in its budget a line item intended to cover indigent care. (...)</p>
<p>Priority Action Program – (...) As mentioned earlier, a new wave of educational reforms at the primary school level, known generically under the name PAP (Priority Action Program), was launched in 2000. First implemented on a pilot basis, it was launched in 10 provinces on a budget of CR 10 billion. PAP shifted the focus of education policy towards demand-side factors. In particular, a specific purpose of this pilot was "to reduce the cost burden on the poorest families to increase participation of their children in grades 1-9" (MoEYS 2001, p.1). These measures have included the removal of registration and other school fees, remedial classes, and grants to schools for pre-determined operational expenditures to replace school charges previously imposed on households.</p>

Review Period: FY02-07	
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Excludes CAS, Board Reports

[illegible]

<p><b>Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in analytic product</b> (extracted from the report / summary / safety nets related section)</p>
<p>There is broad consensus that the single most effective way to stem the flow of school age children into work is to extend and improve schooling, so that families have the opportunity to invest in their children's education and it is worthwhile for them to do so. (...) There is a need to address the access and quality issues influencing parents' decision to enrol and keep their children in school, within the broader reform framework of the Education Strategic Plan (ESP) and the Education Sector Support Program (ESSP). The empirical evidence and programme experience points to a number of possible policy measures in this context: (i) school attendance incentives. (...) A scholarship program supported by the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) and administered by the ADB points to the potential of such schemes. The initial phase of the program targeted mainly girls and children from ethnic minorities in 93 lower secondary schools in Cambodia. An early evaluation suggests that it had a large and positive effect on the girls' attendance in the first grade of secondary school. Girls who were offered a scholarship were 10-30 percent more likely to stay in school than comparable girls who were not offered a scholarship.</p>
<p>Increasing the schooling attainment of girls is a challenge in much of the developing world. The authors evaluate the impact of a program that gives scholarships to girls making the transition between the last year of primary school and the first year of secondary school in Cambodia. They show that the scholarship program had a large, positive effect on the school enrollment and attendance of girls. Their preferred set of estimates suggests program effects on enrollment and attendance at program schools of 30 to 43 percentage points. Scholarship recipients were also more likely to be enrolled at any school (not just program schools) by a margin of 22 to 33 percentage points. The impact of the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) program appears to have been largest among girls with the lowest socioeconomic status at baseline. The results are robust to a variety of controls for observable differences between scholarship recipients and nonrecipients, to unobserved heterogeneity across girls, and to selective attrition out of the sample.</p>
<p>In response to the problem of labor redundancy in SOEs, the Government instituted the "Reemployment Project" on a pilot basis in 30 municipalities in 1994 and expanded to 200 cities in 1995-96. The project, administered by the labor bureaus in the municipalities, involved enterprises, training centers and industrial trust centers in its implementation. The project focused mainly on providing a range of active labor market policies designed to foster the re-deployment of unemployed workers into productive work. The project catered to laid-off workers but officially unemployed workers and new entrants to the labor market also benefited. The project included such active labor market policies as job search assistance and counseling (through job markets and job information systems); training; wage subsidies; tax breaks for enterprises that employed surplus workers; and assistance for selfemployment including lump-sum payments, preferential licensing and tax treatment.</p>
<p>Concerns about incentives and targeting naturally arise when cash transfers are used to fight poverty. We address these concerns in the context of China's Di Bao program, which uses means-tested transfers to try to assure that no registered urban resident has an income below a stipulated "poverty line." There is little sign in the data of poverty traps due to high benefit withdrawal rates. Targeting performance is excellent by various measures; indeed, Di Bao appears to be better targeted than any other program in the developing world. However, all but one measure of targeting is found to be uninformative, or even deceptive, about impacts on poverty. We find that the majority of the poor are not receiving help, even with a generous allowance for measurement errors. While on paper, Di Bao would eliminate urban poverty, it falls well short of that ideal in practice.</p>
<p>The Liaoning Pilot has been an important step for China's social security reforms. These far-reaching reforms started in the 1980s and resulted in the 1997 State Council Document 26 which established a system based on a mandatory pay-as-you-go (PAYG) basic pension and a mandatory funded individual account. Together with the unemployment insurance program and the urban minimum living allowance program (dibao), the basic features of China's urban pension system can meet the demands put on such a system, namely poverty relief, income redistribution, insurance against the risks of longevity, and consumption smoothing. However, in implementing SC Document 26 a host of issues arose. The Liaoning pilot and the subsequent pilots in the northeast provinces were designed to address those issues.</p>
<p>The di bao program has grown rapidly since its inception, from only 2.8 mln. beneficiaries and 2 bln. yuan of spending in 1999 to over 20 mln. beneficiaries and almost 21 bln yuan spending in 2003. It is a key element of the broader transition of the safety net from enterprise-base xiangang programs to a more typical state administered social safety net. While in some urban areas the transition is largely complete, little consolidated evidence exists to date on how effectively the new SSN programs are performing in terms of reduction of urban poverty, relative regional impact, fiscal efficiency and other objectives. Assessing the appropriateness of current policy is therefore difficult. The Government considers that the establishment phase of the program is now complete, and it seems timely to evaluate the program's experience to date, in terms of both policy and implementation/administrative issues. The policy note would help to fill the knowledge gap for this key safety net program, and provide an analytical base for refinement of existing policy and practice.</p>
<p>Beyond this looms a larger issue. Do East Asian countries need to raise the level of state spending and transfers so as to provide the most vulnerable households with a stronger safety net and to enhance the efficacy of automatic stabilizers?" Safety nets are inadequate in most of the region, and stabilizers barely have any effect, given the degree of openness, the pace of innovation, and the susceptibility to shocks. Current levels of social spending as a share of GDP are relatively moderate, but it will be difficult to increase them substantially to finance higher transfers. Raising tax rates to finance unemployment insurance, for example, is problematic because of international fiscal competition, factor mobility, and the growth of e-business. (...)</p>
<p>... "The government is responding by scaling up rural social protection programs. Apart from a longstanding disaster reduction and disaster relief effort, China has not had a national (centrally-funded) rural safety net. That, however, is changing. In his report to the National People's Congress in mid-March, Premier Wen Jiabao announced several new national social protection initiatives. Perhaps the most important is decision to set up a nationwide rural safety net—a di bao or minimum subsistence allowance scheme—financed at least in part by the central budget. A similar scheme has been in place in urban China since the late 1990s and in 2005 provided income support to over 22 million urban residents. In rural areas, however, only some provinces and counties had such a scheme, with generally very low and widely varying benefit levels." "... Indonesia's unconditional cash transfer (UCT) program, which was introduced in 2005 to mitigate the impact of the removal of fuel subsidies, is to be replaced by a conditional cash transfer (CCT) program."</p>
<p>In response to the crisis, the central government mounted a laudable effort to mitigate destabilizing impacts by launching new "safety net" and credit programs. Many of these programs were in fact reasonably successful, as far as they went: (i) Special Market Operation; "cheap rice" The OPK program, through the logistical capacity of BULOG, delivered at least some subsidized rice to almost half the nation's households (many more in fact than were "eligible"). But for some, this assistance did not ensure two meals a day (ii) Scholarships and block grants These programs provided assistance directly to millions of households (to keep children in school) and helped schools cope with huge revenue losses. (iii) Social Safety Net Health Program The JPS-BK provided health cards (Kartu Sehat) to millions of households and, while it took some time to get going, appears now to be functioning reasonably well. (...) According to this logic, there will be scholarships and health care for the poor-but it is time to close down the SSN programs as stand alone JPS-and return to addressing poverty as a part of long-term strategy.</p>
<p>The scholarship program discussed in this paper is just one program in Indonesia's newly constructed social safety net. This combination of programs was put together by the Indonesian government with the financial assistance and advice of international aid organizations in an attempt to lessen the social impact of the crisis. The scholarships provide Rp10,000, Rp. 20,000 and Rp. 30,000 per month for primary, lower secondary and upper secondary school students respectively. These amounts generally cover the cost of school fees and can be used for that purpose or to cover other expenses. Scholarships funds were first allocated to schools so that "poorer" schools received proportionally more scholarships. Details of the geographic allocation are given in the appendix. Scholarships were then allocated to individual students by school committees which consisted of the school head teacher, the chair of the parent's association, a teacher representative, a student representative and the village head. School students in all but the lowest three grades of primary school were officially eligible.</p>
<p>The national working group for social safety nets is developing relief distribution plans for regions affected by the demise of national tourism, which have yet to be approved. At present, there is no national social safety net program in Bali, but some district governments are providing free education (e.g. Jembrana), free primary health services (e.g. Denpasar), or limited padat karya work programs (e.g. Tabanan). Community Grants. Community grants are being provided by the Kecamatan Development Project (World Bank), the Community-based Development program (World Bank-BUIP) and the Community Recovery Program (UNDP). (...) Social welfare impacts have increased since January 2003 and Bali is now truly experiencing the beginning of the predicted socio-economic crisis following the Kuta tragedy. Government and donors should now put in place targeted social safety net programs to assist those facing the greatest hardship as a result of the crisis. Social safety nets should, where possible, build on local community responses and avoid creating dependence, as for example with cash handouts. The main policy instruments available to donors will be school grants and community grants/credit</p>

Template for World Bank Analytic Works, Social Safety Nets

Review Period: FY02-07

Excludes CAS, Board Reports

#	Region	Country	FY	Date of publication	Country Eligibility	Report No.	SB or bank network	Document Title	Author / Task Manager / Team leader	Report Type	Types of Safety Nets Intervention													
											CCT	Cash			Non-cash					Others				
												SA / Income Support	Family/Child Allow	Non-contrib pension	Disability benefits	Food	Basic transfers	Education	Health	Energy / utilities	Housing	Public Works	Microcr / Income gen.	SSN in general
45	EAP	Indonesia	2005	01/01/2005	Blend	31498	SP	<a href="#">The political economy of targeted safety nets</a>	Pritchett, Lant	Social Protection Discussion Paper series J40; no. 501						X	X	X		X	X			
46	EAP	Indonesia	2007	11/01/2006	Blend	37349	PR EM	<a href="#">Indonesia Making the New Indonesia Work for the Poor</a>	Arulpragasam Jehan and Vivi Alatas	Poverty Assessment		X				X	X	X	X		X	X		
47	EAP	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	2007	01/01/2007	IBRD	39160	IEG	<a href="#">Pension Reform and the Development of Pension Systems: An Evaluation of World Bank Assistance</a>	Hazel Bateman	Working Paper			X											
48	EAP	Mongolia	2002	06/30/2002	IDA	24439-MOG	PS	<a href="#">Mongolia - Public Expenditure and Financial Management Review. Bridging the Public Expenditure Management Gap.</a>	Songwe, Vera	Public Expenditure Review		X	X	X	X									
49	EAP	Mongolia	2006	04/13/2006	IDA	35660	PO	<a href="#">Mongolia - Poverty assessment</a>	Chorching Goh	Poverty Assessment	X	X	X	X	X					X				
50	EAP	Thailand	2002	11/30/2001	IBRD	23147-TH	SP	<a href="#">Thailand - Social Monitor. Poverty and Public Policy</a>	Chamberlin Christopher	Other Social Protection Study			X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		
51	EAP	Thailand	2002	06/30/2002	IBRD	24378	SP	<a href="#">Thailand Country Development Partnership, Social Protection.</a>	Chamberlin Christopher	Sector Report - Cdp Social Protection		X	X	X		X			X		X	X		
52	EAP	Vietnam	2002	02/28/2002	IDA	WPS2791	DE C	<a href="#">The static and dynamic incidence of Vietnam's public safety net</a>	Van de Walle, Dominique	Policy, Research working paper ; no. WPS 2793		X			X		X							
53	EAP	Vietnam	2003	11/21/2002	IDA	25050-VN	PR EM	<a href="#">Viet Nam - Delivering on its promise - development report 2003, Volume1</a>	Rama, Martin	Economic Report		X												
54	EAP	Vietnam	2004	10/01/2003	IDA	27874	SP	<a href="#">Testing Vietnam's public safety net</a>	van de Walle, Dominique	Social Protection discussion paper ; no. SP 319		X		X		X		X			X		X	
55	EAP	Vietnam	2004	11/17/2003	IDA	27130	PO	<a href="#">Vietnam - Development Report 2004 - Poverty</a>	Rama, Martin	Economic Report		X					X		X					X

<p><b>Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in analytic product</b> (extracted from the report / summary / safety nets related section)</p>
<p>This paper is the written version of a lecture that draws principally on research on safety nets and operational experience with the implementation of safety nets, drawing heavily on the crisis of safety net programs in Indonesia from 1998 to 2000. As such it provides more views than reviews of the literature on the principal issues in the political economy of targeted safety net programs. The text is followed by a Q&amp;A that clarifies views put perhaps too starkly in the text. Five major issues are reviewed. First, the implications of some simple models of electoral politics which make the budget allocated to programs endogenous to their targeting design highlight the dangers in ignoring political economy. Second, the political economy of safety net versus safety rope programs is reviewed. Third, some of the literature on the perception of fairness of the targeting criteria is reviewed. Fourth, the issue of local versus central targeting of programs is discussed. Fifth, the political economy of program implementation that considers the fit between program targeting and the organizational culture of the implementing organization is considered.</p>
<p>Similar to many lower-income countries, Indonesia lacks a structured and coherent social protection system. East Asia in general and Indonesia in particular rely less on social protection instruments relative to other comparable countries. From the crisis to 2005, Indonesia's social protection system was characterized primarily by (i) crisis-era safety net programs; and (ii) large commodity price subsidies and transfers, particularly through fuel products. Universal commodity price subsidies may be considered a 'first generation' social protection approach, having been the instrument of choice used by many developing countries in the 1960s and 1970s. The targeted programs undertaken during the crisis period may be considered as an attempt at 'second generation' type safety net programs. In Section 111, this chapter will argue that Indonesia may be ready to move to a 'third generation' system that is more comprehensive and matched to the actual risks and vulnerabilities faced by its more susceptible citizens.</p>
<p>Safety net: Expand the livelihood protection scheme for the current elder. An elderly pension (funded from general revenues) was introduced in 1999 for the old aged with low income who are excluded from the NPS.</p>
<p>Mongolia introduced social safety net programs and institutions in the early 1990s as part of a broad range of programs developed to cope with new social needs, including a full social insurance system of pensions, short-term income replacement benefits, and employment services for the unemployed. The residential care system was retained and expanded. The collapse of the Soviet Union and the inflationary spiral that followed drastically reduced the value of benefits, and the government has attempted to restore them to sustainable real levels. This commendable attempt by the government continues to be undermined by the failure to accompany increases in social insurance and social assistance with much needed structural reforms of the social welfare system, particularly the pension system.</p>
<p>The majority of social assistance programs in Mongolia are targeted at specific vulnerable groups. Poor households with no members that belong to a vulnerable group may thus be excluded from social assistance. The most frequent elements of the law that entitle households to social assistance were disability (5.9 percent); pregnancy; care of infants; and care of full orphans (about 3 percent, respectively). On the other hand, there are also some programs targeted at poor households with own-reported household income of less than 25,400 Tugrug per person per month. Among low income households, care of many children was an additional element that entitled them to social assistance. Households receiving social assistance were larger than average; often had a newborn child; were more likely to include old persons, and a female, widowed or lowly educated household head than were non-recipient households.</p>
<p>The government safety net system in Thailand can be divided into three categories: cash transfer programs, in-kind transfer programs, and income-generation programs. The Department of Public Welfare in the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare operates several cash assistance programs, such as the direct cash assistance to needy families, the monthly cash assistance to the elderly without any means of support, and village community funds administered by village welfare committees to help poor village residents. The in-kind transfer programs include the School Lunch Program, administered by the Ministry of Education, and the Free Medical Service for Low-income Families program, operated by the Ministry of Public Health. Finally, there are wage employment creation programs that are open to the population at large within a given area, such as the Rural Job Creation program, The Green Earn Program, the Tambon Development Program, and an array of job creation programs expanded during the crisis. The wage-employment schemes essentially finance rural work projects in the rural areas, such as construction and repair of rural roads, weirs, school buildings, and irrigation canals. The objective of the poor. (...)</p>
<p>Poverty and vulnerability continue to be a concern in Thailand. It has been suggested that "the crisis led not just to higher poverty, but also to greater vulnerability of the Thai population." (Bidani and Richter, 2001). Bidani and Richter find that vulnerability - defined as the likelihood of being poor in the future - increased between 1996 and 1998 and remained high in 1999. Further, the overlap between the groups of poor and vulnerable has increased since the crisis. Thailand has a number of social safety net programs that aim to address poverty and vulnerability. Thailand's public social safety net programs fall into three main categories: i) cash transfers, including a family allowance and a social pension allowance to supplement the pensions of the elderly poor; ii) in-kind transfers, including subsidized medical services, housing programs, a school lunch program, and various social services; and iii) income generation programs, including job creation schemes and public works projects.</p>
<p>The Social Guarantee Fund for Veterans and War Invalids extends compensation and assistance in the form of social subsidy transfers to those who contributed and suffered from the war efforts - such as disabled veterans, relatives of dead soldiers, and others who contributed to the revolution. The Social Guarantee Fund for Regular Relief on the other hand targets assistance to those unable to support themselves, including the disabled, orphans and the elderly. But, here especially, scarce public resources imply that implementation and coverage ultimately depend in large part on local level governments and resources. The central government also runs a Contingency Fund for Pre-Harvest Starvation and Natural Disasters whose role is to minimize the consequences of natural calamities and other emergencies by dispensing disaster relief to regions and households. Finally, the government has devised a number of National Development Programs that aim to reduce poverty and are often targeted to 'poor and remote' communes. These include interventions such as employment generation, reforestation, school and health fee exemptions, micro-credit schemes and physical infrastructure investments. (...)</p>
<p>(...) By poor country standards, Vietnam has an extensive safety net. The social security system provides pensions and other employment-related social insurance benefits to workers in state-owned enterprises and in the formal private sector. The Social Guarantee Fund for Regular Relief targets assistance to those unable to support themselves. There is also a central Contingency Fund for Pre-harvest Starvation and Natural Disasters, and a number of national development programs targeted to poor and remote communes. In 1996, a Hunger Elimination and Poverty Reduction program was introduced to coordinate existing and new efforts. Not only is the number of programs large, the volume of resources channeled through them has also increased substantially over time. For some programs, transfers more than doubled between 1993 and 1998, i.e. between the two rounds of the Vietnam Living Standards Survey.</p>
<p>An effective public safety net can be important in a poor transition economy such as Vietnam. Yet we know very little about the performance of existing public transfers as a safety net. Using panel data, the paper investigates whether Vietnam's main social welfare transfers promoted poor people out of poverty and whether they protected the non-poor from becoming poor. It also explores the role transfer programs played in the country's dramatic reduction of poverty in the 1990s. Counterfactual consumption levels without transfers allow for behavioral responses. The findings suggest that transfer programs helped few people escape poverty and protected even fewer from falling into poverty. The public safety net appears to have been largely irrelevant to the country's recent poverty reduction record.</p>
<p>(...) targeted poverty alleviation programs are not irrelevant, and in Vietnam some of them have proven effective. This is the case, in particular, of exemptions of education fees. Increased reliance on local resources as the country decentralizes, and the irruption of market forces (both officially and unofficially) in the social sectors have led to a dramatic increase of out-of-pocket payments. As a result, professional health care services and school attendance have become increasingly burdensome to the poor, when they are not simply out of reach. One mechanism to offset this trend are education fee exemptions, which currently reach almost one seventh of the poor. These exemptions are associated with a 10-point increase in the school enrollment among the children of the beneficiaries, and substantially lower educational expenditures. Health care cards, allowing access to health services at a reduced cost, also appear to have a positive impact, although it is less significant. Improvement of delivery mechanisms, through the health care funds for the poor, could increase their effectiveness. Results are more mixed for access to subsidized credit, which reaches less than 6 percent of the poor. (...)</p>

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<p><b>Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in analytic product</b> (extracted from the report / summary / safety nets related section)</p>
<p>Amend the State's policies on providing support to disabled and vulnerable people to help them to be self-employed or to be employed by others with the aim that they will be able to earn enough to feed themselves, to participate in the community and in social activities, and to be able to reap more of the benefits of economic reform. . Diversify the voluntary safety net. (...) Strengthening agricultural extension is considered to be the most effective method to reduce the vulnerability of the poor. Develop insurance programs on a community basis for the informal economic sector following the principle of group insurance (at minimum household insurance). Expand social protection and the social safety net through different funds. Provide humanitarian support on a regular basis for the poor and hungry, especially for those unable to work and have no one to rely upon; organize and carry out the activities of these funds in communities and villages where the poor and vulnerable are concentrated. In that context, special attention should be given to provide assistance in kind (such as rice foodstuff, clothing and so on) to people in rural and selected urban areas who fall into very difficult circumstances.</p>
<p>In this report, "economic assistance" includes social insurance payments comprising Ndihme Ekonomike (literally, "economic assistance"), unemployment insurance, disabled assistance, and old-age pensions - which, however, according to a recent vulnerability assessment, "do not help the elderly to live well."31 Forty-two percent of households receive assistance from one or more of these sources. Of the L2,200 (US\$15) the average respondent receives per month, about 90 percent of it comes from a pension earned through salaried work. The remaining L200 comes from some combination of Ndihme Ekonomike, unemployment assistance, and disability assistance. The L2,200 covers only 60 percent of average monthly utility costs; it rarely covers sufficient food or other necessities. Albania initiated implementation of Law 7710, covering Ndihme Ekonomike and other assistance, in 1993. It authorizes the government to pay cash assistance to poor families with temporarily inadequate income (Ndihme Ekonomike) and/or a handicapped member. (...)</p>
<p>Elements of Social Safety Net. Albania's public social safety net (SSN) consists of the following core elements: □ Three cash social assistance programs for which the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MoLSA) has policy responsibility, namely, □ the income-tested cash social assistance benefit for families (ndihma ekonomike), □ the monthly cash allowance for people who develop disabilities while children or students, and □ price compensation paid to pensioners and their families, which was introduced when most general consumer subsidies were eliminated; □ Social insurance programs, administered by the Social Insurance Institute; and □ Social care services for orphaned, disabled, and elderly people, which are provided or regulated by State Social Services. Supplementary assistance comes other public programs and as private assistance from non-government organizations (NGOs). In addition, many Albanian households receive private financial flows from family members who are not living in the same household. Most commonly, family members working abroad send these funds, which are known as "remittances." In other cases, they come from family members elsewhere in Albania, such as t</p>
<p>The social safety net consists of a program of social care services for orphaned, disabled, and elderly people and three cash social assistance programs: a targeted, means-tested cash benefit (Ndihme Ekonomike); a regular monthly allowance to those disabled since childhood; and price compensation paid to pensioners and their families. Public transfers are important although social assistance itself is not too substantial. In 2002, they represented 21.3% of income for the average household (Social Safety Net Review, 2004). Among public transfers, urban old-age pensions (10.5%), rural old-age pensions (3.8%), other pensions (2.4%), and Ndihme Ekonomike (3.1%) were most important. World Bank analysis indicates the importance of transfers in reducing poverty. Among all Albanian households, the overall poverty rate of 25.4% in 2002 would have been 11.8 percentage points higher if there had been no public transfer programs. Relative to this higher, implied level of poverty before public transfers, the public safety net reduced the number of poor households by almost one-third. The major contributions to poverty reduction were urban, rural, and other pensions and Ndihme Ekonomike (in that order). (...)</p>
<p>Social protection programs in Albania have played an important role in providing social support to the population and in alleviating poverty. In the absence of all the social protection programs, the poverty rate in 2005 would have been 20 percent higher for the recipients (Table 5). The pension system has the largest impact on poverty. The main social assistance program, Ndihme Ekonomike, although more appropriately targeted to the extreme poor, has a more marginal impact in coverage and adequacy of benefits. Given the current importance of social insurance in Albania's poverty profile and the general inadequacy of its social assistance programs, any reform of the former clearly must be formulated in conjunction with social assistance reforms.</p>
<p>The pension system is the largest element of the social insurance system, both in terms of revenues and in terms of expenditures. As such, this paper focuses on the pension system. If the Government makes the decision to move toward social pensions and away from a contributory pension system, it would be hard to justify maintaining the other branches of social insurance as social insurance. On the other hand, if the Government retains the contributory pension system, separate decisions may need to be taken on whether the other branches should continue as well and at what level of contribution and benefit. (...) The alternative shown in Option 2 is to eliminate the contributory system entirely which automatically eliminates problems 3 and 4 above, and provide social pensions for all those above a certain age, such as 65. Under this system, rural and urban workers would be treated the same, everyone would be covered, and some level of poverty alleviation would be achieved for those unable to work due to age or infirmity.</p>
<p>Armenia in 1999 spent about 9.5 percent of GDP on health, education and social protection. Cash benefits such as pensions and family poverty benefit were an important source of income for the poor. While pensions were almost evenly distributed across socioeconomic groups, poverty family benefit was distributed in favor of the poor. With the introduction of a single, proxy-means tested poverty family benefit in 1999, and providing a proper funding, Armenia made a huge step towards improving efficiency and effectiveness of its social safety net. Public spending on education is lower than in most of the other transitional economies. Low spending affects quality of education. The ILCS data indicate that Armenia might have started losing its broad access to human capital formation. The enrollment rate in the basic education was about 93 percent for the poorest quintile, indicating that Armenia may be facing an appearance of illiteracy after so many years of almost 100 percent literacy rate. The enrollment rates decrease with the level of education and affect much more the poor. Interestingly, boys tend to drop out of school more than girls. (...)</p>
<p>The child-focused benefits currently are the family benefit, targeted at poor families with children, the benefit for maternity leave, a one-time newborn allowance, and a child allowance to working mothers for children from birth to twenty four months. The principal benefit is the family benefit. It is a well-targeted benefit that appears to have a significant poverty alleviating effects. It should be retained and continuously refined as the information base on the population improves. The other benefits play an important role in maintaining income streams and supporting the family at critical junctures, and they should also be retained. (...) The public social protection system in Armenia comprises: (i) social insurance that provides old-age, disability and survivor's pensions, as well as sickness, maternity, and unemployment benefits; (ii) social assistance programs, including a family poverty benefit, a social pension, a newborn grant, a child care allowance, unemployment assistance, and public works (including "food for work" type of programs); (iii) social care services to certain categories of the population, including institutional care for vulnerable individuals, in particular children; and (iv) price-discounts mostly for veterans</p>
<p>This study examines the impact of a fee-waiver program for basic medical services on health care utilization in Armenia. Because of the reduction in public financing of health services and decentralization and increased privatization of health care provision, private out-of-pocket contributions are increasingly becoming a significant component of health costs in Armenia. To help poor families cope with this constraint, the Armenian government provided a free-of-charge basic package service to eligible individuals in vulnerable groups, such as the disabled and children from single parent households. Drawing on the 1996 and 1998-99 Armenia Integrated Survey of Living Standards (AISLS), which allows the identification of eligible individuals under this program, the authors estimate the impact of the fee-waiver program on utilization of health services, particularly among the poor. (...)</p>
<p>Social assistance in Armenia comprises several programs, of which the most important one in terms of coverage, resources and poverty impact is the poverty family benefit. Currently it provides regular cash income to 150,000 families with over 550,000 members or 18 percent of the Armenian population. Beneficiary families receive 6,500 drams per month on average. It is a well-administered and targeted program. The Armenian social assistance system was fundamentally reformed in 1999, when targeted, cash family poverty benefit was introduced. The reform made Armenia a leader in the CIS in reforming the social safety net programs. Prior to 1999, the system comprised 26 small, uncoordinated categorical benefits in cash. The allocation was done at the individual level. The assistance covered 470,905 individuals (Dec 1998). The benefits were low, ranging from 1,000 to 4,000 dram per individual per month (about US\$2 to 8). In Jan 1999, the old system was replaced by a cash family poverty benefit targeted at 28 percent of households that were estimated to be extremely poor. The benefit is awarded to eligible households (not individuals) and is significantly higher than any other cash transfer in A</p>
<p>In the PRSP framework the main priorities of the social protection policies are: (i) in the sphere of social assistance: use of the family benefit system to reduce poverty among the most vulnerable people through substantial enhancement of targeting extremely poor households and ensuring that their consumption level is not below the food poverty line; (ii) rendering high quality targeted services to categories of population in need of special protection, such as the handicapped, orphans, refugees and displaced people in view of substantially meeting demands for such services; (iii) in the sphere of social insurance: reduction of the number of poor pensioners and increase of pensions to bring them above the general poverty line, rating pensions on the basis of pension contributions and period of employment; (iv) comprehensive reform of mandatory social insurance system, including enhancing its efficiency, substantial review of principles of appointing pensions and ensuring financial stability and sustainability of the system; (v) in the sphere of employment policies: replacement of the currently existing policies of unemployment insurance (...)</p>

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Excludes CAS, Board Reports

#	Region	Country	FY	Date of publication	Country Eligibility	Report No.	SB or bank network	Document Title	Author / Task Manager / Team leader	Report Type	Types of Safety Nets Intervention														
											CCT	Cash			Non-cash				Others						
												SA Income Support	Family/Child Allow.	Non-contrib pension	Disability benefits	Food	Basic transfers	Education	training for benef.	Health	Energy / utilities	Housing	Public Works	Microcr / income gen.	SSN in general
67	ECA	Armenia	2004	11/01/2003	IDA	27192-AM	PO	<a href="#">Armenia: Poverty Assessment (In Three Volumes) Volume II: Main Report</a>	Posarac, Aleksandra	Economic Report		X	X	X								X			X
68	ECA	Armenia	2007	09/01/2006	IDA	WPS4017	DE CR G	<a href="#">Do subsidized health programs in Armenia increase utilization among the poor?</a>	Angel-Urdinola Diego F. and Shweta Jain	World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 4017								X							
69	ECA	Armenia	2007	01/01/2007	IDA	35361-AM, draft	SP	Armenia: Labor Market Dynamics (In Two Volumes) Volume II: Main Report	Kuddo, Arvo	Other social protection study							X					X			
70	ECA	Armenia	2007	08/01/2006	IDA	36929-AM	pre m	<a href="#">ARMENIA JOINT IDA-IMF STAFF ADVISORY NOTE ON THE POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY PAPER SECOND PROGRESS REPORT</a>		PRSP related		X													
71	ECA	Azerbaijan	2003	04/03/2003	Blend	25233	PS	<a href="#">Azerbaijan - Public expenditure review</a>	Petersen, Christian E.	Public Expenditure Review		X	X	X			X					X			
72	ECA	Azerbaijan	2003	01/15/2003	Blend	25593	PR EM	<a href="#">Azerbaijan - Poverty reduction strategy paper and joint IDA-IMF staff assessment</a>	Nicholas, Peter	PRSP related		X	X	X											
73	ECA	Azerbaijan	2003	06/04/2003	Blend	24890-AZ	PO	<a href="#">Azerbaijan Republic Poverty Assessment, (In Two Volumes). Volume II: The Main Report</a>	Mills, Michael	Sector Report		X	X	X											
74	ECA	Belarus	2005	11/01/2004	IBRD	27431	PO	<a href="#">Belarus - Poverty assessment : can poverty reduction and access to services be sustained?</a>	Murrugarra, Edmundo	Poverty Assessment		X	X			X					X				X
75	ECA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2003	10/31/2002	Blend	24297-BIH	PS	<a href="#">Bosnia and Herzegovina - From aid dependency to fiscal self-reliance : a public expenditure and institutional review, Volume1</a>	Sebnem Akkaya	Economic Report		X	X	X											X
76	ECA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2004	11/21/2003	Blend	25343-BIH	PO	<a href="#">Bosnia and Herzegovina, Poverty Assessment, (In Two Volumes). Volume I: Main Report</a>	Yemtsov, Ruslan	Poverty Assessment		X	X												X
77	ECA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2005	08/16/2004	Blend	29824	IEG	<a href="#">Bosnia and Herzegovina - Country assistance evaluation</a>	Effron, Laurie	Operations Evaluation Study		X													X



<p><b>Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in analytic product</b> (extracted from the report / summary / safety nets related section)</p>
<p>(...) The current social protection system in Armenia has three main components: i) social insurance providing old-age, disability and survivor's pensions, as well as sickness, maternity, and unemployment benefits (comprising an unemployment compensation benefit and various training programs). The benefits are funded through mandatory social insurance (payroll) contributions and administered by State Social Insurance Fund; ii) various non-contributory, state budget financed social assistance benefits that include the family poverty benefit; a one-time cash payment to poor families; a social pension for individuals who do not qualify for a labor pension; a one-time cash payment for all newborns; a child care allowance for employed mothers until their child reaches age two; and public works schemes (including "food for work" type of programs); and iii) social care services to certain categories of the population, including medical social rehabilitation for veterans and disabled persons, services at home for frail elderly, and institutional care for vulnerable individuals, such as children deprived of birth parental care, children from destitute and/or dysfunctional families, and children and adults with disabilities.</p>
<p>This article analyzes the extent to which the Basic Benefit Package (BBP), a subsidized health program in Armenia, increases utilization and affordability of outpatient health care among the poor. The authors find that beneficiaries of the BBP pay approximately 45 percent less in fees for doctor visits (and display 36 percent higher outpatient utilization rates) than eligible users not receiving the BBP. However, even among BBP beneficiaries the level of outpatient health care utilization remains low. This occurs because the program mainly provides discounted fees for doctor visits, but fees do not constitute the main financial constraint for users. The authors estimate suggest that other non-fee expenditures, such as prescription medicines, constitute a more significant financial constraint and are not subsidized by the BBP. As a result, outpatient health care remains expensive even for BBP beneficiaries.</p>
<p>Since 1991, Armenia has established the two main programs found in OECD countries and other transition countries: (a) an unemployment benefit (passive) program, providing temporary cash assistance to the unemployed; and (b) active labor market programs (ALMPs) including training, job counseling, and public works. State regulatory functions in Armenia in the sphere of employment are delegated to the State Employment Service (SES), which is a national body of the executive branch operating under the auspices of the Ministry of Labor and Social Issues.</p>
<p>On social assistance, the Progress Report notes that the targeted cash family poverty benefit remains a major pillar of the safety net. The government introduced measures aimed at further improving the administration of these benefits, including better monitoring and evaluation, and a more streamlined appeals procedure. The Progress Report also reports a significant increase in the average family benefit, by 26 percent per year in both 2004 and 2005.</p>
<p>The current social safety net system in Azerbaijan faces considerable problems. The basic structure is still framed within the context of the FSU type of social programs, despite the fact that the nature and structure of the economy has changed. Many safety net programs are attempting to provide assistance to a large number of people, with the result that benefit levels are very low and those most in need remain highly vulnerable. Program benefits are thinly distributed among a large number of recipients with no real account of family need. Some improvements in the level of public expenditures directed to social protection and social provision could be seen during the second half of the past decade. During the period 1995-2000, expenditures more than doubled in per capita terms, and expanded their share in total public expenditures by nine percent in the same period (see Table 5.8). In 2000, social protection expenditures of the consolidated government amounted to about 5.3 percent of GDP. Of this, 3.6 percent of GDP was allocated to pensions and 1.9 percent to a wide array of family allowances and to other schemes such as disability and unemployment insurance. (...)</p>
<p>Social assistance – Social assistance benefits include child benefits for low-income families, child birth allowances and child care allowances. One main component of the social assistance is benefits and compensations. Benefits paid to low income families with children take a special place amongst these payments. Currently, 1,320,000 children and 303,000 working people receive such benefits from the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection. Every year over 15 billion AZM (3.09 mln USD) are spent for this purpose. It is paid if the per capita monthly income of the household is less than 16,500 AZM (3.4 USD). The size of this benefit is 9,000 AZM (1.9 USD) per month per child under 16 years (or under 18 years if the child studies and receives no grant).</p>
<p>The low impact of social assistance programs on poverty reduction is due to four factors: the design of the social assistance programs, the proportion of the poor reached, benefit levels, and the correlation between eligibility criteria, benefit level and poverty status. (i) The Design of the Social Assistance Programs. These programs were not based on targeting the poor, but rather on a number of specific "at risk" groups. There are more than thirty safety net programs providing assistance for people eligible by virtue of very narrowly defined risks or vulnerabilities (Table 6.2). One such group is the elderly who did not contribute for an old-age pension during their active life, for which the state budget finances five types of allowances starting in 2002. Another seven allowances are designed to support families with children, and five others cover individuals with merits during the wars. Most benefits are targeted to specific categories of the population that are presumed to be in need because of age, number of children, being in military service, disability, accident, loss of breadwinner, but the economic status of the household is not measured.</p>
<p>Similar to other transition countries, social protection programs in Belarus are regulated through a complex system of laws and regulations. These programs have several components: (i) social assistance programs, such as family and child allowances; housing allowances; targeted social assistance benefits; (ii) subsidies (both explicit paid by the government, and implicit borne by the producers of the goods and services); (iii) social privileges (discounts on utility tariffs, transport fees, and so on) designed to help individuals or households cope with income risks or situations of chronic poverty; and (iv) social insurance schemes, such as mandated insurance for unemployment, old age (pensions), disability, survivorship, sickness, etc., which are designed to help mitigate income risks. The social assistance system is characterized by a large number of categorical benefits and subsidies organized into at least 77 privileges, at least 34 categorical groups and at least 43 different subsidies. Over 80% of the country's population are receiving some sort of benefit (excluding pensions, scholarships and the like). About half the population receives social assistance benefits, but the average benefit is only around BYR 6,000 per month.</p>
<p>(...) Social assistance and cash benefits: A permanent cash benefit provided to those included in "vulnerable social groups" such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, orphans, etc., with no other source of income, no family support network and incapability to work. (...)</p>
<p>Overall, there are about 260,000 beneficiaries of all types of cash benefit and/or in-kind social service programs in BiH-equivalent to around 7 percent of the population in each Entity. There are also about 125,000 registered beneficiaries of child protection programs (about 2 percent of the population in FBiH and 6 percent in RS). However, beneficiary numbers need to be treated with great caution, since double counting is considered to be high and reporting rules are not consistently defined. 8.35 Roughly 2 percent of the BiH population are registered as recipients of cash benefits from the social welfare and child protection systems. (This compares with around 1.8 percent in Croatia and around 5 percent in Serbia.) But a much smaller percentage actually gets something from the system. For instance, in RS only 13 percent of those registered actually receive benefits, with considerable variation across municipalities, ranging from as low as 2-3 percent in some municipalities to over 20 percent in others. Resource constraints affect child protection programs particularly severely in the FBiH. Between 1998 and 2000, the number of child protection beneficiaries was halved. As other cantons terminated these programs...</p>
<p>The former SFRY system provided for virtually guaranteed employment and a generous but unsustainable social protection system. The conflict in BiH shattered this system. Of the 900,000 workers employed in the formal sector in the early 1990s, only 72,000 still had jobs at the end of the conflict, and new categories of the needy-veterans, civilian victims of war, orphans, the disabled and refugees-emerged. By 1995, with the collapse in employment, the ratio of pensioners to workers had deteriorated (...) Pensions were not paid and arrears built up rapidly; social assistance programs collapsed, along with the tax revenues that funded them; and the governments' capacities to manage these programs were also severely weakened. Ethnic tensions were a driving political force behind the fragmentation of social protection programs on ethnic and cantonal lines, with no scope for revenue equalization across administrative boundaries. (...)</p>

Template for World Bank Analytic Works, Social Safety Nets

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Excludes CAS, Board Reports

#	Region	Country	FY	Date of publication	Country Eligibility	Report No.	SB or bank network	Document Title	Author / Task Manager / Team leader	Report Type	Types of Safety Nets Intervention															
											CCT	Cash	Non-cash	Others	SA / Income Support	Family/Child Allow.	Non-contrib pension	Disability benefits	Food	Basic transfers	Education	training for benefit	Health	Energy / utilities	Housing	Public Works
78	ECA	Bulgaria	2003	08/31/2002	IBRD	23979-BUL	PS	<a href="#">Bulgaria - Public expenditure issues and directions for reform - a Public Expenditure and Institutional Review Volume1</a>		Economic Report		X	X		X							X				
79	ECA	Bulgaria	2003	10/29/2002	IBRD	24516-BUL	PO	<a href="#">Bulgaria - Poverty assessment, Volume1</a>	Ringold, Dena	Economic Report		X	X		X							X				X
80	ECA	Croatia	2002	11/30/2001	IBRD	22155	PS	<a href="#">Croatia - Regaining fiscal sustainability and enhancing effectiveness - a public expenditure and institutional review</a>	Bisogno, Marcelo	Public expenditure and institutional review		X	X	X	X											
81	ECA	ECA	2002	01/01/2001	N/A	23511	PR EM	<a href="#">Transition - The first ten years : analysis and lessons for Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union</a>	Pradeep Mitra and Marcelo Selowsky	Publication		X								X	X					
82	ECA	ECA	2002	01/01/2002	N/A	24885	EP	<a href="#">Labor, employment, and social policies in the EU enlargement process : changing perspectives and policy options, Volume1</a>	Funck Bernard, and Lodovico Pizzati	Publication		X						X					X			
83	ECA	ECA	2003	01/01/2003	N/A	WTP529	EM T	<a href="#">Coping with the cold - heating strategies for Eastern Europe and Central Asia's urban poor, Volume 1</a>	Lampietti, Julian A., and Meyer, Anke S.	Publication										X						
84	ECA	ECA	2003	03/31/2003	N/A	25985	SP	<a href="#">Safety nets in transition economies : a primer</a>	Fox, Louise	Social Protection discussion paper ; no. SP 0306															X	
85	ECA	ECA	2004	06/01/2004	N/A	29697	SD V	<a href="#">Living in limbo: conflict-induced displacement in Europe and Central Asia</a>	Holtzman, Steven B., and Nezam, Taies	Publication					X	X										X
86	ECA	ECA	2005	12/01/2004	N/A	30992	SP	<a href="#">Roma in an Expanding Europe: breaking the poverty cycle</a>	Ringold Dena, Mitchell A. Orenstein, Erika Wilkens	Publication		X														
87	ECA	ECA	2007	05/27/2007	N/A	draft	SP	Economic Implications of Chronic Illness and Disability in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union	Mete, Cem	Other Social Protection Study					X											
88	ECA	Georgia	2003	11/25/2002	IDA	22913-GE	PS	<a href="#">Georgia - Public Expenditure Review</a>	Rocio Castro	Public Expenditure Review		X						X		X						

**Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in analytic product** (extracted from the report / summary / safety nets related section)

Social assistance programs account for about 14 percent of total social protection expenditures under the social protection system and represent 1.1 percent of GDP. They encompass several kinds of benefits: (i) the Guaranteed Minimum Income (GMI) Program, a means-tested cash benefit paid to low-income families below an income threshold, which constitutes the main national safety net; (ii) the energy benefits program, a cash supplement to the GMI which is paid during the winter heating season; and (iii) other benefits designed to meet the needs of specific groups, such as children and the disabled. All of these programs are non-contributory, their financing being provided by the state and the municipalities, in equal shares in 2001. Three-quarters of the financing is covered by the state budget, starting in 2002. Many municipalities have difficulty in mobilizing the resources necessary to contribute their share. Benefits are often paid irregularly, late or in kind. The Ministry of Finance earmarks funding for this purpose in its budget, but the amount required is constantly underestimated. And the formula for allocating transfers is too complicated and changes annually, making planning at all levels of government difficult.

Social assistance and unemployment benefits also provide important relief for those households which receive them, but have a much lower aggregate impact on the poverty rate. In addition to these formal, public programs, informal coping strategies, including remittances, migration, working multiple jobs and own production of food provide important sources of income for those households which use them. (...) Social assistance programs encompass cash benefits and in-kind services. The main benefits include: (i) the Guaranteed Minimum Income (GMI) benefit, a means-tested cash benefit paid to low-income households below an income threshold; (ii) energy benefits, cash benefits paid to low-income households during the winter heating season (November-April); (iii) family benefits paid under the Birth Promotion Act, including child allowances, maternity leave and birth grants for uninsured households; (iv) cash and in-kind benefits for the disabled, including medical and transportation benefits; and (v) social care services and institutions.

Social assistance in Croatia is characterized by poor coordination among the different programs, different eligibility criteria, and program rules that are often unclear to the beneficiaries. In addition, the implementation of these eligibility criteria is sometimes subject to the discretion of local officials. The system also allows for the possibility to collect benefits from multiple sources. Therefore, in the current context, it is possible to achieve more substantial poverty reduction by reallocating funds and improving coordination among existing social programs. The following paragraphs will analyze two of the most important social programs: social assistance and child allowances. (...) Both the social assistance program and the child allowances program are targeted programs, though in different ways, and with somewhat different objectives. Traditionally, child allowances were intended for low-income workers, to ease some of the cost of child rearing and to minimize work disincentives at the lower end of the wage scale. In contrast, the primary focus of social welfare/social help programs of different types (cash and kind) was to deliver social services, cash and in-kind support to those unable to care for themselves, such as the elderly and the disabled.

With the transition to market, the guaranteed employment, retirement security, and consumer subsidies of the socialist system diminished considerably. In addition, the real incomes of households fell. Although the Central European countries have spent the bulk of their social protection budgets on pensions, these countries allocated somewhat more resources to social assistance spending to address rising poverty. The CIS generally spent less on social assistance, while indirectly protecting employment by not imposing hard budget constraints on old enterprises and by maintaining subsidies on housing and utilities.

Safety nets in Central Europe have been very effective in preventing the bottom from falling out. But the problem is that safety nets are designed to protect households from shocks that are in some sense temporary. There is a question as to whether, with the current design, these safety nets are adequate for dealing with the problem of permanent poverty or long-term unemployment. When poverty becomes permanent, traditional safety nets risk creating a culture of welfare dependency and do not provide a way out of the problem (nor protection against social exclusion). For example, in a recent study on the Slovak Republic, we followed individuals over time while they were receiving benefits and examined how their behavior changed when they stopped receiving benefits. We found a clear negative impact of the benefits on the effort that individuals put into looking for a job. While receiving benefits, people looked much less for a job; the moment the benefits ran out, they searched and usually found a job. The exception among the latter was the Roma. (...)

Heating is a critical issue for the livelihoods of Eastern Europe and Central Asia's people. The region's cold climate, the legacy of central planning, and the drop in household incomes over the past 10 years, influence profoundly the design of heating strategies for the urban poor. This paper provides new insights into how much energy people demand for heating, and how much they pay for it. Recommendations are suggested on how to design policies, and investment planning, that would enable all people (poor and non-poor) to access clean, affordable heating.

This paper focuses on the experience of the transition countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia, in providing adequate safety nets for the poor during the last ten years. The paper discusses the problem of poverty, and vulnerability, and looks at the typical types of interventions offered by governments. Moreover, it surveys the evidence on the effectiveness of these programs to reach the poor, in poverty reduction, and other aspects of poverty. The striking results, as in all countries, show how classic targeted safety net policies played a minimal role in reducing poverty; partly, because of the uniqueness of the period - conventional good practice was not applicable. Recently, several countries in the region have improved the coverage of their programs. Low income countries may find that implementing a cash benefit system is too costly, and administratively complex, although it should be noted that Armenia, and Albania have both implemented programs successfully. These countries may try less complex solutions, such as distributing food rations through schools, or school feeding programs. Fee waivers, or subsidies to improve access to social services for the poor, could also be helpful.

(...) It seems certain that not all DPs are equally poor or vulnerable. When DP-based assistance programs survive declines in humanitarian assistance, more focused targeting of such programs is not only advisable but perhaps inevitable. This increases the importance of developing diagnostic strategies that help to disaggregate DPs and identify subgroups with specific patterns of vulnerability. In practice, we have found that international assistance to DPs frequently has declined due not so much to a carefully evaluated demand-side approach—that is, planned reduction based upon vulnerability assessment—as to a supply-side approach—that is, the diminishment of available international humanitarian assistance. This dynamic is gradually changing, and there are several examples of vulnerability assessments driving shifts in assistance policy toward DPs. Nonetheless, even such assessments are often driven by an understanding of an impending reduction in the stock of available assistance by donors rather than by an unbiased attempt to evaluate comparative need of DPs for continued assistance. (...)

Safety net programs that provide cash assistance to the poor are an important source of income for many Roma families. Many countries in the region are reforming cash benefits to make them more effective and more capable of reaching the poor. Such programs need to meet the needs of poor households without discouraging those who can from working—which would leave them in a "poverty trap," dependent on social benefits. The Slovak case, in particular, highlighted the perils of this reliance on social benefits. Work incentives can be built into social assistance programs through time limits, work requirements, and other mechanisms. Benefits should be phased out so that low wage workers—the working poor—will still be entitled to benefits but at a level that will not discourage them from working. This would improve work incentives for those at the margins and increase income among low-income working families. (...)

In most OECD and ECA countries, disability benefits as a percentage of GDP have increased since 1990. However, there is wide variation in the share of individuals qualifying for disability benefits in transition countries, with Croatia, Poland, Hungary, and Estonia reporting about twice as many beneficiaries than the EU average, and poorer transition countries (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Romania) reporting less than half of the EU average. Disability pensions are well targeted to the poor in most countries of the region.

Social protection programs are aimed at assisting individuals, households, and communities to better manage systemic and idiosyncratic risks and reducing inequities. The state can adopt policies that allow individuals to reduce and/or mitigate income risks as well as to cope with risks that materialize through consumption-smoothing programs. Social protection programs in Georgia comprise (i) pensions, (ii) cash transfers to internally displaced persons (IDPs), and (iii) a limited poverty benefit program. These are essentially risk-coping programs that provide regular monthly transfers to about 1.2 million Georgians or over 25 percent of the population. Their total cost accounts for 4.2 percent of GDP or around 20 percent of total public spending. The review presented below shows that social protection programs in Georgia have been found to be effective in alleviating poverty. However, efficiency and effectiveness of these programs could be significantly enhanced. In the short term, this could be achieved mainly by (i) ensuring regular payments of benefits, specially pensions; and by (ii) improving administration and monitoring of social programs. In the medium term, some of the programs would need to be res

Template for World Bank Analytic Works, Social Safety Nets

Review Period: FY02-07

Excludes CAS, Board Reports

#	Region	Country	FY	Date of publication	Country Eligibility	Report No.	SB or bank network	Document Title	Author / Task Manager / Team leader	Report Type	Types of Safety Nets Intervention														
											CCT	Cash	Non-cash	Others											
											SA / Income Support	Family/Child Allow.	Non-contrib pension	Disability benefits	Food	Basic transfers	Education	training for benefit	Health	Energy / utilities	Housing	Public Works	Microcr / Income gen.	SSN in general	Others
89	ECA	Hungary	2007	03/23/2007	IBRD	39145	IEG	<a href="#">Pension Reform and the Development of Pension Systems: An Evaluation of World Bank Assistance</a>	Edward Palmer	Working Paper			X												
90	ECA	Kosovo	2002	12/20/2001	N/A	23390	PR EM	<a href="#">Kosovo - Poverty assessment</a>	Paci, Pierella	Poverty Assessment	X				X										
91	ECA	Kosovo	2003	06/24/2003	N/A	25990 not available from imagebank	SP	KOSOVO Labor Market Study: Policy Challenges of Formal and Informal Employment	Braithwaite, Jeanine	Other Social Protection Study														X	
92	ECA	Kosovo	2005	06/18/2005	N/A	N/A	SP	KOSOVO. Trepcia Labour Restructuring Poverty and Social Impact Analysis. Draft	Junge, Nils	Other social protection study	X														
93	ECA	Kyrgyz Republic	2004	03/22/2004	IDA	28123	PS	<a href="#">Kyrgyz Republic. Public Expenditure Review - Fiscal Policies for Growth and Poverty Reduction (Main Report)</a>	Akkaya, Sebnem	Public Expenditure Review	X									X	X				
94	ECA	Kyrgyz Republic	2004	09/30/2003	IDA	24638-KG	PO	<a href="#">Kyrgyz Republic. Enhancing Pro-poor Growth.</a>	Radwan Shaban	Poverty Assessment	X									X	X			X	
95	ECA	Kyrgyz Republic	2004	04/01/2004	IDA	30156	SP	<a href="#">Mitigating social risks in Kyrgyz Republic</a>	Tesliuc, Emil Daniel	Social Protection discussion paper ; no. SP 0408	X					X			X	X				X	
96	ECA	Kyrgyz Republic	2004	06/01/2004	IDA	29789	ESS D	<a href="#">Better a hundred friends than a hundred rubles? Social networks in transition - the Kyrgyz Republic</a>	Kuehnast Kathleen, and Dudwick Nora	Publication, World Bank working paper series ; no. 39														X	
97	ECA	Macedonia	2002	04/02/2002	IBRD	23349-MK	PS	<a href="#">FYR of Macedonia. Public Expenditure and Institutional Review</a>	Kervyn de Lettenhove, Pascale N.	Public Expenditure Review	X	X													
98	ECA	Moldova	2003	03/24/2003	IDA	25423-MD	PR EM	<a href="#">Moldova Public Economic Management Review</a>	Parison Neil, and Elena Nikulina	Economic Report	X	X								X					
99	ECA	Moldova	2005	10/31/2004	IDA	N/A	SP	Moldova Public and Private Social Safety Net	Castel, Paulette	Other social protection study	X	X	X							X	X				

Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in analytic product (extracted from the report / summary / safety nets related section)
<p>The Social Safety Net. People above the retirement age are eligible for an old age allowance if their monthly per capita net income (including the income of their spouse) is less than 80 percent of the minimum pension or less than 95 percent for single-member households. The local governments pay the old-age allowance, but are reimbursed with 70 percent of costs by the central government</p>
<p>Following the Emergency Financial Assistance Program, the new social assistance scheme was introduced in November 2000 with payments to the so-called 'Category One' beneficiaries: families without resources where no one was capable of work. Benefits varied from DM 65 per month for a single person up to a maximum of DM 120 per month for a family of five or more. 3.25 In November 2000 the eligibility for social assistance was extended to 'Category Two' households, with a member who was capable of work but unable to find a job. Because take-up of Category One was higher than expected, eligibility for this second phase was subject to stringent criteria designed to target the most vulnerable. However, at the time the program was designed statistically representative information on vulnerable groups in the post-conflict environment was not available. In addition, the institutional structure to determine eligibility and administer the overall program was minimal. Thus the program had to be simple to administer and the categories easily identifiable. To be classified as vulnerable, a household should fulfill the following conditions:</p>
<p>The purpose of a safety net is to protect individuals and households against economic shocks, i.e. sudden drops in income; or alleviate poverty by ensuring a minimum standard of living through various kinds of income transfers. The main income transfer programs currently existing in Kosovo take the form of pensions and a poverty targeted social assistance benefit. While there are rudimentary elements of a safety net targeted explicitly at workers – employment services and some training programs – these function at such a small scale as to have no meaningful impact. The main reason for this is the lack of sufficient budget resources to allow funding of programs much beyond those currently existing. Recently, a modest payroll tax has been introduced to finance a funded pension scheme. However, policymakers should not increase payroll taxes as a means of financing various safety net programs: low payroll taxes will keep labor costs down and increase the likelihood of employers to hire more labor.</p>
<p>Currently, the Kosovo social assistance scheme (introduced in 2000 and revised in December 2003) targets two categories of beneficiaries. In both cases, the assistance guarantees a minimum level of income. a. Category One: families without resources where no one is capable of work, or expected to make themselves available for work (single mothers, children); b. Category Two: families with at least one child under 5, or caring for an orphan under 15; other members capable of working should be registered as unemployed; no member can own a motorized vehicle or more than half a hectare of land; no resources are being provided by relatives outside the family. In 2003, the introduction of means and asset testing for eligibility and calibration of the benefit was introduced. Eligible families no longer are allowed to possess income generating assets in commercial use (beyond 0.5 hectare of land), nor can they have outside sources of cash income that exceed the value of the social assistance benefit for which the family otherwise would be eligible. Eligible families receive the difference between the two. The social assistance schedule below refers to guaranteed maximum payments that a house</p>
<p>Social Safety Net. The budget finances the following programs: 0 A Unified Monthly Benefits (UMB) system (a means-tested cash benefit for the poorest families) and the State Social Benefits (categorical cash benefits paid to orphans, certain groups of individuals and elderly people ineligible for pensions), which mainly support food consumption. The UMB has been developed by the government and has been broadly recognized as the most targeted social assistance instrument in the Kyrgyz Republic. Energy price discounts for electricity consumption (up to a fixed upper limit) to privileged energy consumers, with the budget paying the price difference to the distribution companies. About one-third of the Kyrgyz population is eligible for these privileges. In Naryn Oblast, the entire population receives such discounts. In Batken Oblast, discounts are provided to about 60 percent of households. These discounts are different from the general low pricing of energy. 0 A means-tested program of housing subsidies for multi-dweller buildings in the capital. 0 A new set of "socially protected energy prices" (for gas, hot water, and district heating) for all parts of the country excluding Bishkek City.</p>
<p>The social assistance system includes a number of cash benefits, subsidies and privileges: 1. There are two targeted cash benefit programs: the Unified Monthly Benefit (UMB) and social allowances. In 2001, this system was 0.6% of GDP. The UMB is a means-tested cash benefit for individuals from the poorest families who are unable to support themselves. (...) Social allowances are cash benefits paid to defined categories of individuals unable to work (invalids, families with child-invalids, orphans, or mothers with many children, and elderly people without pensions). For all these categories, the guaranteed minimum per capita income is established as a multiple (75-300%) of the UMB threshold. 2. In addition, there are two targeted subsidy schemes: (i) all households with per capita income below 350 Soms/month and without other subsidies pay electricity, gas, hot water and district heating at "socially protected energy prices" up to a certain quota, while the budget covers the difference between these prices and the posted tariffs of the parastatals (...) and (ii) in Bishkek, households whose utility bill exceeds 27% of total income are eligible for housing allowances. Due to low coverage, the share of these subsidie</p>
<p>(...) The social assistance system includes a number of cash benefits, subsidies and privileges: 1. There are two targeted cash benefit programs: the Unified Monthly Benefit (UMB, see Box 3) and social allowances. In addition, there are two targeted subsidy schemes: (i) all households with per capita income below 350 Soms/month and without other subsidies pay electricity, gas, hot water and district heating at "socially protected energy prices" up to a certain quota, while the budget covers the difference between these prices and the posted tariffs of the parastatals; this scheme applies throughout the country.</p>
<p>The study of social networks in post-socialist countries is an important tool for bridging the policy gap between macro-level economic strategies and micro-level interventions. These networks provide an essential framework for understanding how informal institutions interact with formal institutions in the post-socialist Kyrgyz Republic. The role of social networks in a society and economy in transition has important implications for and the increase in structural poverty throughout institutional reform at every level. Informal networks are not only "safety nets"; they are also institutions that can undermine or sabotage apparently well designed programs intended to target the poor or marginalized. Qualitative poverty studies conducted in the countries of the former Soviet Union (FSU) have found, for example, that the very poorest lack "insider connections" to formal institutions and are therefore most likely to be excluded from formal assistance. Understanding how social networks can enhance or restrict peoples' access to limited resources is particularly important in view of growing economic stratification the region.</p>
<p>FYR Macedonia's social programs, which aim to mitigate a growing incidence of poverty and persistent high unemployment during transition, are costly. The public pension system, unemployment insurance, and social assistance programs generate expenditures (including health insurance) equivalent to nearly a third of GDP and comprise over two-thirds of public spending. The efficiency and effectiveness of these social protection programs are low. Social assistance is still not well targeted, despite recent improvements in means testing; inclusion errors are high, partly due to weak administrative capacity for monitoring. Even those programs that were designed to be self-financing through contributions require budget transfers or other extraordinary financing on a regular basis, and actual expenditures are consistently higher than original budgeted levels. (...)</p>
<p>Moldova inherited from the Soviet times an extremely costly, untargeted social protection system. Social protection expenditures in Moldova include pensions, non-pension social insurance benefits (unemployment, maternity, and sick leave benefits), energy subsidies and compensations, child allowances, and other social assistance and social services. Prior to the regional financial crisis in 1998, Moldova's social protection system was already under severe strain, with arrears mounting in all parts of the system and most programs deteriorated to the state of bankruptcy. The most immediate problems emerged in the pension system, demonstrated through the surge in social insurance contribution arrears, delays in pension payments, lack of funds for indexation of pensions, and growth in in-kind transactions. Poverty had also emerged as a major new phenomenon, and the deficiencies of the social protection system in coping with poverty were becoming clearer. The severity of the fiscal crisis in the pension system and the energy sector had motivated the Government to focus on designing restructuring strategies for the pension system and energy subsidies, but restructuring itself had not taken pla</p>
<p>Social assistance programs intend to alleviate current poverty. In Moldova social assistance programs target specific vulnerable groups (children, disabled, old-age population with no income, veterans, single pensioners, single mothers, and families with many children). The aid consists in the payments of monthly benefits or in subsidies for expenditures (primarily energy and housing) considered vital but unaffordable to the recipients. Even when mean tested, each program targets one or several specific categories. There are no family benefits directly provided to poor households (whatever category they belong to). Social assistance programs are mostly defined and financed at national levels.</p>

Template for World Bank Analytic Works, Social Safety Nets

Review Period: FY02-07

Excludes CAS, Board Reports

#	Region	Country	FY	Date of publication	Country Eligibility	Report No.	SB or bank network	Document Title	Author / Task Manager / Team leader	Report Type	Types of Safety Nets Intervention														
											CCT	Cash	Non-cash	Others											
											SA / Income Support	Family/Child Allow	Non-contrib pension	Disability benefits	Food	Basic transfers	Education	training for benefit	Health	Energy / utilities	Housing	Public Works	Microcr / Income gen.	SSN in general	Others
100	ECA	Moldova	2005	11/01/2004	IDA	28024-MD	PO	<a href="#">Recession, recovery and poverty in Moldova</a>	Nayar, Reema	Poverty Assessment		X								X					
101	ECA	Moldova	2007	02/12/2007	IDA	37933-MD	PR EM	<a href="#">Republic of Moldova Improving Public Expenditure Efficiency for Growth and Poverty Reduction</a>	Bouton Lawrence, and Erwin Tionson	public expenditure review	X	X	X												
102	ECA	Montenegro	2007	02/01/2007	IBRD	WPS4127	DE CR G	<a href="#">Poverty and Environmental Impacts of Electricity Price Reforms in Montenegro</a>	Radevic, Dragana; Klychnikova, Irina; Silva, Patricia	World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 4127, February 2007										X					
103	ECA	Poland	2003	01/21/2003	IBRD	25033	PS	<a href="#">Poland - Toward a fiscal framework for growth - a public expenditure and institutional review</a>	Alam, Asad	Public Expenditure and Institutional Review	X	X					X			X	X				
104	ECA	Poland	2004	03/22/2004	IBRD	28233-POL	PO	<a href="#">Poland - Growth, employment and living standards in pre-accession Poland</a>	Paci, Pierella	Sector Report	X	X			X										
105	ECA	Romania	2002	01/16/2002	IBRD	23492	SP	<a href="#">Romania - Local social services delivery study</a>	Ringold, Dena	Other Social Protection Study	X	X													
106	ECA	Romania	2004	09/30/2003	IBRD	26169-RO	PO	<a href="#">Romania, Poverty Assessment. (In Two Volumes) Volume I: Main Report</a>	Cem Mete, and Nicholas Burnett	Sector Report	X	X								X					
107	ECA	Romania	2004	01/06/2004	IBRD	29790	ESS D	<a href="#">Mapped in or mapped out? The Romanian poor in inter-household and community networks</a>	Amelina, Maria; Chiribuca, Dan; Knack, Stephen	Publication	X	X								X					
108	ECA	Romania	2007	draft	IBRD	draft	SP	SOCIAL PROTECTION SECTOR: SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	Packard, Truman G.	not assigned - policy note	X	X								X				X	
109	ECA	Russian Federation	2003	11/01/2002	IBRD	24450-RU	SP	<a href="#">Russian Federation - Child welfare outcomes during the 1990s : the case of Russia, main report, Volume2</a>	Posarac, Aleksandra	Sector Report	X	X	X							X					X
110	ECA	Russian Federation	2003	01/01/2003	IBRD	29018	PR EM	<a href="#">The Russian labor market : moving from crisis to recovery</a>	Mansoor, Reema ; Andrews, Emily; Betcherman, Gordon; Broadman, Harry; Earle, John; Kuddo, Arvo; Rescanitini, Francesca; Sabirianova, Natalia;	Publication	X						X				X			X	

<p><b>Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in analytic product</b> (extracted from the report / summary / safety nets related section)</p>
<p>As in other transition countries, Moldova has an extensive social protection system reaching about half of the population. In 2002, social protection expenditures were just under 8% of GDP, on a variety of different programs. (...) Social insurance programs account for the majority of expenditures and beneficiaries of social protection programs (about 6.6% of GDP). Social assistance programs accounted for 1.4% of GDP. Social assistance programs are intended to be the direct instrument for poverty alleviation. In contrast, social insurance programs are intended to smooth income shocks due to loss of earning capacity – for example as a result of old age or sickness – and entitlements depend on previous enrollment in social security. The four largest programs in terms of expenditures are: old age pensions, gas and energy compensations (social assistance), disability pensions, and privileged pensions, respectively (...). In contrast, social assistance programs fail to adequately protect the poor – due to their low coverage, poor targeting performance, and benefit levels that do not adequately match needs. (...) Among social assistance programs, child benefits are the most efficient in reducing poverty, while nominal</p>
<p>There are several classifications of social assistance benefits in Moldova used by different organizations including the MOF, the Statistical Bureau, the MHSP and the NSIH. As we collected data from all these organizations, we first reconciled these different classifications into one homogeneous list of benefits which include the following nine items: Utilities compensations; Child indemnities; War veterans allowances; Social allowances; Death grants; Chernobyl compensations; Care takers allowances for disabled; Transport compensations for disabled; Material assistance.</p>
<p>"Residential electricity consumption is not currently subsidized in Montenegro, since the average residential tariff of 4.85 €/kWh, inclusive of the taxes, is approximately equal to the cost-recovery price. However, this situation will change in the future, and therefore the Government of Montenegro is seeking to design an effective social safety net program to mitigate the effect of a tariff increase on the poor. This section explores the advantages and disadvantages of alternative social assistance options in the course of reforms in the electricity sector in Montenegro."</p>
<p>Social assistance provides assistance based on income and functional criteria. 2.2 The income category established that the income per person could not be higher than 90 percent of the minimum old age pension. The functional criterion defined the circumstances that should be taken into account when allocating social assistance benefits. There is no minimum guaranteed income principle. In the initial period, the implementation of social assistance reforms was not fully consistent. Fragmentary solutions were implemented, which were not always cohesive. The role of temporary benefits clearly increased – from less than 20 percent of all expenditures in 1990-91 to nearly 50 percent in 1993 – with the raising of the income threshold and loosening of the benefit criteria. The Polish social assistance system is extremely complex. Evidence from household surveys supports the fact that targeting also needs to be improved (see Figure 3.5). Even though the bulk of benefits are received by the poorest consumption decile, richer deciles receive family benefits. Taking the second decile as a poverty line, benefits that are received by the higher deciles can be treated as indicative of incorrect targeting. This can also be</p>
<p>The earlier discussion of the economic background indicated that during the "big bang" years social transfers came to be used as a way of maintaining social cohesion rather than as a way of supporting the income levels of those most in need. Today the system and its underlying objective remain largely unchanged. In addition to old-age pensions – which are not analyzed in this report – the system comprises a number of benefits which can be grouped under three main headings. (...) Income maintenance: this comprises three categories of benefits: o Family benefits; o Housing benefits; and o Income-replacement benefits for those out of work, which include the guaranteed temporary social assistance benefit, the temporary benefit, and the temporary social assistance benefit. Additional specific benefits are sometimes granted for particular purposes – i.e., medicine, childcare, funerals, etc.</p>
<p>The study seeks to identify institutional, and procedural factors which may facilitate, or hamper the effectiveness of social services, and inter-governmental fiscal arrangements. Based on existing research on decentralization, the success of decentralized service delivery depends on factors, that include the quality of intergovernmental institutions, a stable fiscal framework, and a well established civil society, and social structure. The study focuses on public social services, where local governments play the greatest role, and, throughout the report, the greatest emphasis is on social assistance benefits, and services, addressing those cash benefits which are delivered, and financed by local governments, including national programs such as birth grants, emergency assistance, and the main poverty alleviation program. In education, the study focuses on compulsory, and secondary education, though it does not address specialized secondary education, which is under the purview of central ministries. (...)</p>
<p>The Romanian state redistributes about 10 percent of GDP via social protection programs. During 1995-2002, the share of social protection transfers in GDP was remarkably stable, between 9 percent and 11 percent of GDP. Despite this stable proportion, there were significant changes in the system, including a move towards local financing of programs. It is convenient to describe the various social protection programs under two broad categories: social assistance and social insurance. Social assistance programs include the Minimum Income Guarantee (MIG) benefits, heating subsidies, state child allowance and supplementary child benefit. Social insurance programs consist mainly of pensions for former employees or farmers (for old age and invalidity) and their dependents (survivors) and of unemployment benefits. Besides these benefits, the social insurance system provides a wide range of benefits and services to contributors, such as maternity and child naise leave, sick leave, funeral benefits, in addition to the unemployment insurance, severance payments and active labor market measures that were discussed in Chapter 4.</p>
<p>Social assistance, which includes social allowances, emergency relief, and different heating compensations, constitutes 3.6 per cent of income for the poorest quintile, is available to 25.7 per cent of households from the poorest quintile and is progressive (Table 1). More urban poor households (35.1 per cent) receive social assistance than their rural counterparts (21.8 per cent; see Tables A1a and A1b in Appendix A). For the poorest decile the importance of social assistance is more dramatic—28 per cent of households in this decile receive social assistance. For recipient households in the poorest decile social assistance constitutes 21.3 per cent of total income. In comparison, 23.3 per cent of households from the second decile, receive only 8.4 per cent of total formal income from social assistance. Recipients of social assistance (MIG) consider it to be a vital part of their income, as assistance is received at regular intervals and represents "cash in hand" for cash-strapped households.</p>
<p>Romania has a fully developed social protection system including insurance based pensions and unemployment benefits, social assistance and child protection benefits, and an increasingly diverse array of social services. Social protection is an important source of income support for the population. In 2003 87 percent of the population received at least one social transfer. In the past, the Romanian state has redistributed between 8 and 11 percent of GDP via social protection programs (including social insurance and social assistance). This note focuses on the country's main social assistance programs, namely: MIG, heating allowances, child benefits, complementary family allowance and mono-parental family allowance.</p>
<p>The public safety net in Russia comprises a range of cash benefits (for instance, pensions, unemployment benefit, child allowance, maternity benefits) as well as subsidies and privileges (such as housing allowance, transportation subsidies, subsidized utilities, special benefits to particular groups such as war veterans and military) and social care services for vulnerable individuals, including long-term institutional care. In this section, we evaluate the role of the safety net in achieving its objective of protecting the poor and other vulnerable groups. Whenever available data allow, we do so for poor and vulnerable children as well. (...)</p>
<p>Older, less educated workers, with previous work experience and hence, obsolete skills, are the most vulnerable labor force participants in Russia. These workers constitute the majority of the unemployed and, once unemployed, find it very difficult to find a job. As noted earlier, households headed by workers with wage arrears and the unemployed had much higher poverty rates than the national average. Most OECD countries establish unemployment protection programs to protect workers against the loss of income and skill as a result of unemployment. Russia has also established the two main programs found in OECD countries: (a) an unemployment benefit (passive) program, providing temporary cash assistance to the unemployed; and (b) Active Labor Market Programs (or ALMPs), including, among other things, training, job counseling, and public works. The objective of these programs is to prevent poverty among the unemployed and, by allowing workers to find a job better suited to their skills, to increase their productivity. (...)</p>

Template for World Bank Analytic Works, Social Safety Nets

Review Period: FY02-07

Excludes CAS, Board Reports

#	Region	Country	FY	Date of publication	Country Eligibility	Report No.	SB or bank network	Document Title	Author / Task Manager / Team leader	Report Type	Types of Safety Nets Intervention														
											CCT	Cash	Non-cash	Others	SA / Income Support	Family/Child Allow.	Non-contrib pension	Disability benefits	Food	Basic transfers	Education	training for benefit	Health	Energy / utilities	Housing
111	ECA	Russia	2004	06/09/2003	IBRD	26000	EP	<a href="#">Russia - Development policy review, Volume1</a>	Asad Alam	Economic Report		X	X									X			X
112	ECA	Russia	2004	08/31/2003	IBRD	WPS3115	DE CV P	<a href="#">Integrating housing wealth into the social safety net - the elderly in Moscow</a>	Buckley Robert, Kim Cartwright, Raymond Struyk, Edward Szymanoski	World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 3115														X	
113	ECA	Russia	2005	04/05/2005	IBRD	30741	PR EM	<a href="#">Russia - Fiscal costs of structural reforms</a>	Freinkman, Lev	Public Expenditure Review											X				
114	ECA	Serbia and Montenegro	2004	11/13/2003	Blend	26011-YU	PO	<a href="#">Serbia and Montenegro Poverty Assessment (In Two Volumes) Volume II: Main Report</a>	Yemtsov Ruslan	Economic Report		X	X	X						X					
115	ECA	Serbia and Montenegro	2006	06/20/2006	Blend	35954-YU	SP	<a href="#">Serbia Social Assistance and Child Protection Note</a>	Ringold, Dena	Economic Report		X	X												
116	ECA	Slovak Republic	2002	08/09/2001	IBRD	22351	PR EM	<a href="#">Slovak Republic - Living standards, employment, and labor market study</a>	Revenga, Ana L.	Other Social Protection Study		X	X									X			
117	ECA	Slovak Republic	2002	01/31/2002	IBRD	WPS2753	PR EM	<a href="#">Unemployment, skills, and incentives - an overview of the safety net system in the Slovak Republic</a>	Sanchez-Paramo, Carolina	Policy, Research working paper ; no. WPS 2753		X	X												
118	ECA	Slovak Republic	2002	02/28/2002	IBRD	23976	PO	<a href="#">Slovak Republic - Living standards, employment, and labor market study</a>	Revenga, Ana; Silva-Jauregui, Carlos; Haulikova, Lucia; Garner, Thesia; Marcincin, Anton; Ringold, Dena; De la Rocha, Manuel; Sanchez-Paramo,	Publication		X	X									X			
119	ECA	Slovak Republic	2003	11/30/2002	IBRD	25211-SK	EP	<a href="#">Slovak Republic, Development Policy Review, (In Two Volumes) Volume II: Main Report</a>	Funck, Bernard	Sector Report		X	X	X								X			
120	ECA	ECA (Slovak Republic and Czech Republic)	2004	03/25/2004	N/A	31433	IFC foreign investment	<a href="#">How to Overhaul the Labor Market: Political Economy of Recent Czech and Slovak Reforms</a>	Jurajda, Stepan; Mathernova, Katarina	Working Paper		X	X					X				X			
121	ECA	South Eastern Europe and Balkans	2007	06/15/2007	N/A	draft	SP	The Labor Market and Education and Training in the Western Balkans A Policy Note	Betcherman, Gordon	Other social protection study								X							



<p align="center"><b>Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in analytic product</b> (extracted from the report / summary / safety nets related section)</p>
<p>A key aspect of this effort is to build on the strengths of the Russian economy in terms of its human capital base, notwithstanding the adverse trends during the early transition period. Strengthening human capabilities is essential to ensuring that current and future generations can exploit the growing opportunities in the economy and improve their living standards. This needs to be complemented by moves towards a fiscally affordable social safety net system that provides adequate benefits to those most in need. This is particularly important to cushion the adverse social impact of economic restructuring. The role of public expenditures is particularly important in providing old age security as well as social transfers to the most vulnerable groups. (...) Notwithstanding its many problems, the safety net system in Russia is generally credited with having softened the social impact of the economic crises.<sup>71</sup> The public social assistance program comprises a range of cash benefits (such as child allowances and social assistance) as well as subsidies and privileges (such as housing allowances, transportation subsidies, subsidized utilities, special benefits to particular groups) and social care services for vulnerable individuals,</p>
<p>The elderly in Russia have often been among those least able to cope with all the changes that have taken place during the transition. Unlike the situation prior to reform-when pensions were stable-they now face considerable uncertainty. If they have not been in poverty, many have been close to it. While the elderly have experienced difficulties, they have also been the beneficiaries of a very large transfer of wealth. In Russia, as in most transition economies, housing was privatized, under giveaway terms. As a result, although many elderly households have low incomes, based on their wealth, their deprivation would appear to be less serious. Unfortunately, in the absence of a developed financial system, it is difficult to use this wealth without selling it. In Russia, all households, not just the elderly, have not been able to borrow. The existence of such large unencumbered wealth holdings by lower income elderly households creates an opportunity to provide what might be termed "housing safety net insurance" at low public cost. More than reducing the incidence of poverty, such schemes could allow also many of the elderly to be able to move out of poverty and into middle income status. (...)</p>
<p>Housing allowances. The introduction of the housing allowance program represents one of the major successes of housing reform during the 1990s. It is the first Russian program of targeted social assistance, and as such it has a major impact on defining an overall approach to the reform of social protection in the country. The program has been established practically in every municipality, and its evaluation suggests that it has been rather effective. As of September 2003, 13.8 percent of Russian households participated in the program. In several Russian regions more than 30 percent of households became recipients of housing allowances. It is expected that in the course of the reforms the share of participants would increase further, but it is believed that the existing infrastructure has the capacity to handle more applicants. A replacement of other current programs of housing financing with additional funding of housing allowances would add a major efficiency gain to the system, because it would provide for the channeling of most of the budget expenditure in the HUS for the support of low-income households and more broadly for a reallocation of subsidies from producers to consumers.</p>
<p>(...) Social assistance: programs that transfer resources to poor or other vulnerable groups, based on the principle of social solidarity (without contributions). The main programs are Material Support to Families (MOP), and Family Material Support (FMS) in Montenegro, caregiver's allowances, veterans and disabled allowances, child allowance, parental allowances, birth grants, compensation of child care in preschool institutions, assistance to refugee mothers caring for children under one year of age, subsidized vacations in recreational centers for children, educational program for children before entering the first grade, various targeted programs with electricity and heating subsidies, protection for civil victims of war, one time municipal social assistance, soup kitchen etc.</p>
<p>The report looks at Serbia's social assistance strategy for the development of its welfare system, and provides important starting points for further improvements, as the process of European Union (EU) integration intensifies. Reforms need to be built on its existing strengths, namely a fully developed social protection system, including insurance-based pensions and unemployment benefits, social assistance and child allowances, in addition to an increasingly array of social services. In the area of social services, there is scope to build in the design and implementation of services. This report proposes a set of reforms, consistent with the Strategy, aimed at improving the impact, efficiency, and responsiveness of Serbia's social protection system, and ensuring fiscal sustainability. (...)</p>
<p>Unemployed workers who are not eligible for Unemployment Insurance are covered by the Social Assistance and Social Support systems, designed to guarantee basic living conditions for everyone. Social assistance/support benefits are calculated with reference to the subsistence level (i.e., Minimum Living Standard). The concept of a MLS was introduced by legislation in 1991. Its level is a function of the individual's age and position within the household, and it is adjusted according to the cost-of-living index for low income households. In particular, an adjustment is made when this index increases 10 percent or more. (...) As a complement to the social assistance/support benefits, the SS system grants child and parental allowances, both of which are among the programs most often blamed for providing disincentives to job search and to further employment. These benefits are usually means-tested (but without tapering), which implies that there exists a threshold for household income, above which marginal increases in labor income will cause an absolute decrease in total income due to the loss of the allowance. Moreover, both child and parental allowances require the qualifying person to provide ca</p>
<p>The author studies the potential disincentive effects of unemployment insurance, and social assistance payments on the duration of unemployment in the Slovak Republic. For this purpose, she uses new, very detailed data on receipt of benefits from the Unemployment Registry (1990-2000) and the Labor Force Survey (1996, 1999, and 2000). She employs a flexible methodology that makes it possible to identify behavioral changes that may occur as the quantity, and duration of the benefits change over time, as well as behavioral differences between recipients, and non-recipients. (...) Analyzing the effect of unemployment insurance, and social assistance on poverty, the author concludes that these programs bear most of the burden in the fight against poverty. But this protection does not come free, since significant disincentive effects are associated with receiving benefits. Thus any reform plan should take into account both of these aspects of the programs, along with the government's goals for the programs.</p>
<p>The Slovak Republic provides cash benefits and support services to many jobless individuals and families through a web of programs. The scope of these programs as well as their coverage are broad, even for European standards, with total cash payments (including pensions) exceeding SK 95 billion, or 14 percent of GDP, in 1999. The system as it stands today is the product of numerous reforms, implemented throughout the last decade. Such changes have not only had budgetary repercussions, but have also altered the rules of the game for the unemployed.</p>
<p>The social protection programs in the Slovak Republic consist of (i) social insurance programs based on insurance principles (albeit loosely defined), including state pensions, sickness and maternity benefits, and unemployment benefits; and (ii) non-insurance-based social welfare programs, including Social Assistance and other benefits funded from the state budget. (...) Social Welfare Programs. The main social welfare programs fall into two groups: State Social Benefits, including mainly child and parent allowances and pension increments; and Social Assistance and social care, including cash and in-kind benefits for the poor and disabled. There is also a housing assistance program, whose expenditures are relatively insignificant to date. All of these programs are financed from the state budget. Spending on the welfare programs as a group is substantial, and has risen from SKK 22.7 billion in 1995 to SKK 36.2 billion in 2001 (see Table 4.6). As a share of GDP, however, welfare program spending has been relatively stable, ranging between 3.6 and 4.0 percent of GDP since 1995, with a gradual decline in State Social Benefits as a percent of GDP (by about 1 percent), offset by a rise in Social Assistance. (...)</p>
<p>To illustrate the work disincentive effect of these support schemes, consider the Czech social assistance benefits in early 2002, when the average gross monthly wage was over 15 thousand CZK and the pre-tax (net) minimum wage was 5,700 (4,715) CZK. During that time, the minimum living standard for a single individual was 4,100 CZK and a family of two adults and two children aged 11-15 was guaranteed the income of 12 thousand CZK, which is above the after-tax average monthly salary. In some cases, other forms of social support (child and parental allowances) are available on top of the guaranteed minimum subsistence level. These wage/welfare comparisons are at least as striking in Slovakia. According to OECD, various replacement rates, minimum wages as well as social assistance benefits were even somewhat higher in Slovakia in the late 1990s. For example, a family with two jobless parents and 10 children received in monthly social assistance and various allowances 28,640 SKK, while the average monthly salary was 13,511 SKK as of 2002. (...)</p>
<p>As education focuses increasingly on generic skills, the training effort must be strengthened as the source of specific skills formation. To be relevant, training systems need to be closely tied to the needs of the labor market. Job-specific training can occur either in workplaces or in training institutions, including private-sector deliverers. International experience has provided strong evidence that, to be successful, training needs to be closely linked to the needs of the labor market. It is possible for institutional systems to be responsive to these needs through strong industry involvement (e.g., private-public partnerships, dual systems). However, encouraging workplace-based training and commercial training providers is a more straightforward strategy for achieving the goal of generating responsive and relevant training. Currently, employers in the Western Balkans provide less training than their competitors in the new EU members from Central and Eastern Europe. The BEEPS data analyzed for this report indicate that only a minority of employers in the Western Balkan countries provide training for their employees. Comparable numbers for employers in the EU-8 indicate that that enterprises in these countries are more ac</p>

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											CCT	Cash				Non-cash				Others				
												SA / Income Support	Family/Child Allow.	Non-contrib pension	Disability benefits	Food	Basic transfers	Education	training for benefit	Health	Energy / utilities	Housing	Public Works	Microcr / income gen.
122	ECA	Tajikistan	2005	01/06/2005	IDA	30853-TJ	PO	<a href="#">Republic of Tajikistan, Poverty Assessment Update</a>	Mills	Economic Report	X	X							X					
123	ECA	Tajikistan	2006	12/21/2005	IDA	34891	PS	<a href="#">Tajikistan : Public expenditure and institutional review</a>	Canagarajah, Roy S.	Public expenditure and institutional review	X	X							X					
124	ECA	Turkey	2003	06/28/2003	IBRD	24185-TR	SP	<a href="#">Turkey, Poverty and Coping After Crises. (In Two Volumes) Volume I: Main Report</a>	Braithwaite, Jeanine	Sector Report - Poverty and Vulnerability assessment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			
125	ECA	Ukraine	2004	01/27/2004	IBRD	N/A	SP	<a href="#">Ukraine, Improving Safety Nets and Labor Market Policies To Reduce Poverty and Vulnerability</a>	Andrews, Emily	Risk and Vulnerability Assessment	X	X							X	X				
126	ECA	Ukraine	2006	10/30/2005	IBRD	32721-UA	SP	<a href="#">Ukraine Jobs Study, Fostering Productivity and Job Creation. (In Two Volumes) Volume II: Technical Chapters</a>	Rutkowski, Jan	Sector Report - labor study							X				X			
127	ECA	Ukraine	2006	12/01/2005	IBRD	34631-UA	PO	<a href="#">Ukraine - Poverty assessment : poverty and inequality in a growing economy</a>	Murrugarra, Edmundo	Poverty Assessment	X	X				X				X			X	
128	ECA	Uzbekistan	2003	05/01/2003	Blend	25923-UZ	SP	<a href="#">Uzbekistan, Living Standards Assessment, Policies To Improve Living Standards. (In Two Volumes) Volume II: Full Report</a>	Navar, Reema	Sector Report	X	X							X	X				
129	LCR	Argentina	2002	09/30/2001	IBRD	WPS2672	DEC	<a href="#">Do workfare participants recover quickly from retrenchment?</a>	Ravallion, Martin; Galasso, Emanuela; Lazo, Teodoro; Philipp, Ernesto	Policy, Research working paper ; no. WPS 2672												X		
130	LCR	Argentina	2002	10/16/2001	IBRD	22426-AR	GE	<a href="#">Argentina - Household risk, self-insurance and coping strategies in urban Argentina, Volume1</a>	Cunningham, Wendy	Sector Report - Pre-2003 Economic or Sector Report	X											X		
131	LCR	Argentina	2003	06/30/2003	IBRD	28118	PREM	<a href="#">Restoring economic growth in Argentina</a>	Cline, William R.	Working Paper N.9/03							X					X		
132	LCR	Argentina	2004	09/10/2003	IBRD	25991	PS	<a href="#">Argentina - Reforming policies and institutions for efficiency and equity of public expenditures</a>	Sepulveda, Claudia Paz	Public Expenditure Review	X			X		X					X			

<p align="center"><b>Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in analytic product</b> (extracted from the report / summary / safety nets related section)</p>
<p>The Tajik formal social protection system consists of social insurance (pensions, unemployment and family benefits), social assistance (cash compensation payments and assistance in kind) and social care (residential care and social services). The retirement age (which determines eligibility for an old-age pension) is currently 63 for men and 58 for women. Social assistance consists mainly of three benefits: social pensions, cash compensation program (CCP) payments for poor children, and compensation payments for energy consumption for the poorest households. Social pensions, covered by the pension legislation and transferred through the Social Protection Fund, are paid to all those unable to work and not entitled to receive a social insurance pension.</p>
<p>Social assistance includes cash compensation benefits targeted to vulnerable groups classified as likely poor. There are two cash compensation programs targeting two types of beneficiaries, the children and the poor consumers of energy. The cash compensation program for children was first introduced in 1996 to replace the existing system of child allowances. A universal bread subsidy provides cash transfers to limited members of the four target groups, including: (a) families with per capita income of less than two times the level of the minimum wage (TR 4,000); the benefit is then payable for each child under the age of 8; (b) families with children under age 16 who have lost one or both parents and who are receiving survivor pensions; (c) disabled (regardless of employment status) and non-working pensioners with pensions below the minimum pension level of TR 2,000; and (d) students in vocational, specialized secondary and higher education regardless of any scholarships received. The level of monetary benefits provided by the CCP and the number of beneficiaries are limited. The amount of the benefit is established at 500 Tajik Ruble per eligible person per month in 1998. (...)</p>
<p>Although the Government does finance ad hoc social assistance for the poor, this assistance is too partial to meet the needs and is not that well-targeted to the poorest. In recognition of the impact of the crises, in August 2001, the Turkish government transferred substantial resources to the Social Solidarity Fund (SYDTF) to finance back-to-school packs for 1.05 million poor children (TL 50 million per child). Additionally, the SYDTF expanded its food and fuel assistance for the winter. These measures, while important, were limited to a single payment. Recognizing that the poor needed more systematic assistance, the Government decided to adopt a new social assistance benefit conditional cash transfers (CCT) which would be paid on a regular basis. (...)</p>
<p>Ukraine has four basic safety net categories: (i) privileges that are not targeted to the poor; (ii) housing allowances that are designed to help families with high housing and utility costs (limited by norms); (iii) targeted family benefits; and (iv) social assistance explicitly designed to reach the poorest of the poor. This section describes the eligibility, administration, and funding requirements for each safety net program.</p>
<p>Public works and training are the main active labor market programs (ALMP) to help the unemployed. About 13 percent of the registered unemployed participated in public works and 6 percent were enrolled in training courses in 2003, as Table 7.3 shows. In addition, slightly less than one percent were employed in subsidized jobs and close to 2 percent received lump sum grants to start up a business. Little is known of cost-effectiveness of these programs in Ukraine. Evidence from other transition economies and OECD countries shows that public works should be thought of as an income support scheme rather than a bridge to a regular employment (in fact, the net employment impact of public works is often negative). Training can have a positive net impact if well targeted and tailored to the needs of both employers and the unemployed. Moreover, the efficiency of training closely depends on the availability of job openings. If labor demand is depressed, and vacancies are few, training is usually not effective, i.e. does not improve employment chances (...)</p>
<p>Social assistance transfers comprise a number of small benefits with little coverage but efficient poverty reduction effects. Among social assistance transfers there are scholarships, family transfers (child benefits), poverty targeted transfers, and unemployment benefits. These programs have relatively low coverage of the population although some of them improve their coverage among the poor. Recent changes in legislation have introduced income testing criteria for eligibility into these programs. There are two programs that evidence significant focus on the population with lower incomes: poverty targeted assistance and family benefits. The poverty targeted transfer has very low coverage (only 4 percent of the population) but still reaches 12 percent of the population under the poverty line, particularly in rural areas. The average benefit during 2003 is around UAH 70 per month compared to more than UAH 200 in pensions. Despite coverage limitations and the level of benefits, more than half of the poverty transfer reaches the poorest quintile despite significant leakages to better off households. This program is the most cost-effective in terms of poverty reduction, but expansion of programs usually</p>
<p>(...) The current system of provision of means tested child allowances and low income benefits through the innovative Mahallah scheme has many positive features- the child allowance program is the most efficiently targeted program. The low income assistance program, however, does not perform as well. Uzbekistan also has an expensive program of provision of housing privileges- these programs however are least well targeted to the poor. Finally, existing social protection systems could be strengthened or special programs designed to help mitigate some of the short term social costs associated with reform options discussed in this report. (...) According to the Household Survey data, 12.1 percent of urban households, and 7.6 percent of rural households reported receiving electricity subsidies while 7.2 percent of urban households and 4.9 percent of rural households were entitled to privileges on gas (Mehra and Rashid, 2002). The estimated coverage from official information on the list of privileged groups and average households size, suggests that almost one third of the total population may benefit from housing privileges. Not surprisingly, given their design, coverage rates are higher for the r</p>
<p>What happens to participants in a workfare program--a program that imposes work requirements on welfare recipients--when that program is cut? The authors compare the incomes of workfare participants in Argentina to those of nonparticipants and past participants after a severe contraction in aggregate outlays on the program. The authors find evidence of partial income replacement, such that those who left the program were able to make up one quarter of the gross workfare wage within six months. This rises to half in 12 months. The estimates are unbiased in the presence of time-invariant errors from mismatching in the selection of the comparison group. Fully removing selection bias would probably yield even lower income replacement. Test results based on a second follow-up survey that valid inferences can be drawn about program impacts from the authors' measures of income replacement.</p>
<p>As Argentine firms restructure to compete globally in an environment of volatile international capital flows, the government faces the critical challenge of designing mechanisms that minimize the negative impacts of macroeconomic instability on the Argentine people. The policies implemented at the government and firm level to integrate into the global economy have had transitional negative externalities in terms of employment generation and job stability. Existing safety nets that have been the traditional mainstay of Argentina's formal social protection scheme, such as generous benefits and severance payments for formal sector workers - which were possible for firms and the government to provide in an economy sheltered from world market forces - are less feasible now if firms are to remain competitive in an open economy. These schemes moreover are increasingly irrelevant as almost 45 percent of the labor force is now in the informal sector and not covered by such programs. Even when they exist in Argentina, as in most developing countries, unemployment insurance schemes and targeted transfers have very limited coverage and cannot be counted on to fully protect workers from such losses. (...)</p>
<p>The Heads of Households subsidy of 150 pesos (now about \$50) monthly, received by some 2 million unemployed, played a key role in calming social turmoil during the course of 2002. It will be important to continue the program in the near term, but it also would seem desirable to transform it from a simple subsidy to a self-selecting program of minimum employment requiring actual work in public works projects, and to review the present distribution method which seems vulnerable to manipulation by the piqueteros who had organized demonstrations before the end-2001 political collapse.</p>
<p>Social assistance programs increased greatly in 2002 in response to the crisis, mainly through the Heads of Household Program (Jefes), a federal program providing monthly grants to eligible unemployed heads of household who agree to participate in work or training activities. Jefes spent \$1.7 billion in 2002 and the number of beneficiaries increased from 500,000 in May 2002 to about 2 million in March 2003. The federal government also began a conditional transfer program, Familias, operating in large urban areas and requiring parents to participate in stipulated health and education services. Coverage under this program expanded from 100,000 families by the end of 2002 to 175,000 in March 2003. The goal is to eventually reach 500,000 families. (...)</p>

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											CCT	SA / Income Support	Family/Child Allow.	Non-contrib pension	Disability benefits	Food	Basic transfers	Education	training for benef.	Health	Energy / utilities	Housing	Public Works	Microcr / income gen.	SSN in general	Others																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
133	LCR	Argentina	2004	12/01/2003	IBRD	28117	PR EM	<a href="#">Social protection in a crisis : Argentina's Plan Jefes y Jefas</a>	Galasso Emanuela, and Martin Ravallion	Working paper ; no. 11 / 03																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		

<p><b>Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in analytic product</b> (extracted from the report / summary / safety nets related section)</p>
<p>The authors assess the impact of Argentina ' s main social policy response to the severe economic crisis of 2002. The program aimed to provide direct income support for families with dependents, for whom the head had become unemployed due to the crisis. Counterfactual comparisons are based on a matched subset of applicants not yet receiving the program. Panel data spanning the crisis are also used. The authors find that the program reduced aggregate unemployment, though it attracted as many people into the workforce from inactivity, as it did people who would have been otherwise unemployed. While there was substantial leakage to formally ineligible families, and incomplete coverage of those eligible, the program did partially compensate many losers from the crisis, and reduced extreme poverty.</p>
<p>Social Assistance. Although the provinces have a preponderant role in the execution of expenditure on Social Assistance, the share of the national level is significantly larger than in the case of Health and Education. From a conceptual point of view this is not surprising, as the expectation is that the greatest redistributive effort is to be made by the national government. This item includes monetary and non-monetary transfer programs (transfers in kind). In the case of monetary transfers, the national government share (54.77%) is slightly higher than the share of the provinces (45.23%), while the latter are the main executors of expenditure on programs that provide benefits in kind (90.29%), among which food programs stand out. The balance between monetary and non-monetary transfers seems to be slightly slanted in favor of the former, mainly on account of the relative share of PNC. During this period, there were a series of programs with monetary transfers, also at provincial level.</p>
<p>Within social assistance there has been a significant increase in funds allocated to food and conditional cash transfers. The bulk of the food assistance is channeled through the Programa de Emergencia Alimentaria and through FOPAR (Programa Fondo Participativo de Inversion Social), whose funds have been reallocated to finance community kitchens and have increased substantially (from 8.5 million pesos to 16.5 million pesos). These programs provide daily food rations for poor families, particularly the most vulnerable (that is, pregnant women, children, and the elderly), through community kitchens. (...) The IDH (Ingreso para el Desarrollo Humano) is the most important conditional cashtransfer program (69.8 million pesos). The program, which started being implemented in the second half of 2002, is aimed at promoting the development, health, and schooling of children through the provision of cash transfers to poor families that are conditional on school attendance and health controls, and that depend on the number of children (up to a maximum of 150 pesos per family per month). The design and implementation of this program built on the successes of programs such as PROGRESA in Mexico.</p>
<p>In addition to the Heads of Household Program, which is a workfare program as it requires recipients to work at least 4 hours per day in exchange for the benefit, Argentina also has a conditional cash transfer program. The main characteristic of conditional cash transfers, which sets them apart from other direct cash transfers, is that the beneficiaries in principle are required to undertake a series of actions in order to receive the cash transfers. In many cases, these are primarily an education subsidy, with programs offering cash transfers that are conditional on regular school attendance. A food nutrition transfer is also often built into these programs and made conditional on attending health and nutrition clinics. Evaluation has often been given much emphasis in many of these programs, with built-in early evaluation systems. The performance of PROGRESA in Mexico, the most widely studied conditional cash transfer program, has been encouraging, with targeting having worked and with impressive education impacts. The Familias Program in Argentina is a type of conditional transfer scheme, with participation being dependent on school/health program attendance.</p>
<p>The federally financed workfare program, Jefas, is the largest social program in Argentina. Jefas was the main public safety net response to the severe economic and political crises at the end of 2001. It is designed to provide direct income support (a monthly subsidy of AR\$150 or US\$55) for unemployed heads of households who abide by certain rules. The target group is unemployed heads of households with children under age 18 or disabled children of any age and single mothers.</p>
<p>One important concern of governments in developing countries is on how to phase-out large safety nets programs. This paper evaluates the short run effects of one possible exit strategy, programs that promote self-employment, in Argentina. We provide evidence that a small fraction of beneficiaries were attracted by this program. Overall, potential participants to self-employment are more likely to be female household heads and more educated beneficiaries relative to the average Jefas beneficiaries. Using nonexperimental methods, we show that participation in the program does affect labor supply of participants, by reducing the probability of having an outside job especially for males and increasing the total number of hours worked. However, the intervention fails to produce on average income gains to participating individuals and households in the short run. The fact that a very small subset of former welfare beneficiaries are attracted to the program, coupled with the fact that only a subset of participants (younger and more educated beneficiaries, and with previous self-employment experience) has important implications for this intervention to represent a viable exit strategy from welfare.</p>
<p>The old system provided high coverage to the elderly. The percentage of the population that remained uncovered was poorly assisted through noncontributory mechanisms. The national scheme was administered by the National Commission of Noncontributory Pensions but it had low impact among the elderly poor, who generally had little access to the political stakeholders capable of granting such benefits. Furthermore, each province developed its own scheme of noncontributory pensions for old age. These also had limited scope though because they were arbitrarily assigned and, given budgetary restrictions, accumulated long waiting lists of candidates because openings could only be created when a current beneficiary died. In 1990, for example, of the 152,230 noncontributory pensions, 55 percent were designated for old age and disability, while 43 percent were directly delivered by the legislators, without necessarily meeting any socioeconomic requirement.</p>
<p>Financed and administered separately from the SIJyP, the Government offers targeted social assistance pensions-Pensiones No Contributivas or "PNC". There is no contribution requirement to receive the PNC, nor are benefits under this non-contributory program strictly limited to covering losses from ageing." The non-contributory program also pays special pensions granted at the discretion of members of Congress (gruciales), as well as other non-contributory pensions granted by special laws to several groups other than the poor and vulnerable.</p>
<p>This Public Expenditure Review (PER) - an update of the 1999 PER - is intended to provide recommendations that will allow Bolivia to regain control of its public finances, and further improve the equity, and efficiency of public services. The first part of the report looks at the macroeconomic setting and fiscal balance, significantly deteriorated in recent years, with an annual GDP growth of only 2.4 percent during 1997-2003. Weaker economic activity, the winding down of privatizations of public enterprises, and poor fiscal policy decisions (particularly on hydrocarbons) led to stagnant government revenue. Part II looks at the structure and trends of public expenditures, pointing that Bolivia's high indebtedness is an indication that the public sector is too large, considering the country's low level of revenue collection. The report explores the principal components of increased government spending, where by and large, wages, pensions, and interest payments amount to 70 percent of total revenues, and have increased by around 20 percent of GDP since 1998. (...) See pp. 205-209 of the PER for social assistance programs.</p>
<p>Programs that address child labor in urban areas must work together with families, schools, and the community, with particular emphasis on the rights and well being of the child. The lessons learned from the experiences of the NGO programs, which have a long history of combating child labor in the streets of urban areas, demonstrate that the PETI is well on its way to being on target for best practices in addressing the worst forms of child labor. The link that PETI establishes between the child, his or her family, and the school and the conditional cash transfer given, provides an anchor in improving the rights and well being of the child. The methodologies typically implemented by NGOs can contribute with meaningful lessons for PETI strategies in terms of their emphasis on focusing on the self-esteem and social skills of children and the development of psychosocial activities and inclusion of parents. Their methodologies for coordinating and strengthening social institutions working in these communities, and preparing children for a working environment, are also crucial best practices to consider.</p>
<p>Since 1991, there has been a substantial increase in the coverage of social security for rural workers in Brazil. Social security benefits paid to rural households as income support for workers in old age, for the surviving spouses and children of deceased workers, for the temporarily injured and the permanent disabled, have steadily increased. In addition to contributory pensions, the Previdencia Rural currently pays a non-contributory social assistance pension for old age and disability to poor workers without a documented work/contribution history. Rural workers are allowed to receive an old age pension five years earlier than workers in urban areas. Under the Previdencia Rural, all beneficiaries who qualify receive the equivalent of one minimum salary, regardless of their previous salary. A critical feature of the new program is the de facto combination of social insurance and social assistance for the elderly under a single regime. The former program is exclusive-requiring that beneficiaries contribute to qualify for benefits-while the latter is universally available to any worker who reaches the age of 70.</p>

Review Period: FY02-07	
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Excludes CAS, Board Reports

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<p><b>Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in analytic product</b> (extracted from the report / summary / safety nets related section)</p>
<p>Cash transfers targeted to poor people, but conditional on some behavior on their part, such as school attendance or regular visits to health care facilities, are being adopted in a growing number of developing countries. Even where ex-post impact evaluations have been conducted, a number of policy-relevant counterfactual questions have remained unanswered. These are questions about the potential impact of changes in program design, such as benefit levels or the choice of the means-test, on both the current welfare and the behavioral response of household members. This paper proposes a method to simulate the effects of those alternative program designs on welfare and behavior, based on microeconomically estimated models of household behavior. In an application to Brazil's recently introduced federal Bolsa Escola program, the authors find a surprisingly strong effect of the conditionality on school attendance, but a muted impact of the transfers on the reduction of current poverty and inequality levels</p>
<p>The Government seeks to (a) deliver tangible results in the short run (through the design and promotion of specific interventions; and (b) develop a longer-term comprehensive strategy for social policy that seeks to effectively deliver well-targeted benefits to a range of poor and vulnerable groups and that builds in solid monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to further improve effectiveness. The proposed program seeks to support both of these objectives. Specifically, the program seeks to: (a) provide sound policy advice and analytical work on pertinent topics in response to client demands, drawing on international experience as well as an evaluation of issues and program in Brazil; (b) support the development of an integrated, results-based monitoring and evaluation system in Brazil including improvements to data systems for social policy; and (c) construct tools for the evaluation and targeting of social programs (e.g., poverty maps). These activities will be supported by a program of AAA activities collectively known as the Brazil Social Assistance ("BRASA") Program.</p>
<p>Recent innovations in Brazil and Mexico illustrate the promise of income transfers in achieving sizable and rapid poverty reduction results, and, where benefits are conditioned on human capital acquisition (education and health), in addressing the longer-run determinants of poverty. In Brazil, the Previdencia Rural successfully reduces poverty among a localized population (the rural elderly poor) by targeting them for direct income support. Brazil's Bolsa Escola and PETI programs and Mexico's Progresa have demonstrated success at linking income transfers with various positive behaviors, such as keeping children in school, and in the case of Progresa, obtaining regular medical services.</p>
<p>The intermittent nature of urban children's work patterns has implications for the optimal design of Brazilian programs intended to encourage families to keep children in school and out of the labor force. The most important of such programs are Bolsa Escola, or School Scholarship Program, and Programa de Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil (PETI), or Program to Eradicate Child Labor. Since 1996, the Bolsa Escola program has provided scholarships to poor children in urban areas under the verifiable condition that the children attend school regularly. PETI, with the explicit goal of reducing hazardous child labor, also provides scholarships conditional on school attendance; it was originally implemented in rural states of Brazil with high rates of hazardous child labor. Unfortunately, because the panel data only cover metropolitan areas, they cannot reflect whether the PETI program has been successful since its inception in 1996. However, the analysis of the levels and transitions in the panel data can be useful as a baseline because the Brazilian government currently is expanding the program to urban areas.</p>
<p>Numerous social safety net programs use the Cadastro Único to some extent in selecting their beneficiaries. The Bolsa Escola Program (BE), a conditional cash transfer program to promote school attendance, uses it to some extent, though not fully since it had already developed its own system for selecting beneficiaries (SIBES) before the CadÚnico was constructed. The Bolsa Alimentação Program (BA), a conditional cash transfer program to promote health care and nutrition among young children and pregnant mothers, relies on the CadÚnico for selection of its beneficiaries. As of March 2003, 894,000 households benefited from the BA program. The Auxílio-Gás and the Tarifa Social de Luz also use the CadÚnico database, though their beneficiary base is wider and they can include other households upon the provision of supporting information. (...) The PETI (child labor) and Agente Jovem programs also rely on the CadÚnico for beneficiary selection (but also supplement additional criteria for eligibility). Finally, the Fome Zero Cartão Alimentação program (which provides cash transfers to poor families provided they use the money for food purchases) has been using the CadÚnico (...)</p>
<p>This annual report provides an overview of the BRASA Program, with an overview of the general concept and program and a retrospective review of activities and outputs to date (FY03-06). (...) While causality cannot be established, these overall goals have clearly been achieved and important impacts incurred. The World Bank has been providing technical support to the Government of Brazil in the area of social assistance via a multi-year program of analytic and advisory activities (AAA) known as the "Brazil Social Assistance (BRASA) Program." The objectives of this program are to help strengthen the effectiveness of Brazil's social safety net such that it is (a) well-targeted; (b) effective in reducing current and future poverty; (c) coordinated (fewer gaps and duplications); and (d) properly monitored and evaluated. Seizing opportunities to support ambitious reforms to consolidate several conditional cash transfer programs (CCTs), the BRASA has largely focused on this aspect of the safety net (Bolsa Família), though some of the activities have taken a broader view of social protection (e.g., the work on redistribution and public transfers, and the work on the disability cash transfer program).</p>
<p>This study analyzes the role of local governance in the implementation of Bolsa Escola, a decentralized conditional cash transfer program for child education in Brazil. It is based on a survey of 260 municipalities in four states of the Northeast. The analysis focuses on program implementation. Results show that there was considerable confusion over the municipality's role in beneficiary selection and consequently much heterogeneity in implementation across municipalities. Social Control Councils as direct accountability mechanisms were often not in place and poorly informed, weakening their role. However, electoral support for incumbent mayors rewarded larger program coverage, presence of Councils, and low leakages of benefits to the non-poor.</p>
<p>This paper is one in a series of World Bank Working Papers that seeks to document the experience of Brazil's Bolsa Família Program. It highlights the key nuts and bolts of designing and implementing the BFP in Brazil's decentralized context. Like other conditional cash transfers (CCTs), the BFP seeks to help (a) reduce current poverty and inequality, by providing a minimum level of income for extremely poor families; and (b) break the intergenerational transmission of poverty by conditioning these transfers on beneficiary compliance with human capital requirements (school attendance, vaccines, pre-natal visits). The program also seeks to help empower BFP beneficiaries by linking them to other complementary services.</p>
<p>The most commonly used set of poverty lines for policy are the "administrative poverty lines" that are typically set at arbitrary low levels of income such as fractions of the minimum wage (e.g., 1/2 or 1/4 of the minimum wage). Some remain fixed after their initial calculation as a share of the minimum wage (e.g., they were set at 1/2 or 1/4 of the minimum wage in 2002, and remained fixed at those cutoffs even when the minimum wage was increased in subsequent years). These cut-offs have been widely used for determining eligibility for social programs. In fact, most social transfer programs use these cut-offs including: the Bolsa Família Program and its predecessors (Bolsa Escola, Bolsa Alimentação, Cartão Alimentação under Fome Zero, and Auxílio Gás); state and municipal safety net programs; as well as other constitutional social assistance programs such as the BPC-LOAS programs for poor elderly and disabled. These cut-offs are also widely used in the government's Multi-Year Plan (Plano Pluri-Anual, PPA).</p>
<p>Helping families and communities to build healthy young people. Programs that support families and communities by giving them the tools to support young people are an immediate need. Three types of programs could be implemented immediately. First, Brazil's conditional cash transfer mechanism could be expanded to provide parenting classes as a pre-requisite for receiving Bolsa Família payments. Second, social investment funds could provide early child development or supervised recreation programs. Third, adult-supervised youth leisure programs could be implemented in community spaces.</p>
<p>The objectives of the analytic program on labor ("Brazil Labor AAA") are (a) to continue to engage in policy dialogue in the area of labor more generally; and (b) to expand the knowledge frontier on specific topics relating to the nexus between labor supply, labor productivity, and social protection programs (focusing on the impacts of public transfers and labor support policies on labor supply). The "Brazil Labor AAA" responds to an explicit request by the Government and other stakeholders for the World Bank to conduct analytical work to answer the following guiding questions: • What is the impact of public transfers (such as Bolsa Família) on work incentives? • How can we help enhance the "employability" of the poor to help promote their graduation from poverty, and, ultimately, from dependence on transfer income?</p>

Template for World Bank Analytic Works, Social Safety Nets

Review Period: FY02-07

Excludes CAS, Board Reports

#	Region	Country	FY	Date of publication	Country Eligibility	Report No.	SB or bank network	Document Title	Author / Task Manager / Team leader	Report Type	Types of Safety Nets Intervention															
											Cash				Non-cash				Others							
											CCT	SA / Income Support	Family/Child Allow	Non-contrib pension	Disability benefits	Food	Basic transfers	Education	training for benefit	Health	Energy / utilities	Housing	Public Works	Microcr / Income gen.	SSN in general	Others
155	LCR	Chile	2002	08/30/2001	IBRD	22037	PR EM	<a href="#">Chile - Poverty and income distribution in a high growth economy - the case of Chile 1987-98</a>	Hicks Norman	Other Poverty Study		X	X	X					X		X	X				
156	LCR	Chile	2002	05/31/2002	IBRD	WPS2849	SP	<a href="#">Pooling, savings, and prevention - mitigating the risk of old age poverty in Chile, Volume1</a>	Packard, Truman G.	Policy, Research working paper ; no. WPS 2849				X						X						
157	LCR	Chile	2005	12/22/2004	IBRD	34421	SP	<a href="#">Household risk management and social protection in Chile</a>	Packard, Truman G.	Risk and Vulnerability Assessment	X		X	X					X	X				X		
158	LCR	Colombia	2003	08/30/2002	IBRD	22255-CO	SP	<a href="#">Colombia - Social Safety net assessment, Volume1</a>	Rawlings, Laura B.	Sector Report - Pre-2003 Economic or Sector Report	X	X	X		X		X			X	X	X				X
159	LCR	Colombia	2003	11/01/2002	IBRD	24524-CO	PO	<a href="#">Colombia - Poverty report, Volume1</a>	Velez, Carlos Eduardo	Economic Report - Pre-2003 Economic or Sector Report			X										X			
160	LCR	Colombia	2003	12/31/2002	IBRD	25426	PR EM	<a href="#">Colombia - the economic foundation of peace</a>	Giugale, Marcelo M.; Lafourcade, Olivier; Luff, Connie	Publication	X	X	X		X		X				X	X				X
161	LCR	Colombia	2004	05/01/2004	IBRD	30158	SP	<a href="#">Transferring cash benefits through the banking sector in Colombia</a>	Lafaurie Maria Teresa and Claudia A. Velasquez Leiva	Social Protection discussion paper series no. 0409	X												X			
162	LCR	Colombia	2005	06/01/2005	IBRD	32759	SP	<a href="#">Targeting social spending to the poor with proxy - means testing: Colombia's SISBEN system</a>	Castañeda, Tarsicio	Social Protection discussion paper series no. 529															X	
163	LCR	Costa Rica	2003	10/31/2002	IBRD	24300-CR	SP	<a href="#">Costa Rica, Social Spending and the Poor, (In Two Volumes) Volume i: Summary of Issues and Recommendations, with Executive Summary</a>	Ribe, Helena	Social Expenditure Review		X		X		X	X				X					X
164	LCR	Costa Rica	2007	02/12/2007	IBRD	35910-CR	PR EM	<a href="#">Costa Rica - poverty assessment : recapturing momentum for poverty reduction</a>	Mason, Andrew D.	Poverty Assessment		X		X		X	X				X					
165	LCR	Dominica	2004	07/01/2003	Blend	26254 N/A	SP	DOMINICA. Social Protection Review	Mason, Andrew	Risk and Vulnerability Assessment		X				X		X	X				X			



<p><b>Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in analytic product</b> (extracted from the report / summary / safety nets related section)</p>
<p>Using the data from the 1998 CASEN survey, it is possible to analyze the coverage and targeting of several important programs, including pensions, family allowances, water subsidies, child care, and housing.(...) The first major observation is that these social programs cover a relatively small percentage of the population in poverty. The most extensive program, SUF or family allowances, only reaches about 32 percent of the poor (here defined as the poorest 20% of households). Programs such as subsidized child care reach about 5 percent of the poor (although all of the poor may not be eligible for the program, which supplies child care to low income working women). The second major observations is that these programs do not focus exclusively on the poor and there are substantial leakage. For example, of the beneficiaries of SUF, about 56 percent are poor, and about 36 percent of the beneficiaries of PASIS are in the lowest quintile. On average, the targeted programs listed here have a targeting efficiency of only about 38 percent. 19 That is, about 62 percent of the beneficiaries of targeted programs are not poor. (...)</p>
<p>Using data collected in a survey on risk, and social insurance in Chile, the author finds that workers who entered the labor market after the pension reform of 1981, have a greater "contribution density" than those who contributed to the previous social security system. Further, the expectation of care from children, and the amount spent on their education, significantly lowers the likelihood of contribution to the pension system. Workers who have met the contributory requirements to qualify for the minimum pension guaranteed by the government, are significantly less likely to continue making contributions. The likelihood of contributions beyond the eligibility threshold being lowered further, the greater the market rental value of respondents' homes. Furthermore, individuals with a greater tolerance for risk contribute, suggesting that there are retirement security investments in Chile, that are perceived as relatively less risky than saving in the reformed pension system. The results indicate that housing could be one such investment. (...) Both the top-up for the minimum pension guarantee and the social assistance pension, PASIS, are financed from general taxation, primarily from Chile's value added tax.</p>
<p>Chile has had a very mixed experience with implementing public employment programs (PEPs). In their earlier deployment in the late 1970s and the 1980s, as now, it has been very difficult for the government to establish the PEPs as the self-targeting employment safety net conceptualized in the best-practice literature (see Ravallion 2000). Unlike in the 1970s and 1980s the government has diversified its interventions away from providing direct employment, to other "active" labor market programs, such as job-training, and paying time-bound subsidies for employment creation in the private sector. (...) Although there were remarkably similar accounts of shocks and risk management strategies across the different focus groups, the account of participants from rural areas was particularly noteworthy, given the results of the quantitative analysis reported earlier. Participants reported that the rural, agricultural economy was "in ruins;" that it was increasingly difficult to earn sufficient incomes from small scale farming; and that there was little knowledge or contact with the social protection (social assistance) programs (SUF, PASIS, and so forth) Chile has in place. (...)</p>
<p>This chapter reviews the short-term safety net strategy that the Government of Colombia launched in 2001 to mitigate the worst effects of the economic recession. It begins by reviewing the rationale behind the decision to implement an emergency safety net program, describes the three programs that constitute the new Red de Apoyo Social (RAS) social assistance strategy and concludes by reflecting upon the appropriateness of the RAS approach in the context of the need for establishing a long- term safety net.</p>
<p>Safety-net programs become more valuable policy instruments in an environment of increasing economic insecurity. Contrary to its traditional stability, the volatility of the Colombian economy nearly doubled during the 1990s. Under those circumstances the "archipelago" of traditional safety net programs was both insufficient and fragile. A more integrated social protection policy to enhance risk management options should be significantly beneficial.</p>
<p>Colombia has historically relied on economic growth and the parallel expansion of basic social services as a substitute for implementing a social safety net. Social assistance was not included in the dramatic social sector reforms of the 1990s that resulted in increased spending and decentralization for health and education. As a consequence, social assistance programs remain not only ill-suited to respond to large covariate shocks (shocks that affect many people simultaneously), but also underfunded, centralized, and lacking a strategy focus.</p>
<p>In response to the most severe economic crisis faced by the country during the last seventy years, Colombia has implemented the following three social programs: Empleo en Acción (Employment in Action), Familias en Acción (Families in Action) and Jóvenes en Acción (Youth in Action). The Families in Action program provides cash transfers to poor households who meet certain conditions - such as taking their children to school and to preventive health care services, (based on the child's age). In order to ensure that the resources are effectively invested in the children, transfers are made to the woman of the household. The amount of the benefit varies according to the age of the child. A primary school age child receives US\$6 per month, while a secondary school child receives US\$12 per month. Those families that take their children to preventive health care facilities receive US\$20/month. This report discusses the experience of just one aspect of the Families in Action program, i.e. the system to transfer benefits to beneficiary households. This logistical and administrative function is a relevant aspect of all fund transfer systems, and often presents a considerable challenge. The experience of this program</p>
<p>Colombia has used two methods for targeting social spending. The first is a geographical targeting instrument, known as the Socio-economic Stratification (Estratificación Socio-Económica or ESE), which is based on assessment of the outside characteristics of neighborhoods and dwellings. It is used to target subsidies for potable water, electricity and a variety of other small subsidies, by central and local governments. The second is a proxy-means testing instrument, known as System for Selecting Beneficiaries of Social Spending (SISBEN, in Spanish), which is based on assessment of living conditions of individual families. It has been extensively used to target subsidies for health insurance, scholarships, conditional cash transfers, public works, youth training, subsidies for elderly poor, and other subsidies by national and local governments, since 1994. By 2002, 27 million people (60 percent of national population) were registered in SISBEN databases, of whom about 13 million received benefits, at a cost of about US\$940 million dollars (1.1 percent of GDP), annually.</p>
<p>(...) Most of the social assistance spending is financed through FODESAF, a social fund created by earmarked taxation. (...) FODESAF finances over 30 programs ranging from early child education (CEN-CINAI, Hogares Comunitarios, other), to school welfare programs, to housing subsidies and subsidies to purchase land and engage in micro-enterprise and or agricultural activities. IMAS has also a number of proprietary programs, sometimes directed to the same population groups and activities. These programs are often fragmented and uncoordinated. (...) One social assistance program of high priority has been the De la Mano program created in 2000 to increase coverage of early childhood education to poor children 0-5 years of age. This "umbrella" program seeks to promote coverage of early childhood development care in the CEN-CINAI (Centros de Atención Infantil Program (operated by the Ministry of Health), the Hogares Comunitarios program (operated by IMAS), and some others centers operated by the Ministry of Education and other government agencies. (...)</p>
<p>Social assistance encompasses a host of programs aimed at supporting particularly vulnerable groups-including people who are not able to access mainstream (universal) social programs, those who have not benefited from economic growth, and those affected by unexpected economic downturns or shocks. These programs - there are more than 45 of them - are executed by a number of government institutions, including CCSS, and they all make up what has come to be known in Costa Rica as Social Promotion and Assistance Programs. Within Costa Rica, social assistance programs are differentiated into two main categories: (i) promotion programs, which strengthen people's human capital, and (ii) assistance programs, organized under the "Social Protection Network," which supports people's basic levels of consumption. These programs are financed with revenue that comes directly from income and other taxes, as well as from other resources raised directly by the executing agencies. (...)</p>
<p>Social protection policies and programs can be categorized into two major groupings: social insurance and social assistance programs. Social insurance includes an array of insurance type mechanisms that are intended to help mitigate the impact of income shocks thereby preventing households from falling into poverty. Social assistance programs include a range of transfer and safety net type programs to help individuals and households cope with temporary or chronic poverty and to eventually help lift the poor out of poverty. Within this context, the GOCD implements a range of programs that play (or have the potential to play) social protection functions. Social assistance programs, include: a means-tested income transfer program; a labor intensive road maintenance program, education-based programs (a School Feeding Program and the Education Trust Fund for needy students); skills training and adult education programs; donor funded labor intensive community-based infrastructure development activities, including the Basic Needs Trust Fund (financed by the CDB) and the Social Protection Program (financed by the EC); and (ii) others. (...)</p>

Template for World Bank Analytic Works, Social Safety Nets

Review Period: FY02-07

Excludes CAS, Board Reports

#	Region	Country	FY	Date of publication	Country Eligibility	Report No.	SB or bank network	Document Title	Author / Task Manager / Team leader	Report Type	Types of Safety Nets Intervention															
											CCT	Cash	Non-cash	Others												
											SA / Income Support	Family/Child Allow.	Non-contrib pension	Disability benefits	Food	Basic transfers	Education	training for benefit	Health	Energy / utilities	Housing	Public Works	Microcr / Income gen.	SSN in general	Others	
166	LCR	Dominica	2004	12/10/2003	Blend	27466	EP	<a href="#">Dominica - Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP) and joint assessment</a>	Nuamah, Camille Anne	PRSP related	X				X		X	X								
167	LCR	Dominica	2005	06/25/2005	Blend	27467-DOM	EP	<a href="#">Dominica - OECS fiscal issues : policies to achieve fiscal sustainability and improve efficiency and equity of public expenditures</a>	Sepulveda, Claudia	Sector Report - Oecs Analysys Of Fiscal Issues	X				X		X	X				X				
168	LCR	Dominican Republic	2002	12/17/2001	IBRD	21306	PO	<a href="#">Dominican Republic - Poverty assessment : poverty in a high-growth economy 1986-2000</a>	Auffret, Philippe	Poverty Assessment t	X	X			X		X			X	X					
169	LCR	Dominican Republic	2007	10/30/2006	IBRD	32422-DO	PO	<a href="#">Dominican Republic Poverty Assessment Achieving More Pro-Poor Growth</a>	Arias, Omar	Poverty Assessment t	X				X					X						
170	LCR	Ecuador	2004	04/01/2004	IBRD	27061-EC	PO	<a href="#">Ecuador - Poverty assessment</a>	Sanchez-Paramo, Carolina	Sector Report	X	X								X						
171	LCR	Ecuador	2005	11/17/2004	IBRD	28911	EP	<a href="#">Ecuador. Creating Fiscal Space for Poverty Reduction - A Fiscal Management and Public Expenditure Review</a>	Lopez Calix, Jose R.	Public Expenditure Review	X				X				X							
172	LCR	Ecuador	2006	06/01/2006	IBRD	WPS3930-IE	DE CR G	<a href="#">Cash transfers, conditions, school enrollment, and child work : evidence from a randomized experiment in Ecuador</a>	Schady Norbert, and Maria Caridad Araujo	Policy Research Working Paper	X															
173	LCR	El Salvador	2006	12/29/2005	IBRD	29594	PR EM	<a href="#">El Salvador - Poverty assessment : strengthening social policy</a>	Mason, Andrew D.	Poverty Assessment t	X	X			X		X	X	X		X					
174	LCR	Grenada	2005	10/25/2004	Blend	28334-GRD	EP	<a href="#">Grenada - OECS fiscal issues : policies to achieve fiscal sustainability and improve efficiency and equity of public expenditure</a>	Sepulveda, Claudia	Economic Report - Oecs Analysis Of Fiscal Issues	X	X		X	X		X		X		X	X				
175	LCR	Guatemala	2002	05/14/2002	IBRD	36210	SP	<a href="#">Social protection, private transfers, and poverty</a>	Tesliuc Emil D., and Kathy Lindert	Guatemala Poverty Assessment t (GUAPA) Program ; technical paper no. 10	X				X		X			X	X	X	X			
176	LCR	Honduras	2002	09/17/2001	IDA	22661	PR EM	<a href="#">Honduras - Poverty reduction strategy paper and joint assessment</a>		PRSP related	X	X		X		X				X						

<p><b>Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in analytic product</b> (extracted from the report / summary / safety nets related section)</p>
<p>Public Assistance-Administered by the Ministry of Community Development and Gender Affairs. This program provides income support to the poor. Eligibility is subject to a means test, a home visit and an annual review; however criteria for eligibility are not documented. Legal Aid Clinic-Established in April 28,2003, with assistance from CIDA. School Feeding Program-Administered by the Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth Affairs. Founded in 1991 under the World Food Program (WFP). Education Trust Fund-Administered by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Ministry of Education. Provides assistance to secondary school and some tertiary students for transportation uniforms, books and external examination fees. Basic Needs Trust Fund-Established in 1979; funded by CDB; BNTF Manager reports to CDB via the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Community Development and Gender Affairs. Text Book Scheme (TBS)-Program established in 1996, to provide assistance to primary and secondary school students who are unable to purchase the required text books. School for the Hearing Impaired (SHI)- Provides special education for persons with disabilities.</p>
<p>Labor market interventions, including employment and training programs, absorb the second-largest share of total social protection expenditures (21 percent). The Road Maintenance Program, a public works program, accounts for the lion's share of that approximately EC\$5.8 million, or 14 percent of total government expenditures on social protection for the wage portion of the program. (...) Workers are paid the government minimum wage, which is below the prevailing wage rate for unskilled labor. (...) Entry-level skills training programs targeted to different vulnerable groups are implemented by two ministries (...) Income Support Programs represent the third-largest share in total social protection expenditures (10.2 percent). Public Assistance and financial support to NGOs are the primary income support programs for people who are poor, and account for approximately 8.2 percent of social protection expenditures (EC\$33.3 million). Eligibility is subject to a means test, home visit, and an annual review. (...) The School Feeding Program operates in 7 primary schools-down from 40 preprimary and 22 primary schools during the period of World Food Program Support (1991-96). (...)</p>
<p>Although the lack of information systems regarding government expenditures leaves considerable uncertainty regarding any assessment of the amount of public resources allocated to social assistance programs, we estimated that about 1% of GDP is currently allocated to social assistance programs (other than housing), most of which were initiated since the early 1990s. (...) some of its assistance programs do seek to reduce key disparities, including: * Removing economic barriers to increase school enrollment by the poor. Several compensatory education programs seek to remove economic barriers to education by providing assistance needed to generate incentives for increased enrollment, attendance, and performance. The school-lunch program (Desayuno Escolar) covers about 1 million children in the 3-14 year-old age group from marginal urban areas (Programa Urbano-Marginal). (...) * Responding to community requests for basic and social infrastructure. (...) * Responding to the specific needs of vulnerable groups. The Government provides tailored assistance to specific vulnerable groups through a number of smaller programs, including non contributory pensions which act as a safety net for the elderly poor, an extension of the school-lunch program (...)</p>
<p>This chapter finds that overall social assistance programs are poorly targeted. The sum of social assistance programs is regressive in absolute terms, reinforcing the pattern of total private transfers (domestic and international remittances). Additionally, social assistance per capita transfers are relatively small, which limits the impact of individual programs on social welfare, poverty and inequality. Programs' design features, budget allocations and fragmentation of interventions curb the overall effect on poverty and inequality. In addition, the lack of proper documentation prevents about 20 percent of the poorest Dominican families from benefiting from social assistance. The welfare impact of current social assistance expenditures would greatly benefit from a consolidation of interventions with fairly similar objectives and from an improvement in their overall design, targeting and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.. Although the SIUBENICV does a relatively good job in identifying the poor, efforts are needed to strengthen the SIUBEN roster management and to ensure that Dominican families are not excluded due to lack of proper documentation. (...)</p>
<p>The Bono Solidario, created in 1998, was conceived as an unconditional cash-transfer to mothers in poor families, the elderly and the disabled in compensation for the termination of the gas subsidy. Even though the gas subsidy was eventually never phased out, elimination of the Bono was politically unfeasible once it was on its way, and so the program has survived up to the present. Selection of beneficiaries was done through voluntary registration. Verification of the eligibility criteria by program administrators at that time was poor, and this led to important leakages of funds to non-poor households (approximately 30 percent of all program beneficiaries in 1999 belong to the richest 40 percent of the population). The program grew fast and reached 1.6 million beneficiaries in January 1999. Concerns about poor targeting led to a series of depurations of the beneficiary database, which brought the total number down to 1.2 million by 2002.</p>
<p>The Bono de Desarrollo Humano was originally created in late 1997 on a smaller scale, as the Bono Solidario. While the program started in 1998 with a budget of US\$57 million, its budget was increased from US\$151 million in 2002 to US\$202 million in 2004. The BDH is now Ecuador's biggest social program. The Central Government has primary responsibility for it, and the number of beneficiaries will rise by 40 percent in 2004, as 12 new provinces gradually become part of the program. (...) The Free Maternity and Infant Care Program (LMG) provides health services to pregnant women and to children under age 5, and preventive health services for women, such as screening for cancer, HIV, and other infectious diseases related to women and infants. This is the only priority social service administered under executing units and is administered in an autonomous manner. (...) The School Nutrition Program (PAEL PAE, like PRADEC and PA) are part of the Integrated System of Children Care-known as SIAN). It is the second biggest social program in Ecuador. It provided lunch services in the Sierra Region to nearly 520,000 children aged 5 to 14 (120 days) during 2003. (...)</p>
<p>The impact of cash transfer programs on the accumulation of human capital is a topic of great policy importance. An attendant question is whether program effects are larger when transfers are "conditioned" on certain behaviors, such as a requirement that households enroll their children in school. This paper uses a randomized study design to analyze the impact of the Bono de Desarrollo Humano (BDH), a cash transfer program, on enrollment and child work among poor children in Ecuador. There are two main results. First, the BDH program had a large, positive impact on school enrollment, about 10 percentage points, and a large, negative impact on child work, about 17 percentage points. Second, the fact that some households believed that there was a school enrollment requirement attached to the transfers, even though such a requirement was never enforced or monitored in Ecuador, helps explain the magnitude of program effects.</p>
<p>The SSNA found that most of the risks outlined above are addressed by one or more programs. The greatest number of programs address the risks faced by children under 6 and their mothers (6 programs), efforts to increase learning and retention of children in school (7 programs), the situation of child workers (5 programs), family disintegration (6 programs), and young offenders (3 programs). There is also support for the training and development of adolescents and young adults (6 programs) and the unemployed (2 programs). Problems of discrimination against women (3 programs) and disabled persons (2 programs) are also addressed by existing programs. For the elderly, besides social insurance, only two small support programs were identified. For the provision of basic services there are the FISDL programs, the FONAVIPO program of targeted subsidies for housing purchases, the Program for Attention to Earthquake Victims, and in particular, the program Unidos for El Salvador ("United for El Salvador", the earthquake reconstruction program).</p>
<p>Grenada implements an array of cash and in-kind transfer programs. In 2001, these programs represented about 23 percent of total social assistance. The Public Assistance Program, implemented by the Ministry of Housing, Social Services and Cooperatives (MoHSSC), is targeted to the elderly poor and disabled with eligibility determined by a means test based on criteria approved by Cabinet. In 2001 the Public Assistance Program served 2,963 beneficiaries with expenditures equal to EC\$3.5 million. The Necessitous Fund targets poor families with children and in 2001, provided benefits to 311 beneficiaries at a cost of EC\$211,460. The size of the benefit for these programs varies according to need and/or size of family and ranges from EC\$50 - EC\$100/month or between 17 percent and 35 percent of the adult equivalent poverty line. Other programs administered by the MoHSSC include the Veterans Assistance program, the Disaster Fund, the Burial Assistance program and the Transportation Voucher Initiative for the Elderly. The Ministry of Carriacou and Petit Martinique (MoCPM) administers parallel Public Assistance and Children's Allowances programs. All these cash and in kind transfer programs are</p>
<p>Despite a plethora of programs, Guatemala lacks a comprehensive and effective social safety net. Because many agencies are responsible for administering many different programs, there are often duplications and gaps among the programs, the benefits of which are often regressive. Social assistance is provided by numerous agencies through at least 34 different programs. The main categories of programs are: (i) scholarships; (ii) food-for-work programs; (iii) various social assistance/service programs; (iv) school feeding; (v) PRONADE, a decentralized program that provides cash transfers and school meals along with education services; (vi) micro-credit; (vii) disaster management; and (viii) a variety of subsidies (land, housing, school transport, and electricity). Because of duplications and overlaps, the seven different scholarship programs are currently being restructured in an attempt to make them more coherent. One possible option is to make the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) the main implementing agency for all scholarship programs. (...)</p>
<p>Programs under way to provide targeted assistance to these groups have helped strengthen basic social infrastructure and develop human capital in broad sectors of the population. Notable activities are those carried out by the Honduran Social Investment Fund (FHIS) in areas such as construction and improvement of schools and health centers; water and sanitation projects; roads, bridges and rural fords; and small flood-control infrastructure. In addition, the Family Allowance Program (PRAF) has a vouchers program that, in addition compensating for lack of income, has also contributed to improving school enrollment and attendance and to reducing dropout and absenteeism indices of schoolchildren in the first to fourth grade. PRAF has also increased access to basic health services for children and single mothers. Various activities have helped protect children and adolescents in highly vulnerable situations. (...) Activities for senior citizens have included assuring the application of the Special Treatment Regime Law; providing economic assistance through the PRAF voucher program and granting subsidies to centers that assist senior citizens. (...)</p>

Review Period: FY02-07	
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<p><b>Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in analytic product</b> (extracted from the report / summary / safety nets related section)</p>
<p>Social Assistance. Spending in this area is very diverse, ranging from direct monetary and in-kind assistance, to subsidies for certain basic services. One particular characteristic of this spending area is its high level of fragmentation. A large number of programs are financed, and their objectives and the assistance they provide are also varied in form and number. Food programs are one of the most pro-poor social assistance programs. Out of a total 100,000 lempiras spent on food programs, 47.4 percent benefited the first quintile and 25.2 percent the second.</p>
<p>Time and again, worldwide experience has shown that the poor have little protection against market-induced shocks and natural calamities. Moreover, there is a group of rural poor who will remain marginally productive and will not be able to benefit from the rural non-farm economy or to migrate. Members of this group are typically older and female heads of households and farms in poorly-endowed areas. For this group, social safety nets and risk management tools combined with the promotion of income generating activities, both off-farm and on-farm, are critical to assure basic, decent living standards. (...) Strengthen safety nets. Social security, public pensions (Brazil) and income support programs (Mexico's PROCAMPO and PROGRESA) can have high pay-offs and be very effective instruments in reaching a large number of the poorest. They not only reduce vulnerability and poverty but they can have a multiplier effect on investment. However, their targeting mechanisms should not be to the detriment of traditional solidarity mechanisms within poor communities. In general, it will be critical to adjust public programs to cultural preferences and community structures, especially in indigenous areas. (...)</p>
<p>Unlike most development initiatives, conditional cash transfer programs recently introduced in LAC have been subject to rigorous evaluations of their effectiveness. These programs provide money to poor families, conditional on certain behavior, usually investments in human capital—such as sending children to school or bringing them to health centers on a regular basis. Rawlings and Rubio review the experience in evaluating the impact of these programs, exploring the application of experimental and quasi-experimental evaluation methods and summarizing results from programs launched in Brazil, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, and Nicaragua. Evaluation results from the first generation of programs in Brazil, Mexico, and Nicaragua show that conditional cash transfer programs are effective in promoting human capital accumulation among poor households. There is clear evidence of success in increasing enrollment rates, improving preventive health care, and raising household consumption. Despite this promising evidence, many questions remain unanswered about the impact of conditional cash transfer programs, including those concerning their effectiveness under different country conditions and the sustainability of the welfare impacts.</p> <p>Conditional cash transfers are a departure from more traditional approaches to social assistance, that represents an innovative, and increasingly popular channel for the delivery of social services. Conditional cash transfers provide money to poor families, contingent upon certain behavior, usually investments in human capital, such as sending children to school, or bringing them to health centers on a regular basis. They seek both to address traditional short-term income support objectives, as well as to promote the longer-term accumulation of human capital, by serving as a demand-side complement to the supply of health, and education services. Evaluation results from a first generation of programs reveal that this innovative design has been quite successful in addressing many of the criticisms of social assistance, such as poor poverty targeting, disincentive effects, and limited welfare impacts. There is clear evidence of success from programs in Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Nicaragua in increasing enrollment rates, improving preventive health care and raising household consumption. (...)</p>
<p>In this section we briefly review experience in the region with pension systems explicitly designed (in most cases) to prevent poverty—the so called noncontributory pension programs. A telling statistic is that three of the countries reviewed in this book (El Salvador, Mexico, and Peru) do not have noncontributory pension systems. In the countries where they exist, these programs developed alongside the contributory, payroll tax-financed, single-pillar PAYG systems to become a dominant instrument among the battery of targeted social assistance benefits. We draw the comparative statistics on noncontributory pensions from an extensive (and highly recommended) review by the International Labour organization (Bertranou, Solorio, and Van Ginnekin 2002). Noncontributory systems have developed in countries in the region with a longer history of formal social security. Whereas the noncontributory component of the larger social insurance infrastructure in these countries usually developed parallel with the contributory programs, in many cases (Brazil being a prime example) noncontributory programs may still be bound within the contributory programs. (...)</p>
<p>The authors probe further into how household attributes affect the probability that children will work, and the probability of enrollment and success in school. Focusing on four household surveys in Brazil, Ecuador, Nicaragua and Peru, they find that most child labor is takes place in rural areas, and that more boys than girls are recorded as workers. Children in the poorest income groups enter school late, and often exit before completing the basic school cycle. Enrollment rates for children in the wealthiest families are more than 90 percent for ages 6 to 15. For the poorest children, enrollment rates don't rise above 90 percent until age 8, and fall below 90 percent again by age 12. While the enrollment gap across income groups is only a few percentage points for children aged 8 to 11, about 15 percent of the poorest children already have spent one, or two fewer years in school by age 8, compared to the children in the wealthiest households. In addition, those poorest children begin to drop out of school in large numbers after the age of 11. For children aged 14 to 16, the difference in enrollment rates between rich and poor nearly doubles (from 20 to 34 percentage points).</p>
<p>The previous chapters discussed how poor people can try to protect themselves against poverty and vulnerability by building up their asset base or calling on friends and relatives. Other strategies include relying on public mechanisms, such as social assistance or social insurance unemployment, health, and disability insurance; pensions). Social insurance is usually available only through formal labor markets. As a result, it is out of reach for most poor families—only about 30 percent of the employed urban poor work in the formal sector in Latin America—making social assistance the key public instrument for helping the poor. Social assistance aims to help the poor cope with poverty and vulnerability when private mechanisms and social insurance cannot—this is why it is commonly referred to as a social safety net.<sup>1</sup> Its design therefore needs to be informed by the availability of social insurance and private schemes. It also needs to respond to what is known about the nature of the deprivation and vulnerability affecting the target population. (...)</p>
<p>The implications for policy are critical. If most workers are rationed out of formal jobs, then expansion of social safety nets is welfare improving. However, in the alternative view offered, expanding inefficient or narrowly designed policies may backfire and actually expand the number of informal. As an example, extending basic universal basic medical care not linked to other dimensions of formality, while perhaps desirable to each those truly excluded, is implicitly a subsidy to those contemplating leaving formal protections for informal entrepreneurship. Overall, this probably justifies a shift in emphasis from the burden of social protections, and labor market rigidities overall, to an evaluation of their efficiency and design. Since workers are likely to weigh the package of formal sector protections, social policy needs to treat the entire protection system as a whole, integrating the various complementarities among government programs as well as the private alternatives for protection through community or private mechanisms.</p>
<p>Even with strong ex-ante investments and risk management instruments, households may still require additional support following a shock. As such, the development of a flexible safety net is a critical element of a country's response to shocks. Several principles stand out: • Developing an effective safety net response to shocks requires pre-shock preparedness for various contingencies, including which institutions and types of programs might play the most effective roles in the face of different shocks. • Ensuring that a program is well-targeted to affected groups is important to assuring program impact, particularly in Central America where governments face tight fiscal constraints. In addition to increasing the efficiency of interventions, targeting can also serve to minimize the risk of perverse work incentives to non shock-affected populations. • Developing the capacity for counter-cyclical financing and implementation is also important to ensuring impacts, establishing appropriate incentives, and using fiscal resources effectively and efficiently. Developing counter-cyclical mechanisms requires governments to develop the fiscal discipline and a reliable financing mechanism that can take affect in the face of a shock. (...)</p>
<p>This study measures the extent to which publicly-subsidized transfers in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) redistribute income. The redistributive power of 56 transfers in eight countries is measured by their coverage, size, absolute incidence, simulated impacts on poverty and inequality, and by their distributional characteristic, a statistic derived from taxation literature. Our findings suggest that public transfers can be effective instruments to redistribute income to the poor. Yet frequently they have not managed to do so. Indeed, Robin Hood works in both directions in LAC, with public transfers redistributing income to both the rich and the poor. The redistributive impacts from social insurance are limited – and even regressive in some countries. This regressivity derives from two main design factors: a truncation in coverage due to requirements of membership in formal labor markets which exclude the majority of the poor, and highly generous unit benefits for those in the upper quintiles. Moreover, this regressivity applies to net social insurance transfers, which are subsidized by government budgets at the expense of all taxpayers. (...)</p>
<p>Conditional cash transfer (CCT) programs seek to alleviate poverty in the short run while building human capital among the young. As their name implies, these programs provide money to poor families conditional upon investments in human capital, such as sending children to school and bringing them to health centers. Evidence from several countries shows that these programs are well targeted, reduce the poverty of the poorest households, and improve children's education and health status. At the same time, CCT programs present particular implementation challenges. The number of participants and the volume of individual payments are typically large. Responsibilities are shared across levels of government and among multiple departments. The programs are highly visible national initiatives, not ring-fenced World Bank projects. Consequently, their implementation depends on country systems. Having sufficient control and accountability mechanisms—and strengthening them as needed—is critical to minimize and manage political risks as well as to ensure effective implementation and sustainability of these programs.</p>

Template for World Bank Analytic Works, Social Safety Nets

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Excludes CAS, Board Reports

#	Region	Country	FY	Date of publication	Country Eligibility	Report No.	SB or bank network	Document Title	Author / Task Manager / Team leader	Report Type	Types of Safety Nets Intervention														
											CCT	Cash	Non-cash	Others											
											SA / Income Support	Family/Child Allow.	Non-contrib pension	Disability benefits	Food	Basic transfers	Education	training for benefit	Health	Energy / utilities	Housing	Public Works	Microcr / Income gen.	SSN in general	Others
188	LCR	Mexico	2003	02/01/2003	IBRD	26943	SP	<a href="#">Alleviating structural poverty in developing countries: the approach of PROGRESA in Mexico</a>	Coady, David	Working Paper	X														
189	LCR	Mexico	2004	06/01/2004	IBRD	28612-ME	PO	<a href="#">Mexico, Poverty in Mexico: An Assessment of Conditions, Trends, and Government Strategy</a>	Lopez Acevedo, Gladys and Michael Walton	Economic Report	X	X			X		X	X		X		X			
190	LCR	Mexico	2005	09/01/2004	IBRD	WPS3386	DE CV P	<a href="#">An evaluation of the performance of regression discontinuity design on PROGRESA</a>	Buddelmeyer, Hielke and Skoufias, Emmanuel	Policy, Research working paper ; no. WPS 3386	X														
191	LCR	Mexico	2005	08/10/2004	IBRD	27894	EP	<a href="#">Mexico - Public Expenditure Review</a>	Webb, Steven Benjamin	Public Expenditure Review	X	X			X		X								
192	LCR	Mexico	2006	08/01/2005	IBRD	32929	SP	<a href="#">Mexico - Income generation and social protection for the poor - an overview of social protection</a>	Hagerstrom, Mark V.	Other Social Protection Study	X	X			X		X					X			
193	LCR	Mexico	2006	06/08/2006	IBRD	39993-MX	EP	<a href="#">Mexico 2006-2012 Creating the Foundations for Equitable Growth</a>	Yamira Santana	Economic Report	X				X										
194	LCR	LCR (Nicaragua; Guatemala; Honduras; Costa Rica; El Salvador)	2004	08/01/2003	N/A	27871	SP	<a href="#">Social safety net assessments from Central America : cross-country review of principal findings</a>	Marques, José Silvério	Social Protection discussion paper series ; no. SP 0316	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
195	LCR	Nicaragua	2002	08/24/2001	IDA	22627	PR EM	<a href="#">Nicaragua - Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and joint assessment, Volume 1</a>		PRSP related	X						X		X						
196	LCR	Panama	2007	draft	IBRD	36307-PA	po	PANAMA POVERTY ASSESSMENT: TOWARD EFFECTIVE POVERTY REDUCTION	Pedro Olinto	Poverty Assessment	X				X		X			X					
197	LCR	Paraguay	2004	05/24/2004	IBRD	27352-PA	SP	<a href="#">Paraguay - Defining a strategy for social protection policy</a>	Rofman, Rafael	Sector Report	X	X	X	X			X							X	
198	LCR	Perú	2003	06/30/2003	IBRD	WPS3089	DE CV P	<a href="#">The "Glass of Milk" subsidy program and malnutrition in Peru</a>	Stifel David, and Harold Alderman	Policy, Research working paper series ; no. WPS 3089					X										

<p><b>Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in analytic product</b> (extracted from the report / summary / safety nets related section)</p>
<p>In August 1997, the Government of Mexico introduced a new and innovative program, called PROGRESA, which was intended to be a key component of its poverty alleviation strategy. PROGRESA is an acronym for "Programa de Educacion, Salud y Alimentacion". The program is very much designed and implemented by the Federal government. Participating communities and households are both selected by program officials who are situated in the central government, and transfers go directly to eligible households without passing through state budgets. It was hoped that this would eliminate the unnecessary bureaucracy inherent in many existing programs. The program uses a range of targeting methods (e.g. geographic, household proxy means and community targeting methods) to ensure that program benefits reach the poorest households. Continued eligibility to receive benefits is conditioned on households investing in the education and health status of household members, in particular children. Failure to meet these conditions leads to a loss of benefits, usually at first temporarily but eventually permanently. In addition, special emphasis was placed on the need to have a built-in <u>comprehensive evaluation of the program from its early stages.</u> (...)</p>
<p>Action via the government budget can affect households and individuals via many channels that affect different dimensions of well-being. We focus on three channels in this chapter. First, provision of services such as roads, schools, health centers, water, sanitation and electricity can directly increase the quality of life and can expand human and physical productive assets. More productive assets can in turn lead to higher future incomes -if after a lag of many years in the case of education. Second, incomes are also more directly affected by the taxes that have to be collected to finance government spending, and by direct transfers to households, whether these take the form of direct transfers, as in the case of pensions and Oportunidades, are hidden in subsidies to providers, as in the case of electricity and water in Mexico. Third, the vulnerabilities that households and individuals face are substantially influenced by programs directly designed to provide protection against risks (including provisioning for health, unemployment or weather-related shocks) as well as indirectly, for example via the influence of infrastructure on possibilities for household diversification and asset accumulation both of which affect</p>
<p>While providing the most reliable method of evaluating social programs, randomized experiments in developing and developed countries alike are accompanied by political risks and ethical issues that jeopardize the chances of adopting them. In this paper the authors use a unique data set from rural Mexico collected for the purposes of evaluating the impact of the PROGRESA poverty alleviation program to examine the performance of a quasi-experimental estimator, the Regression Discontinuity Design (RDD). Using as a benchmark the impact estimates based on the experimental nature of the sample, we examine how estimates differ when we use the RDD as the estimator for evaluating program impact on two key indicators: child school attendance and child work. Overall the performance of the RDD was remarkably good. The RDD estimates of program impact agreed with the experimental estimates in 10 out of the 12 possible cases. The two cases in which the RDD method failed to reveal any significant program impact on the school attendance of boys and girls were in the first year of the program (round 3). (...)</p>
<p>This section considers the distribution of direct monetary transfers from Mexico's two principal antipoverty and agricultural support programs: the Oportunidades Program and Procampo. (...) With the severe fiscal cuts following the 1983 crisis, the generalized food subsidies to consumers became unsustainable. By the early 1990s, the internal price of corn was 70 percent above international prices, and the generalized tortilla subsidy was insufficient to compensate urban consumers for this differential. The tortilla subsidy was gradually reduced beginning in the mid-1980s (and finally eliminated in 1998) in favor of targeted subsidies, principally milk (LICONSA) and tortilla rations (tortibonos). The targeted subsidies were costly to operate and badly targeted, however, and they were concentrated in urban areas, principally in Mexico City, and the criteria for selecting beneficiaries lacked transparency and targeting efficiency. (...) Scholarship programs are an important demand-side instrument for increasing the participation of lower-income groups in public (and indeed private) education services. The Oportunidades Program is by far the largest public scholarship program in Mexico, in terms of coverage as well as t</p>
<p>The 1980s and 1990s brought about great changes in federal social policy in Mexico, as the focus of social assistance shifted towards poverty alleviation. While programs in the 1980s focused on 'compensating' the poor for their situation, the 1990s saw the emergence of more dynamic programs geared towards the development of human capital and productive capacities in the poor. This trend culminated in the launch of Progresa in 1997. The program combined innovative program design built on conditional transfers and cross-sectoral synergies with rigorous monitoring and evaluation. (...)</p>
<p>The social protection system in Mexico, as in many Latin American countries, is fragmented on the basis of labor market status. On one side of the spectrum, workers in the formal sector and their families are provided social protection by Mexico's social security institutions, the largest of which are IMSS and ISSSTE, respectively. Informal workers and their families, in contrast, have relatively limited access to social protection. For health care, these citizens rely mostly on the Secretaria de Salud (SSA) at the federal and state levels or pay fees-for-services out-of-pocket to care providers in the private sector. In old age, these citizens do not have a pension and hence rely on own savings and intra-family support. Some of those uncovered by social security have access to a set of poverty-targeted programs, such as Oportunidades and Seguro Popular, that together play a safety-net role.</p>
<p>This paper reviews the first generation of Social Safety Net Assessments (SSNAs) conducted in Central America, including those of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. The World Bank supports SSNAs to help identify strengths and weaknesses in social protection policies and recommend improvements in the programs for the consideration of governments and other stakeholders. The paper provides an overview of social protection systems in the region, summarizes findings and policy recommendations, and outlines the implications for future analyses.</p>
<p>Nicaragua's social fund, FISE, has been among the most successful, and best-administered and targeted. FISE now has ample financing, but it emphasizes mostly rural social infrastructure. The need now is for welltargeted increases in operational programs. This is being temporarily provided by a new Supplementary Social Fund (FSS) established by the presidency. The FSS is providing support for the expansion of education and health programs in areas of extreme poverty assisted by FISE and the ministries of health and education. The fund currently targets the extremely poor, providing supplementary current resources to raise outlays, particularly in rural areas, to about US\$56 per student and US\$19 per capita for health services. It was designed as a "bridge" until fiscal relief from debt reduction takes effect. Another US\$30.0 million innovative program will address the high opportunity costs the poor face in sending their children to school, and attempt to change traditional attitudes. Rural poor children will receive scholarships to attend primary school, and the transport and other costs incurred by the poor to take children and adolescents for health care, will be reimbursed through the program. (...)</p>
<p>We find that Panama's social assistance spending is not as efficient as it could be because it is largely based on non targeted subsidies that rarely affect the neediest. The country has a large program of subsidies for electricity, water, cooking gas and gasoline, which accounts for almost two-thirds of spending in social assistance, but these subsidies mostly benefit the non-poor. The distribution of spending is not focused on the most vulnerable groups, such as small children and pregnant or lactating mothers. Targeting these groups would provide the greatest potential tool to break the intergenerational transmission of poverty. While young children represent 13 percent of the population, they only received 2 percent of the social assistance resources in 2005. Also, while the elderly represent 7 percent of the population, the poor in this group do not benefit from any significant social assistance program. Various subsidies (water, electricity, etc) are directed toward the elderly, but these subsidies are generally not targeted to the poor of this group. (...) we assess the <u>Government's proposal for revamping Panama's social protection system by introducing a new Conditional Cash Transfer program being currently piloted by the Ministry of Social</u></p>
<p>At the beginning of the 1980s, spending on social assistance represented approximately 0.01 percent of GDP, or 0.5 percent of total public spending. There were very few and small programs, all of them financed and managed by private charities-the only available mechanisms of protection against poverty-with little if any effect on the incidence of poverty. In 1989 the National Office of Charity and Social Assistance (DIBEN) was created with the objective of concentrating public efforts in this area. Other agencies and programs in different institutions were later created, but their overall effect has been small. The sector's main challenges can be summarized in four categories: institutional limitations; budgetary restrictions; lack of appropriate targeting criteria; and absence of evaluation, auditing, and monitoring mechanisms. The development of an adequate social assistance policy will require the adoption of measures to solve these four issues simultaneously.</p>
<p>The authors evaluate the Vaso de Leche (VL) feeding program in Peru. They pose the question that if a community-based multistage targeting scheme such as that of the VL program is progressive, is it possible that the program can achieve its nutritional objectives? The authors address this by linking VL public expenditure data with household survey data to assess the targeting, and then to model the determinants of nutritional outcomes of children to see if VL program interventions have an impact on nutrition. They confirm that the VL program is well targeted to poor households and to those with low nutritional status. While the bulk of the coverage of the poor is attributed to targeting of poor districts, the fact that the poor receive larger in-kind transfers is attributed to intradistrict targeting. But the impact of these food subsidies beyond their value as income transfers is limited by the degree to which the commodity transfers are inframarginal. The authors find that transfers of milk and milk substitutes from the VL program are inframarginal for approximately half of the households that receive them. So, it is not entirely surprising that they fail to find econometric evidence of the nutritional objectives of the VL program be</p>



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											CCT	Cash			Non-cash				Others
											SA Income Support Family/Child Allow. Non-contrib pension Disability benefits	Food	Basic transfers	Education training for benef.	Health	Energy / utilities	Housing	Public Works	Microcr / income gen.
199	LCR	Perù	2004	01/26/2004	IBRD	27618-PE	SP	<a href="#">Peru, Restoring the Multiple Pillars of Old Age, Income Security</a>	Packard, Truman G.	Sector Report				X					
200	LCR	Perù	2006	12/01/2005	IBRD	29825	PO	<a href="#">Peru - Opportunities for all - poverty assessment</a>	Sanchez, Carolina	Poverty Assessment	X		X					X	
201	LCR	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2005	05/27/2005	Blend	30885	PR EM	<a href="#">Saint Vincent and the Grenadines - OECS fiscal issues : Policies to achieve fiscal sustainability and improve efficiency and equity of public expenditures</a>	Sepulveda, Claudia Paz	Public Expenditure Review	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
202	LCR	Saint Kitts and Nevis	2004	12/29/2003	IBRD	25185-LCR	EP	<a href="#">Saint Kitts and Nevis - OECS fiscal issues : policies to achieve fiscal sustainability and improve efficiency and equity of public expenditures</a>	Sepulveda Claudia	Economic Report	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
203	LCR	Uruguay	2007	06/26/2007	IBRD	confidential draft	EP	Income Transfer Policies in Uruguay: Closing the Gaps to Increase Welfare.	Rofman, Rafael	Other Social Protection Study	X	X	X	X					
204	MNA	Algeria	2002	01/31/2002	IBRD	22591-AL	PS	<a href="#">Algeria - Public expenditure review of the social sector</a>	Bendokat, Regina Maria	Public expenditure review	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
205	MNA	Djibouti, Republic of	2006	04/01/2006	IDA	34624-DJI	PR EM	<a href="#">Djibouti - Making public finances work for growth and poverty reduction</a>	Anos Casero, Paloma	Public Expenditure Review	X		X	X	X		X	X	X
206	MNA	Egypt	2002	06/29/2002	IBRD	24234	PR EM	<a href="#">Egypt - Poverty reduction in Egypt - diagnosis and strategy, Volume1</a>	Banerji, Arup	Sector Report	X		X					X	X
207	MNA	Egypt	2005	09/25/2004	IBRD	27954-EGT	PR EM	<a href="#">Egypt - A poverty reduction strategy for Egypt</a>	Iqbal, Farrukh	Sector Report	X		X					X	
208	MNA	Egypt	2006	09/30/2005	IBRD	33550-EG-not in imagebank	PR EM	Egypt – Toward a more effective Social Policy: Subsidies and Social Safety Nets	Radwan A. Shaban	Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA)			X			X			X
209	MNA	Iran	2004	09/01/2003	IBRD	25174-IR	SP	<a href="#">Islamic Republic of Iran, The Pension System in Iran: Challenges and Opportunities, (In Two Volumes), Volume I: Main Report</a>	Schieber, George	Sector Report		X							



<p><b>Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in analytic product</b> (extracted from the report / summary / safety nets related section)</p>
<p>Although Peru's composite set of targeted social programs designed to reduce poverty - the "safety net" - does not include a program targeting benefits specifically to the elderly poor, one might argue that other safety net programs are indirectly providing benefits that reach the elderly and reduce their vulnerability to poverty. The safety net includes a wide range of other programs and benefits. The largest both in terms of budget and coverage are food programs. Expenditures on food programs total roughly \$US 350 million per year- or more than one-third of all targeted poverty reduction spending- and benefits reach over 40% of the Peruvian population, and are progressively distributed, reaching 60% of the poor.</p>
<p>Building more effective safety nets for the poor -- Social protection programs can help prevent and mitigate the impact of shocks and reduce risk aversion among the poor. For these programs to be effective, however, they must be well targeted and have the ability to deliver relief shortly after shocks occur. They must also take into account existing informal social protection mechanisms. (...) (pp. 34)</p>
<p>The government implements an array of Social Assistance Programs. In 2002, these programs represented about 64.4 percent of total social protection expenditures. Income based Programs represented the largest share, 38 percent, of total expenditures on Social Assistance Programs. The Ministry of Social Development, Cooperatives, the Family, Gender and Ecclesiastical Affairs (MoSDCFGEA) through its Department of Family Services, administers Public Assistance and a variety of other means tested welfare programs, including education assistance for uniforms, fees and other related expenses, hot meals for indigents, transportation subsidies, elder care, and other programs.<sup>46</sup> Public Assistance (including monthly cash benefits and short-term immediate assistance in cash and in-kind) targets poor female-headed households with children, the elderly poor, and the disabled (irrespective of income) and absorbs over 80 percent of the Family Services budget. Criteria for eligibility are not fully documented. A flat grant of EC\$ 100 per month (or EC\$ 110 for persons 65 or over) is given irrespective of family size. The grant is approximately equal to the adult equivalent indigence line and equal to 94 percent of the minimum wage.</p> <p>(...) These programs include targeted cash transfers, school uniforms, food vouchers, community assistance for the elderly, and gender- and community-based training programs. The other 6 percent of total expenditures belongs to the noncontributory pension program. (...) The main education-based programs implemented in both St. Kitts and Nevis are the School Feeding Programs and SELF. Both islands also implement a variety of other education-based social protection programs, including non-targeted school bus service for secondary students, targeted scholarships, and uniforms. The St. Kitts School Feeding Program provides a centrally prepared free lunch to all primary school students, and to needy secondary school students. (...) Health-based welfare programs represent only a small share of social protection expenditures (1%), not including the value of health subsidies in St. Kitts. (...) In St. Kitts, fee waivers for medical care and pharmaceuticals are provided to all children, pregnant and lactating women, people aged 62 and over, and people with chronic illnesses. In contrast, Nevis provides means-tested fee waivers and transportation allowances for medical care. (...)</p> <p>Opposed to the nominally contributory programs discussed in the previous section, there are a few explicitly non-contributory schemes that provide income transfers to individuals and households in Uruguay. These programs are directly financed from general revenue funds, are targeted to populations that, for different reasons, are exposed to a high social risk (particularly, with regards to their poverty status), and do not require any work history or past contributions to qualify. This group of income transfers includes three programs: the traditional oldage pension, the family allowances scheme introduced in 1999, and Ingreso Ciudadano, a component of the social emergency PANES plan. The three programs have a targeting mechanism to select beneficiaries, considering either the current income of households (in the case of family allowances and old age pensions) or a proxy-means test to assess poverty status (in the case of IC).</p> <p>Efficiency of social assistance is hampered by poor targeting, weak coordination among programs, distortionary financing mechanisms, and poor governance. Since programs have not been designed within an overall social protection framework, overlaps and coordination problems are pervasive and reduce efficiency and effectiveness at the micro-level. Targeting mechanisms are also weak. Expenditures for social assistance programs declined from 4 percent of GDP in 1993 to 3 percent in 2000, and assistance programs targeted to the core poor declined from 3 percent to 0.5 percent of GDP, mainly due to the elimination of universal consumer food subsidies. At this stage, the Government does not have adequate assistance programs that provide support to poor families with children. Family allowances concentrate on middle/higher income families, and are financed through payroll taxes, thus contributing to raised labor costs. (...)</p> <p>The programs that are currently in place depend on other ministries, including the Primer Minister's office. This section briefly reviews these programs and identifies gaps. The discussion is organized along three categories of programs: transfers and indirect subsidies; public works; and micro-finance. (...) pp. 175-183.</p> <p>The existing social safety net did succeed in reducing poverty. Without the poverty- oriented cash transfers from the government, for example, 350,000 more individuals would have been in poverty in 1999/2000. Of commodity subsidies, the subsidy on baladi bread was the most effective, raising over 730,000 people out of poverty. But it is inefficient as a poverty reduction instrument, as it is provided to all Egyptians regardless of their poverty status. On the other hand, the cooking oil subsidy was the least effective mechanism, lifting less than 170,000 people from poverty. The cash transfer program is more cost-effective as a way of reducing poverty than are food subsidies, but is handicapped by low overall and individual funding levels and inadequate poverty targeting. Improving targeting of existing transfers can have extremely high payoffs - in the ideal, if there is perfect targeting, the poverty reduction effect of existing resources would exceed the impact of a 3 percent annual growth rate. In the absence of perfect targeting, various targeting schemes can considerably improve the safety net, including regional targeting and categorical targeting, such as to households where the heads have no basic education and live in informal settlements.</p> <p>The public social safety net in Egypt currently comprises three parallel systems: relatively broad and untargeted consumer subsidies, cash payments to households identified as poor, and various types of social programs run by the Social Fund for Development. Egypt also has various social insurance programs, which provide payments to retired workers with funds coming from employer and employee contributions. (...) Over the years, an extensive public safety net system has been built up in Egypt. This consists of various subsidies, employment programs, and cash transfer arrangements. A review of the public safety net arrangements reveals the following notable features: (i) Cash transfers amount to 10 percent of the income of the poor. This is almost equally divided between transfers from public sources (5.1 percent) and those from private sources (4.9 percent). Social assistance programs run by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Insurance are modest in scope and not necessarily targeted to the poor. Social assistance payments amounted to around 560 LE per recipient family in 2001/02 and covered just under 900,000 families of whom almost 85 percent were non-poor. (ii) Food subsidies are the largest component of the safety net.</p> <p>This report shows that the long-run potential payoff from shifting resources out of the current safety net and into a substantially strengthened and expanded assistance program is huge. In particular, the poor would benefit from a strengthening of the social safety net along the following lines: (i) a significant expansion in the cash-assistance program to raise the benefit levels and expand the coverage; (ii) enriching the safety net with better targeting methods like proxy-means testing and greater use of geographic targeting in order to direct a substantial fraction of public resources to the intended beneficiaries, while minimizing the leakage to the wealthy; (iii) the introduction of a conditional cash-transfer program that helps the poor enhance their human capital; and (iv) the introduction of a workfare program at very low wages that provide temporary jobs for the able-bodied poor. The report also identifies short-run policy reforms for in-kind, energy and food subsidies (...)</p> <p>The Iranian Constitution mandates the government to protect the elderly and women; Iran has thus developed contributory and non-contributory pension schemes that cover close to 50 percent of the labor force and 40 percent of the population older than 60. Contributory systems in Iran-including occupational funds-regroup close to 9.5 million employees. The resulting coverage rate is high compared to the 30-40 percent observed in other countries with similar levels of income. Coverage, however, is concentrated in urban areas (close to 80 percent of the labor force). Thus, large segments of the rural labor force remain uncovered. Non-contributory schemes seem well developed, reaching 40 percent of the population older than 60. Unfortunately, in the absence of data about beneficiaries, it is not possible to assess whether these schemes are reaching the most vulnerable.</p>

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											CCT	SA / Income Support	Family/Child Allow.	Non-contrib pension	Disability benefits	Food	Basic transfers	Education	training for benef.	Health	Energy / utilities	Housing	Public Works	Microcr / Income gen.	SSN in general	Others																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
210	MNA	Iraq	2006	02/01/2006	IBRD	35141	PR EM	<a href="#">Iraq - Rebuilding Iraq: economic reform and transition</a>	Shatalov, Sergei I.	Sector Report		X			X	X					X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														

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<p>Strengthening safety nets. A first priority is to undertake comprehensive household expenditure surveys to identify the Iraqi poor; these surveys are starting. The next step is to design formal safety nets and finance them in a sustainable fashion. Apart from the universal food safety net (the Public Distribution System), social protection consists of a collection of program interventions and providers, including direct family assistance, private and charity aid, and government programs. Private and nongovernmental safety nets probably account for most of the current social protection. The government-sponsored system has been weakened by wars and sanctions, and the cash benefits currently paid are modest, reaching fewer than 15 percent of the needy. None of these transfers is based on a consistent definition of need, and leakages to the less needy are highly possible. State-sponsored institutions for disability care have been severely damaged and have inadequate supplies, and the number of their beneficiaries is small.</p>
<p>Over the period 1997 to 2003, the incidence and severity of poverty has fallen in Jordan. However, both the transient poor and the chronically poor do experience and suffer from negative income shocks, both covariate (droughts, Arab-Israeli conflict, and devaluation) as well as idiosyncratic (orphanhood, widowhood, unemployment, and disability). Jordan's main publicly funded safety net policy response has been the National Aid Fund (NAF). (...) The NAF has correctly identified a range of vulnerable groups who have been falling in between the cracks, and launched programs specifically designed to each of these vulnerable groups. The identified high-risk vulnerable groups include orphans, widows, divorced and abandoned women, the physically disabled, families of convicts, and the elderly with physical handicaps. The forms of assistance provided include family income supplements, cash assistance for handicapped care, emergency aid in exceptional circumstances, health insurance program, vocational rehabilitation program, vocational training program, physical rehabilitation program, and education loan program.</p>
<p>Similar to other middle-income countries, Jordan implements a variety of safety net programs. They include income support to the poor, economic opportunities enhancement programs and social care services. At more than 1 percent of GDP per year, public spending on these programs could significantly contribute to poverty and vulnerability reduction. However, the poverty reduction impact of Jordanian safety nets is empirically found to be modest at best, suggesting that resources can be utilized more efficiently and effectively. Safety net delivery systems are not fulfilling their mission. In particular, the key public safety net institution, the National Aid Fund, through which approximately 0.6-0.7 percent of GDP is transferred as social assistance to the population annually, cannot improve its performance alleviating poverty, given its current targeting mechanism, program design and administrative set up. A change is needed.</p>
<p>In designing and planning for safety nets, desirable principles to be adhered to include adequacy in terms of coverage and benefit levels (but not resulting dependency), efficiency (well targeted with little leakages to the non-poor), efficacy (consistency to policy objectives), and transparency. In this context, conventional social safety net programs that have been tried elsewhere include conditional cash and in-kind transfers, price subsidies, fee waivers for public services, feeding and nutrition programs, public works programs, micro finance programs, and social insurance programs (in particular, pensions and unemployment benefits). Given the above, the following safety nets can be considered in Lebanon (...)</p>
<p>Lebanon's formal social safety nets were already inadequate to play an effective role before the recent hostilities. While some programs existed prior to the outbreak of the hostilities that could be broadly considered formal social safety nets (such as social funds, producer subsidies for wheat/sugar/tobacco, housing subsidies and support for micro-finance), these programs were not focused on poverty. Their effectiveness has yet to be determined and their cost is already high (roughly 2% of GDP). The Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) is left as the main player in the field with an annual budget of only US\$60 million, of which 80% is spent on the care of around 30,000 children. The country's social needs have multiplied in the aftermath of the hostilities with increased transitory, and probably permanent, poverty. (...) This Assessment leads to four main sets of proposals for the short-term: (i) An already announced measure of one-time compensation packages to households whose members sustained injury, hospitalization, disability or death. (ii) Introduction of a social (non-contributory) pension. (...) (iii) Put in place an effective and sustainable mechanism that would channel funds to communities for local development.</p>
<p>The Libyan formal social assistance system emphasizes subsidies: it provides untargeted consumer subsidies for food, utilities and housing, as well as supply-side subsidies that implicitly favor the consumer. While the subsidies may represent an important and justifiable transfer of public resources to the population, neither the size nor the impact of the subsidy is easy to determine: the system lacks sufficient transparency to evaluate either its effectiveness or its costs, and it offers little opportunity for informed policy making by the authorities. While specific numbers are difficult to come by, because of the lack of transparency of the system, it is not unlikely that the current subsidy system may have significant adverse effects on labor supply in the economy.</p>
<p>This final section assesses programs within the traditional social protection system. These include labor market programs that contribute to reducing the risks of unemployment, social insurance programs that have a role in reducing the impact of future adverse shocks (risk mitigation), and social assistance programs mainly designed to reverse or reduce the negative impact of shocks that have already occurred (coping function), particularly among low-income population groups. In the majority of countries, these programs consume sizable resources ranging between 6 and 20 percent of GDP.</p>
<p>Across the region, social safety programs tend to be urban biased. All population groups benefit from the social safety net programs across the MENA region. However, in absolute terms, the high-income groups benefit more than do the poor and urban consumers more than rural. The lesson is clearly not that safety programs are ineffective at reducing poverty, but that care should be taken to ensure at least some social security reaches the remote poverty areas. It is much more difficult to design and implement programs for the dispersed rural population than for urban areas. Data exist from most of the MENA countries on inefficient targeting and on failure of the safety net to cover adequately rural areas. However, there are also examples from most countries of successful programs such as work for food and child nutrition programs.</p>
<p>Noncontributory pensions (also called social or basic pensions) could be a mechanism for expanding the coverage of the pension system in order to guarantee a minimum level of retirement income to all. Contrary to earnings-related or defined-contribution pensions, social pensions are flat payments to individuals that depend primarily on age, residency, and, in some cases, means-testing provisions. Policy choices have important implications for costs and incentives. There is also the question of whether social pensions are needed when other assistance programs are in place. These issues are discussed next with reference to international experience.</p>
<p>There are two main government social assistance programs in Morocco that benefit predominantly urban groups. The largest program is consumer food subsidies (1.6 percent of GDP) and Entraide Nationale, a low-budget social assistance program with 6,000 employees serving an estimated 80,000 poor women and children (Table 4.1). The Bank has reviewed both programs, concluding that: (i) the Food Subsidies program is not well targeted and needs to be phased out in conjunction with phased tariff protection reforms and stronger social assistance programs targeted toward the poorer groups; and (ii) Entraide Nationale plays an important SP role but reaches only a limited number of poor women and children (80,000). It needs and is undergoing significant restructuring to make it more responsive</p>
<p>Additional public financing is needed to expand population coverage to the poor. At present, public financing of health care in Morocco is inadequate. Cognizant of its limited role in financing, the State intends to finance RAMED properly, albeit with some cost sharing by beneficiaries and communities. According to ANAM, the additional costs for 2007 amount to DH 2.6 billion to cover the health care needs of a population of about 8.5 million through access to a basic benefit package (BBP) of outpatient visits, diagnostics (laboratory and imaging), inpatient care, and case management of chronic diseases, including medication. These estimates cover two groups of beneficiaries, the absolute poor (4.0 million) and the vulnerable (4.5 million) and two types of services, inpatient care and outpatient care. The source of financing would be capita up to a maximum of DH 500 per household for an estimated total of DH 421 million and a user fee of DH 10 up to a maximum of DH 300 for outpatient visits, lab tests, and imaging, for an estimated sum of DH 141 million; (ii) contributions by local communities to cover annual fees for pauvres absolus, estimated at DH 587 million; and (iii) state contribution of DH 1,469 million, including</p>

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											Cash				Non-cash				Others					
											CCT	SA / Income Support	Family/Child Allow.	Non-contrib pension	Disability benefits	Food	Basic transfers	Education	training for benef.	Health	Energy / utilities	Housing	Public Works	Microcr / income gen.
221	MNA	Syrian Arab Republic	2007	06/20/2007	IBRD	draft	SP	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC SOCIAL PROTECTION STRATEGY FOR A SOCIAL MARKET ECONOMY	Blomquist, John	Social Analysis	X												X	
222	MNA	Tunisia	2004	05/28/2004	IBRD	25456-TUN	SP	<a href="#">Republic of Tunisia, Employment Strategy. (In Two Volumes) Volume 1: Main Report</a>	Razmara, Setareh	Sector Report								X					X	
223	MNA	West Bank and Gaza	2003	12/24/2002	N/A	25256-GZ not available from imagebank	SP	Palestine: the Current Socio-Economic Crisis and the Ministry of Social Affairs	Steel, David		X				X			X	X			X	X	
224	MNA	Yemen	2003	12/11/2002	IDA	24422-YEM	PR EM	<a href="#">Republic of Yemen, Poverty Update. (In Two Volumes) Volume 1: Main Report</a>	Razmara, Setareh	Economic Report - POVERTY UPDATE	X				X			X		X	X	X	X	
225	MNA	Yemen	2006	05/16/2006	IDA	35070	PR EM	<a href="#">Republic of Yemen - Poverty reduction strategy paper annual progress report and joint IDA-IMF staff advisory note</a>		PRSP related	X							X				X	X	X
226	MNA	Yemen	2007	06/29/2007	IDA	DRAFT	SP	YEMEN AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO SOCIAL SECTORS TOWARDS A SOCIAL PROTECTION STRATEGY PHASE I REPORT	Zafiris Tzannatos, and David Robalino	Other Social Protection Study	X	X			X	X				X		X		X
227	MNA	Yemen	2007	06/01/2007	IDA	DRAFT	PR EM	YEMEN POVERTY ASSESSMENT REPORT	Srinivasan Thirumalai.	Poverty Assessment	X									X		X		X
228	Rest of the World	United States	2005	06/01/2005	N/A	32762	SP	<a href="#">Implementing means-tested welfare systems in the United States</a>	Lindert, Kathy	Social Protection discussion paper series no. 532														X
229	Rest of the World	Rest of the world (United States; Canada; Australia)	2002	04/30/2002	N/A	24084	SP	<a href="#">Unemployment insurance and unemployment assistance : a comparison</a>	Vroman, Wayne	Social Protection discussion paper ; no. SP 0203	X													
230	SAR	Afghanistan	2005	03/07/2005	IDA	29694-AF	SP	<a href="#">Afghanistan, Poverty, Vulnerability and Social Protection: An Initial Assessment</a>	Allison, Christine	Sector Report						X						X	X	
231	SAR	Afghanistan	2005	08/01/2005	IDA	N/A	RD V	Enhancing Food Security in Afghanistan: Private Markets and Public Policy Options	Dorosh, Paul	Discussion Paper series						X						X		

<p align="center"><b>Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in analytic product</b> (extracted from the report / summary / safety nets related section)</p>
<p>Pillars of Social Protection. As reflected in the current Five Year Plan, the State Planning Commission envisions three pillars of social protection programs. These include: (i) Social assistance, centered on the creation of a cash-transfer Social Welfare Fund (SWF) that would function as Syria's primary social assistance program; (ii) Social insurance, including establishing unemployment insurance and health insurance in addition to reforming pensions. Current social insurance legislation has provisions for both unemployment and health insurance, but these have not been implemented; and (iii) Labor and job creation interventions including public works programs for the able-bodied short-term unemployed, expansion of micro credit and microfinance services for entrepreneurs, especially women, and enhanced skills training and stimulation of small and medium sized enterprises through the recently revamped Committee for Employment and Small and Medium Sized Enterprise Development (formerly the Agency for Combating Unemployment). Many of these initiatives remain in the conceptual stages, but several have progressed toward the implementation planning stages during 2006 and early 2007.</p>
<p>Over time Tunisia has developed an extensive Active Labor Market Programs (ALMP). Their main objectives are to help unemployed youth find jobs and improve their skills. Yet, the existing system (i) does not place sufficient emphasis on ensuring that employers have a supply of qualified workers that could improve their competitiveness; (ii) implementation of the reform agenda in vocational training has been slow; and (iii) does not provide a comprehensive social protection scheme for workers who are displaced or at risk of losing their jobs. With ALMP expenditures of about 1.5 percent of GDP in 2002, Tunisia ranks high among selected OECD countries. However, despite this high public spending, only 5.3 percent of the labor force benefits from the programs, well below many OECD countries. During the Tenth Plan particularly expenditures on youth (government and pre-employment training) will substantially increase reaching 43 percent of total ALMPs spending (compared to 28 percent during the Ninth Plan). This increase will be mainly driven by youth training, while in-service training, which is the most important for improving the competitiveness of the Tunisian enterprises, will remain very small (4.5% of</p>
<p>The Ministry of Social Affairs's principal assistance program in the Special Hardship Case (SHC) program, which include cash support, in-kind assistance and health insurance, vocational training, woman's training and development centers. In addition, there are a number of smaller programs for family and child welfare, social development programs, and employment generation schemes (and microfinance).</p>
<p>Since 1997, Government spending in the social sectors has increased and various donor initiatives have been introduced in social programs. As a result, almost all social indicators improved, except maternal mortality rate and child malnutrition. Despite these improvements, the development of human resources in Yemen remains limited. Mortality rates are high, life expectancy is low and child malnutrition exceeded the average rates in the least-developed countries worldwide and its increase is of great concern in terms of chronic poverty. Literacy and enrollment rates continue to be low, particularly in rural areas and among females, when compared to other low-income countries. Factors that can explain this poor performance are population dispersion, insufficient public funding, and lack of the institutional capacity necessary to efficiently deliver basic services. (...)</p>
<p>The Government adopted the Social Safety Net (SSN) as an integrated package for poverty reduction, by means of increasing productivity of local communities and focusing on poverty pockets. The SSN improves the living conditions in poor regions through development projects and activities, especially infrastructure, health and education. The SSN activities encompass projects of integrated intervention, cultural heritage and work with groups having special needs. The SSN's goal was to redress the adverse effects of implementing the Economic, Financial and Administrative Reform Program (EFARP). The cash assistance scheme by the Social Welfare Fund (SWF) continues to grow, reaching 650 thousand cases in 2004, an increase of 100 thousand over the previous year and exceeding the target by over 80 thousand. Distribution of cases by district is based on using various poverty indicators. Improvements have been made in the past year in targeting and in improving the criteria for selection. The Government is reviewing the adequacy of the level of cash payments. (...) Other SSN projects have also adopted small and micro credit programs for poor families, as they are the most successful mechanism</p>
<p>Despite being a low income country, Yemen has a series of social assistance schemes of which the following five are the most important: the Social Welfare Fund, the Social Fund for Development, the Public Works project, the Disability Fund and the Agricultural Production and Fisheries Promotion Fund. These Funds are substantially supported from donors and this raises issues of sustainability. The total budget of the Social Welfare Fund, the main agency delivering social assistance, accounts for 0.5 percent of GDP. Even when two other important institutions – the Disability Fund and the Productive Family initiative – are added, the budget provision for all the three programs barely adds up to 0.6 percent of GDP. In addition to these special Funds, Yemen has a number of subsidies on basic commodities and services, especially on petroleum and transportation. Of them, the petroleum subsidy alone accounts for nearly 10% of GDP. Thus, overall, the expenditures of the social assistance specialized institutions are very modest for a country like Yemen in a comparative context, for example, South Asian countries with per capita incomes similar to Yemen spend as much as 2 percent of GDP on social assistance programs</p>
<p>Despite being a poor country, Yemen has a number of social protection programs in the area of social security, social assistance and labor markets. Table 3.2 summarizes the current public safety net programs. The focus of this chapter is on the four public programs: Social Welfare Fund, Petroleum subsidies, Social Fund for Development and Public Works program.</p>
<p>Over 80 means-tested federal programs provide assistance – in cash and in kind – to low-income individuals and households in the United States (Table 1). Such programs constitute the "social safety net" or public welfare system. They cost an estimated US\$437 billion in FY2000, representing 4.4% of GDP.<sup>3</sup> About 70% was financed with federal funds, with the remainder coming from state and local coffers. Total safety net spending in FY2000 set a new record high, up 7% from the previous peak in FY1999.</p>
<p>This report examines the two most common programs that provide cash compensation to unemployed workers: unemployment insurance (UI) and unemployment assistance (UA). It compares them in two areas: costs and labor market disincentives. The cost analysis first derives a framework for examining costs, and then applies the framework to both UI and UA programs. Costs are estimated for several countries, but particular attention is given to Australia, Canada and the United States. A major finding is that UA is not necessarily less costly than UI even though UA conditions eligibility on household income and assets. One must examine the specifics of a country's situation to make a cost comparison. The analysis of labor market disincentive effects reviews much of the relevant literature. It notes that the disincentive effects are present for both UI and UA but that the disincentives are different for the two types of unemployment protection programs.</p>
<p>Some of the commendable features of government's livelihoods and social protection policies and programs include favoring productive safety nets such as labor intensive public works and other employment creation activities over direct transfer programs, strengthening livelihoods through education, skills development and micro-finance, providing health services, drinking water and sanitation, and working with and through communities. These directions are largely in line with emerging good practice from post-conflict countries.</p>
<p>Targeting of Food and Other Safety Net Interventions. Given the scarcity of financial and administrative resources in Afghanistan, it is important that policies and programs involving direct transfers are efficiently and effectively targeted. Data from the NRVA suggest that food for work (FFW) and cash for work (CFW) programs designed with the dual objectives of creating rural infrastructure and providing short-term employment do not efficiently target poor households. Relief food aid, administered mainly by the World Food Program, is relatively more efficiently targeted, but has much smaller coverage. (...)</p>

Template for World Bank Analytic Works, Social Safety Nets

Review Period: FY02-07

Excludes CAS, Board Reports

#	Region	Country	FY	Date of publication	Country Eligibility	Report No.	SB or bank network	Document Title	Author / Task Manager / Team leader	Report Type	Types of Safety Nets Intervention														
											CCT	Cash	Non-cash	Others											
											SA / Income Support	Family/Child Allow	Non-contrib pension	Disability benefits	Food	Basic transfers	Education	training for benefit	Health	Energy / utilities	Housing	Public Works	Microcr / Income gen.	SSN in general	Others
232	SAR	Bangladesh	2003	12/31/2002	IDA	24299-BD	PO	<a href="#">Bangladesh - Poverty in Bangladesh : Building on Progress, Volume1</a>	Zaidi, Salman and Rinku Murgai	Sector Report - Pre-2003 Economic or Sector Report	X	X		X	X	X						X	X		X
233	SAR	Bangladesh	2003	03/31/2003	IDA	WPS2998	DE CV P	<a href="#">Does micro-credit empower women : evidence from Bangladesh</a>	Pitt, Mark M., Shahidur R. Khandker, Jennifer Cartwright	Policy, Research working paper series ; no. WPS 2998													X		
234	SAR	Bangladesh	2003	05/25/2003	IDA	24370-BD	PS	<a href="#">Bangladesh - Public expenditure review, Volume1</a>	Bell Eric, and Elena Glinskaya	Economic Report	X				X	X						X	X		
235	SAR	Bangladesh	2003	05/29/2003	IDA	25888-BD	PR EM	<a href="#">BANGLADESH - Joint Staff Assessment of The Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper</a>	Sattar, Zaidi	PRSP related		X		X	X							X	X		
236	SAR	Bangladesh	2004	05/01/2004	IDA	30862	PR EM	<a href="#">Food assistance programs in Bangladesh</a>	Murgai, Rinku, and Zaidi, Salman	South Asia region PREM working paper	X				X							X			
237	SAR	Bangladesh	2004	11/01/2003	IDA	28257	ED	<a href="#">Bangladesh Primary Education and Stipend Project : a descriptive analysis</a>	Tietjen, Karen	Girls' education working paper series	X						X								
238	SAR	Bangladesh	2005	05/01/2005	IDA	32751	SP	<a href="#">Delivery mechanisms of cash transfer programs to the poor in Bangladesh</a>	Shaikh, S. Ahmed	Social Protection discussion paper series ; no. 0520	X				X							X	X		
239	SAR	Bangladesh	2006	09/14/2005	IDA	33411-BD	SP	<a href="#">Bangladesh - Social safety nets in Bangladesh : an assessment</a>	Dar, Amit	Sector Report - Safety net review	X	X		X	X	X	X					X	X		
240	SAR	Bangladesh	2006	11/01/2005	IDA	35469	PR EM	<a href="#">Bangladesh PRSP Forum economic update : recent developments and future perspectives</a>	Wallich, Christine	PRSP related	X				X	X									
241	SAR	Bangladesh	2006	12/01/2005	IDA	35553	HE	<a href="#">Comparative advantages of public and private health care providers in Bangladesh</a>	Cortez, Rafael	Bangladesh Development Series ; no. BDS 4									X						
242	SAR	Bangladesh	2006	12/29/2005	IDA	34448	PR EM	<a href="#">Bangladesh - Poverty reduction strategy paper and joint IDA-IMF staff advisory note</a>	Sattar, Zaidi	PRSP related	X	X		X	X	X	X					X	X		X

<p><b>Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in analytic product</b> (extracted from the report / summary / safety nets related section)</p>
<p>Of the total social safety net expenditures, 95 percent go toward targeted food transfer programs that aim to provide relief assistance as well as to reduce wealth-related disparities in such assets as education, health, income generation skills, and access to infrastructure. Since 1993-94, over 1 million metric tons of food grains have been allocated to these programs each year (...)</p>
<p>This paper examines the effects of men's and women's participation in group-based micro-credit programs on a large set of qualitative responses to questions that characterize women's autonomy and gender relations within the household. The data come from a special survey carried out in rural Bangladesh in 1998-99. The results are consistent with the view that women's participation in micro-credit programs helps to increase women's empowerment. Credit program participation leads to women taking a greater role in household decisionmaking, having greater access to financial and economic resources, having greater social networks, having greater bargaining power compared with their husbands, and having greater freedom of mobility. Female credit also tended to increase spousal communication in general about family planning and parenting concerns. The effects of male credit on women's empowerment were, at best, neutral, and at worse, decidedly negative. Male credit had a negative effect on several arenas of women's empowerment, including physical mobility, access to savings and economic resources, and power to manage some household transactions.</p>
<p>Bangladesh has a fairly large social safety net. Recent estimates from the household survey show that most of the programs appear to have large administrative leakage, although the benefits that can be accounted for are reasonably well targeted. The programs in place also succeed in achieving their development objectives. In this context, to enhance the effectiveness of government-provided social protection, the GOB should emphasize improved administration of these programs rather than their expansion, and improved targeting of poor areas by the center.</p>
<p>The first set of policies will focus on the social safety net for the poor through works and income transfer programs. These include various food-assisted and cash-assisted programs such as VGD/IG-VGD, FFW/ITR, old-age pension schemes in rural areas, support for the female destitutes, and traditional relief programs. There is a critical need to address the specific problems of chronic poverty and socially disadvantaged groups (street children, elderly poor, the disabled population, to name a few). The second set of policies will address the vulnerabilities of the 'new poor' like the retrenched workers. This will form an increasingly important component of the social protection policies in the backdrop of privatization, labor restructuring, market reforms and globalization. The third set of policies will put emphasis on the development of social solidarity. This is a relatively new area but would be used as an increasingly important route for social interventions. (...)</p>
<p>Bangladesh boasts a wide array of targeted food assistance programs that strive to achieve a number of important developmental objectives. Findings from the 2000 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) as well as other studies carried out in recent years suggest that these programs are reasonably well-targeted towards the poor. However, any definitive conclusions about the "pro-poor" nature of spending on these programs are clouded by the survey findings which suggest that a large share of total resources devoted to these programs disappear before reaching their intended beneficiaries. If these "unaccounted-for" benefits are in fact appropriated by the non-poor, the incidence of spending on these programs would actually be pro-rich. Of the total volume of food grains channeled through the food assistance programs in 1999-00, 31 percent was allocated to programs that had an explicit human capital development objective (FFE, VGD), while 47 percent was allocated to public works programs producing productive physical assets (FFW). (...)</p>
<p>The Primary Education Stipend Project (PESP) aims to increase the educational participation-enrollment, attendance, persistence, and performance--of primary school-aged children from poor families throughout Bangladesh by providing cash payments to targeted households. Initiated by the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) in July 2002, the Primary Education Stipend Project began its first official year of operation in January 2003, with the goal of supporting more than 5 million pupils. This report primarily provides descriptive and anecdotal information about the PESP, as well as raises some issues that will require further investigation and analysis once the program has experienced an annual cycle and data become available. Data for this report were collected mainly through a series of interviews with the national PESP director and headquarters staff and review of existing documentation. The analysis also draws on several studies that have assessed similar programs or examined related issues as references. Additional perspective was gained through discussion with various Dhaka-based actors in the education sector in Bangladesh. (...)</p>
<p>This study carries out an analysis of the practical issues and the financial costs relative to the transfer of cash benefits from source to recipients and the cost effective way of transferring funds to the beneficiaries. The study analyzes and compares three alternative delivery mechanisms: The Income Generation Vulnerable Group Development (IGVGD), the Primary Education Stipend Program (PESP) and the Rural Maintenance Program (RMP). This study also looks into targeting and leakage issues that affect delivery mechanism. A field level survey has been conducted to assess beneficiaries view on the existing delivery mechanism and on the prospect of using technologically advanced alternative delivery mechanisms in the rural setup. This study reveals that the potential of using rural bank branches to deliver cash benefits is not fully utilized. Introducing advanced technology to rural banks for improving the efficiency of delivery of benefits is viable, subject to cost and capacity constraints. At the same time, reducing targeting failure and leakages can further enhance delivery efficiency. This study also shows that there are too many unnecessary agents at various levels of delivery and points to the need</p>
<p>Safety net programs roughly cover below 10 percent of poor individuals and are administered by a large number of agencies. While it is difficult to compute the number of beneficiaries of these programs in any given year, especially as the disaster relief programs are rolled out and expanded in times of natural disasters - in general these programs reach about 4 to 5 million people. Most of the programs act as risk-coping instruments implemented by ministries including the Ministry of Social Welfare, the Ministry of Food and Disaster Management, the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs, and, in the case of conditional cash transfers programs in education - the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education, and the Ministry of Education. Annex 3 provides details of the programs shown in the table, including their objectives, administrative arrangements, targeting criteria, type and amount of benefits, coverage and annual budgets. The main safety net programs can be divided into two broad categories - those that provide cash transfers and those that provide food-in-kind transfers. (...)</p>
<p>Social safety nets, especially for the poor, are accorded high priority in the PRSP, although an integrated approach to administering safety net programs is still not in place. Evaluation studies indicate that non-cash-based social safety programs in Bangladesh are plagued by large leakages. The cash-based programs (such as the secondary schools stipend program) are much less vulnerable. The Government is now monetizing some of its larger programs in the hope of curbing corruption and containing transaction costs. The Food for Education program that had been plagued by high leakages was replaced by an expanded Primary Education Stipend Program. An estimated 7 million children benefit from the program. Other in-kind programs such as the Food-for-Work program and Food Aid are also being monetized. But cash-transfer programs are not in themselves a panacea. It is important that monitoring systems be strengthened and adequate checks and safeguards be put in place.</p>
<p>Exemption policies: More than three quarter of the private facilities at the upazila and district level, including profit and not-for-profit, have in place policies to grant fee exemptions to the patients. However, at the national level, only 50 percent of the facilities have such a policy. Public providers are not considered in this section as they do not charge official fees to the patients for the services under review.</p>
<p>Bangladesh has a robust portfolio of Social Safety Net Programmes (SSNP) which addresses various forms of risk and vulnerability and attempt to reduce poverty through direct transfer of resources to the poor. The portfolio has been responsive to changing risk assessments and has witnessed a fair degree of programme innovation. Thus, a food rationing system gave way food-for-work programme and subsequently to vulnerable group development and food-for-education programmes as well as incentive programmes such as school stipend which combine safety net objectives with human development objectives. The arguments in favour of SSN are based on the government's policy to (a) reduce income uncertainty and variability; (b) maintain a minimum standard of living; and (c) redistribute income from the rich to the poor. The basic operational characteristics of an SSN is that it transfers resources in cash or kind directly to a specified group of people (the poor, women, disadvantaged groups, old people) through a delivery mechanism with or without certain condition being binding upon the recipients. (...)(pp. 121-)</p>

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											Cash				Non-cash				Others						
											CCT	SA / Income Support	Family/Child Allow.	Non-contrib pension	Disability benefits	Food	Basic transfers	Education	training for benef.	Health	Energy / utilities	Housing	Public Works	Microcr / Income gen.	SSN in general
243	SAR	India	2003	01/01/2003	Blend	29782	PR EM	<a href="#">India - Sustaining reform, reducing poverty</a>	Baird Mark and Manuela Ferro	Publication					X								X		
244	SAR	India	2004	07/14/2003	Blend	25797	EP	<a href="#">India - Sustaining reform, reducing poverty</a>	Baird Mark, and Manuela Ferro	Economic Report					X									X	
245	SAR	India	2005	06/01/2005	Blend	WPS3640	DE CR G	<a href="#">Is a guaranteed living wage a good anti-poverty policy?</a>	Murgai, Rinku and Martin Ravallion	Policy, Research working paper ; no. WPS 3640														X	
246	SAR	India	2006	05/03/2006	Blend	35772-IN not available from imagebank , draft	EP	India. India's Employment Challenge: Creating Jobs, Helping Workers	Ahmad Ahsan and Ashish Narain	Other social protection study													X		
247	SAR	India	2007	04/26/2007 DRAFT	Blend	DRAFT	SP	Social Protection for a Changing India	Philip O'Keefe	Other Social Protection Study			X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X		
248	SAR	Maldives	2005	04/25/2006	IDA	34818	SP	<a href="#">Maldives - Social protection in the Maldives: Options for reforming pensions and safety nets</a>	Heltberg, Rasmus	Sector Report - Maldives Social Security And Social Safety Nets Study		X		X		X		X							
249	SAR	Nepal	2006	06/26/2006	IDA	34834-NP	PO	<a href="#">Nepal. Resilience Amidst Conflict. An Assessment of Poverty in Nepal, 1995-96 and 2003-04</a>	Glinskaya, Elena	Poverty Assessment							X								
250	SAR	Nepal	2007	11/28/2006	IDA	37887-NP	PR EM	<a href="#">Nepal - Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Progress Report and Joint IDA-IMF Staff Advisory Note</a>		PRSP related													X	X	
251	SAR	Pakistan	2002	10/31/2001	Blend	ESM246	ES MAP	<a href="#">Pakistan : clean fuels</a>	Kojima, Masami	Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme (ESMAP) ; no. ESM		X			X						X		X		
252	SAR	Pakistan	2003	10/28/2002	Blend	24296-PAK	PO	<a href="#">Pakistan, Poverty Assessment, Poverty in Pakistan: Vulnerabilities, Social Gaps, and Rural Dynamics</a>	Vishwanath, Tara	Economic Report		X										X	X		
253	SAR	Pakistan	2004	02/12/2004	Blend	27625	PR EM	<a href="#">Pakistan - Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and Joint IDA-IMF Staff Assessment of the PRSP</a>	Vishwanath, Tara	PRSP related		X			X								X	X	



<p><b>Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in analytic product</b> (extracted from the report / summary / safety nets related section)</p>
<p>Antipoverty programs, or social safety nets, suffer from the same lack of focus on outcomes. The poverty problem has changed dramatically since India established the major antipoverty programs in the early post-independence era, such as the Public Distribution System (PDS). Then, mass poverty-at rates of 60% or more - meant that universal programs were bound to help poor people. Now, with poverty rates below 30% and falling, there is more need to avoid waste of public resources by making sure that program funds actually reach poor people. This requires more careful monitoring of programs to determine how much it costs to transfer a rupee to a poor person.</p>
<p>Anti-poverty programs, or social safety nets, suffer from the same lack of focus on outcomes. The nature of the poverty problem has changed dramatically since the establishment of the major antipoverty programs such as the Public Distribution System (PDS) in the early post-independence era. Then, mass poverty - at rates of 60% or more - meant that universal programs were bound to help poor people. Now, with poverty rates below 30% and falling, there is greater need to avoid waste of public resources by making sure that program funds actually reach poor people. This, in turn, means more careful monitoring of programs to determine how much it costs to transfer a rupee to a poor person.</p>
<p>Minimum wages are generally thought to be unenforceable in developing rural economies. But there is one solution - a workfare scheme in which the government acts as the employer of last resort. Is this a cost-effective policy against poverty? Using a microeconomic model of the casual labor market in rural India, the authors find that a guaranteed wage rate sufficient for a typical poor family to reach the poverty line would bring the annual poverty rate down from 34 percent to 25 percent at a fiscal cost representing 3-4 percent of GDP when run for the whole year. Confining the scheme to the lean season (three months) would bring the annual poverty rate down to 31 percent at a cost of 1.3 percent of GDP. While the gains from a guaranteed wage rate would be better targeted than a uniform (untargeted) cash transfer, the extra costs of the wage policy imply that it would have less impact on poverty.</p>
<p>Since the late 1970s, public works have been an increasingly important component of the Indian safety net, with a succession of centrally sponsored and state specific workfare programs. These have a long history dating back to the colonial period, starting with famine relief works. Most schemes have operated largely in rural areas where they perform a social assistance function, and possibly an insurance-like element. A comprehensive picture of public works programs across India is difficult because of the multiplicity of schemes. There have also been frequent changes in the name and guidelines, though in practice these have not implied any fundamental change in the approach. The 1990s saw two major policy shifts though. The first was the increasing role of the Panchayati Raj (local government) Institutions (PRIs). The second has been a shift from a scheme based commitment to providing work in rural areas, to a legislatively-backed 100 day employment guarantee under the newly launched National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (REG).</p>
<p>The policy mix in social protection is impressive for a developing country. "On the books", there is an impressive mix of SP programs which includes traditional welfare/social assistance interventions which support ex post poverty mitigation (e.g. PDS; social pensions), those which seek to mitigate risks for households ex ante (e.g. social insurance), those which try to promote movement out of poverty in the short and long runs (e.g. SGSY and school stipends), and hybrid tools (public works). The main SP schemes dealt with in this report are outlined in Table 2.</p>
<p>Maldives has a range of safety net programs, instituted with the objective of alleviating poverty and vulnerability. As noted below, these programs are fragmented, overlapping, and are not well targeted to the poor. The objective of safety net programs is to help the poor and vulnerable cope with income shocks and other risks. Safety nets can help address chronic poverty, targeting the very poorest who are often unable to work. Safety nets can also help individuals maintain or develop their human capital, e.g., by helping the poorest participate in education or health care, or improve their employability. Safety nets can also help individuals avoid transient poverty brought about by unpredictable life cycle risks such as unemployment, sickness, disability, or old age poverty. If well-designed and flexible to contract and expand when needed, safety nets can also help cope with large covariate risks arising from natural disasters (e.g., tsunami) or macroeconomic shocks (e.g., price changes) and help facilitate enactment of difficult policy changes (e.g., worker retrenchment). In this way, safety nets not only protect against poverty, but also help promote growth. (...)</p>
<p>Scholarship programs for poor and excluded groups have been introduced to increase their enrollment and attendance. Since 2004 the government has introduced stipends for children from disadvantaged families. Children from households in which no other member has completed primary school should receive Rs 500 a year if they enroll in primary schools; Dalit children should receive Rs 250 a year. Free schooling is extended past the primary level for all girls and for boys from disadvantaged, oppressed, or poor families. Government intends to set up a Rural Education Development Fund to fund the education of marginalized communities. Funds for this program will come from a levy of 1.5 percent of the income of private and boarding schools. Emerging evidence shows, however, that scholarships currently available to families "to help pay for educational expenditures" are not well targeted. NLSS 2003-04 indicates that education stipends were received by 384 thousand Dalit students, out of a total of 527 thousand eligible Dalit pupil. Among non-Dalit, half of the stipends were allocated to males; and almost 60 percent were received by the students in nonpoor families. Sustained monitoring and evaluation</p>
<p>The targeted programmes are broadly of two types: programmes targeted to remote areas mainly for local infrastructure development and group-based programmes for social mobilisation, capacity building, income generation and empowerment. The government implemented 32 targeted programmes in 2004/05 (Annex 7.1). Among them, one of the major efforts, aimed at social inclusion is introduction of the Poverty Alleviation Fund (PAF).</p>
<p>Because the impact of changing fuel prices is regressive with an adverse impact on low income households, potentially increasing the number of poor families by as many as 1.5 million, it would be worthwhile formulating a social policy package to mitigate the impact on low-income groups. A review of existing social safety nets in Pakistan is given in Annex 3. The principal form of cash transfers to the poor is through the publicly administered Zakat system (along with private charitable contributions). The Ushr is also designed to subsidize the poor in rural areas but it has floundered on grounds of inadequate collections. Cash transfers have acquired importance more recently by the launching of the cash-based Atta (wheat flour) Subsidy Scheme (ASS) through the Bait-ul-Maal. A traditional social safety net has been the generalized wheat subsidy, a primary source of expenditure by both federal and provincial governments. In the area of social security, the federal government operates an insurance scheme for elderly retired employees through a semi-autonomous institution, the Employees Old Age Benefits Institution (EOBI). (...) The House Building Finance Corporation (HBFC) continues to operate</p>
<p>Risk mitigation can aim to provide mechanisms that insure against inevitable shocks, for instance by addressing market failures in financial markets by improving access to credit. Microfinance institutions are one prominent example of such a tactic, as discussed further. But many risks are difficult to eliminate entirely. Therefore, there is a need for mechanisms that enable the poor to cope with the impact of a shock after it has occurred, through programs like social assistance, public works and cash transfers. Given the government's institutional and financial constraints, the social protection strategy for the immediate future has to involve existing programs like public works, targeted assistance, and programs that involve the use of informal community-based institutions. (...) Public Works Programs. As the discussion above has shown, existing social protection programs in Pakistan are insufficient to meet the need for social safety evinced by a large proportion of the vulnerable population. Public works programs, however, have typically played an important role as safety nets in many developing countries by conferring stabilization benefits by smoothing consumption in periods of high unemployment. (...)</p>
<p>Targeting the poor and the vulnerable through safety net programs is one of the integral pillars of the strategy. This pillar encompasses the expansion of microfinance, strengthening public works programs like Khushal Pakistan, improving transfer programs like Zakat and food support, and reforming pension systems for the formal private sector. The PRSP has recognized that several design and administration issues need to be addressed in order to improve the targeting and delivery of cash benefit and other poverty alleviation programs. However, many challenges remain, particularly with respect to increasing the coverage and reducing the leakage of benefits, which requires a systematic evaluation of the existing programs.</p>

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<p><b>Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in analytic product</b> (extracted from the report / summary / safety nets related section)</p>
<p>Pakistan has many social protection programs ranging from cash transfers to pensions. The country's social assistance includes two main federal cash transfer programs (Zakat and Bait-ul-Mal) and small scattered programs that provide social welfare and care services to persons with disabilities, child laborers, and others. Micro finance programs aim to give the poor access to credit. Although Pakistan has earlier implemented public works/workfare programs, no large workfare program is currently in place. To address aggregate economic (price) shocks, Pakistan implements a wheat subsidy program (there are also high expenditures on subsidies for power, water, gas, and fertilizer, which fall outside the scope of this report). Although no permanent program is in place to help individuals cope with aggregate disasters, Pakistan has used a combination of cash transfers, housing and social care services programs to help those affected by the 2005 earthquake. Pakistan's social security system offers pension (old age, survivor and disability) benefits to formal sector workers. Public sector workers are provided civil service pensions, while private sector workers have access to pensions from the Employees of Government Pension Fund. Social protection programs to supplement or stabilize incomes of the poorest households remain very limited in Pakistan, particularly in rural areas. Social security payments, made almost exclusively to former government and formal sector workers in urban areas, account for about two-thirds of the estimated Rs 52 billion in expenditures on social protection (Table 6.3). The wheat subsidy, which costs Rs 8 billion or about 15 percent of total expenditures on social protection, is untargeted and is likely to provide little benefit to poor rural households, except to the extent that net wheat sales from public sector imports and drawdown of government stocks reduce market prices. Safety net programs targeted to the poor account for less than 18 percent of total social protection expenditures. The largest targeted program, Zakat, is financed through a voluntary levy of 2.5 percent of the value of financial assets deducted once a year and covers 1.7 million beneficiaries at a cost of Rs 5.9 billion. The Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal is a Federal government agency delivering vertical social welfare programs financed from general revenues, including the Food Support Program, which in 2003/04 delivered Rs 2.5 billion at a total cost of less than Rs 10 billion, or 0.17 percent of GDP.</p> <p>In recognition that poverty and vulnerability are mutually reinforcing, because the poor lack the ability to insure against risks, often shaping behavior and decision making to minimize exposure to risks, even at the cost of economic efficiency, and long-term interest, this paper reviews what is known about the risk-coping, and risk-mitigating behavior of the poor in South Asia. It examines the support received from the governments, and nongovernmental organizations, as well as the Bank's contributions, and, presents suggestions for a strategy to reduce poverty, and efforts to overcome risk. Analytical work classifies the risks that threaten different vulnerable groups, or poor households, according to poverty incidence and severity, and, a similar effort evaluates both the risk-reducing impact of anti-poverty programs, and the performance and potential of less traditional approaches, such as micro-finance. On assessing government programs, the study evaluates the role, impact, and potential of policy mechanisms, or strategies commonly used in the region, reviewing welfare programs in public works, transfers in cash or kind, innovative programs for savings and insurance services, and pension reforms.</p> <p>This report is a brief review of disability policies and Bank lending operations in the South Asian countries. Enforcement and implementation efforts are not examined; however, it is evident that the rate of progress on disability policy varies greatly in the region. A portfolio review provides a list of Bank supported projects where disability has been addressed (completed projects and projects under implementation). The report also includes a proposed list of projects with scope for inclusion of a disability focus, keeping in mind the Bank's likely comparative advantage in mainstreaming disability through the emerging global rights-based development approach.</p> <p>While tackling the monumental task of rebuilding the state, the <i>Afghan government</i> has also introduced various programmes to provide a basic safety net and reduce poverty in the country. The largest of these is the National Emergency Employment Programme, which is a cash-for-work programme to rehabilitate rural infrastructure. The National Solidarity Programme provides block grants for small community-managed reconstruction and development projects in rural areas (...) Launched in 2003, NEEP provided a strategic framework for labour-based infrastructure projects. The programme built on earlier grants of \$16.5 million and \$25 million for emergency employment creation, and eventually included a total of \$126 million. Unemployment and underemployment were obviously major issues for Afghanistan, with rates reported as high as 50 per cent in Kabul and even higher outside the capital, particularly in the agricultural off-season. NEEP's first objective, therefore, was to provide a timely, efficient, significantly self-targeting social safety net based on cash for work (World Bank 2003b). NEEP activities are intended to reach a range of rural populations including the poor, vulnerable women, the disabled, and the elderly.</p> <p>Sri Lanka's success in improving non-income dimensions of poverty is due to a great extent to successive government's efforts to provide universal and free education and health care to the population. (...) The Sri Lankan Government currently has several social assistance programs and subsidy schemes. Samurdhi became the largest government social assistance program in 1995, when it replaced the Janasaviya program, and claims about \$170 million per year or 1 percent of GDP. By 1999, two million families-about 50 percent of all families in the country-were receiving benefits from Samurdhi. Assistance to the displaced and war-affected population was the second-largest item in the social transfer budget, claiming 0.3 percent of GDP. There are several other programs with implicit or explicit safety net functions. Nutrition intervention programs, Public Assistance, free textbooks and school uniforms, and a school transport subsidy continued to be provided, as did producer and import subsidies intended to increase household incomes, including a fertilizer subsidy. In addition, programs with transfer elements, such as housing development, IRDP, and microfinance programs, as well as various schemes to create employment opportunities.</p> <p>Recovery needs. Immediate recovery programs covering the next 3-12 months should focus on helping affected families recover from their losses by ensuring that those dependent on crop husbandry and livestock-raising are included in any cash grant assistance programs. In addition, the affected population should be provided with micro-credit facilities through community-based revolving fund mechanisms to restart their livelihoods. The rehabilitation of damaged structures and agriculture/livestock service facilities should begin immediately, not only to reduce the potential adverse environmental impacts, but also to provide immediate employment opportunities in affected villages. The Agriculture Department should carry out testing of salinity-affected agricultural fields and take measures to provide technical guidance for a speedy recovery of those fields. Effort should be made to also repair the agriculture-related buildings and other public facilities damaged by the tsunami to enable a fast resumption of services to those who have been affected. The estimated recovery needs for agriculture and livestock sector is LKR 427 million (\$4 million).</p> <p>This policy note summarizes the efforts to improve the targeting and poverty impact of the Samurdhi program, through a combination of reforms: re-orienting the selection of beneficiaries of the program from the current subjective criteria to a formula-based system that allows for greater objectivity, and creating institutional capacity to support the changes in the selection process. In order to develop such a formula-based system, a careful analysis based on household survey data was conducted to derive a proxy-means test formula (PMTF), which involves using information on household or individual characteristics correlated with welfare levels in a formal algorithm to proxy household income or welfare. The advantage of such an algorithm is that it allows ranking of households based on a measure of welfare using characteristics – such as demographic data, characteristics of dwelling units and ownership of durable assets – that are more observable and verifiable than direct measures of welfare like consumption or income.</p> <p>Sri Lanka has put in place an extensive social safety net system to address chronic poverty. The safety net system comprises Samurdhi, the main program cash transfer program to address chronic poverty, and disability payments. In addition, the system provides limited social welfare and care services; and disaster relief to all affected persons on the basis of the impact and injuries suffered. Relief programs are also in place to assist families cope with income loss associated with drought. The Government and private response to the recent Tsunami was exceptional, with special cash transfer and other programs implemented to help affected families cope with the disaster.</p> <p>Recent estimates have provided unprecedented numbers of orphans, and vulnerable children, either brought about because of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, or carriers themselves of HIV infections, a relentless growth which has precipitated a multifaceted care burden, that will too, grow for the next twenty years. This report records the proceedings of the Conference "Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children", which sought to promote awareness of the extent of this crisis, and, to probe the role of social protection in implementing a balanced response. The social protection framework for working with orphans, and vulnerable children shaped the conference agenda. Provision of appropriate risk management instruments is crucial for lasting poverty reduction, while programs to reduce the vulnerability of orphans, and other children, should play an integral role in any national development strategy, in the context of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Building community capacity will constitute the centerpiece of any feasible response. Within a realistic framework, programs must spread, and scale up, to address the vast, and growing need.</p> <p>Emergency programs are designed to soften the impact of economic crises-income shocks experienced by an entire community or country-on consumption and human capital accumulation. Of particular concern are poor people: as a result of inadequate savings or inadequate access to credit or insurance markets, the poor are unable to draw on resources from better times to offset a loss in income today. Further, the systemic nature of the shocks means that risk cannot be effectively pooled through local informal insurance mechanisms. Emergency interventions have included social funds, workfare programs, training programs, conditional transfers (linked to health center visits or children's school attendance, for example), and traditional direct, unconditional transfers in kind (such as communal tables or targeted food handouts). The author highlights some conceptual problems in choosing among these options and evaluating one program of a certain type relative to another. It argues that most such interventions can be thought of as containing both a transfer and an investment component and that their evaluation as emergency programs needs to more explicitly incorporate the intertemporal nature of their design. (...)</p>

Template for World Bank Analytic Works, Social Safety Nets

Review Period: FY02-07

Excludes CAS, Board Reports

#	Region	Country	FY	Date of publication	Country Eligibility	Report No.	SB or bank network	Document Title	Author / Task Manager / Team leader	Report Type	Types of Safety Nets Intervention														
											CCT	Cash	Non-cash	Others											
											SA / Income Support	Family/Child Allow.	Non-contrib pension	Disability benefits	Food	Basic transfers	Education	training for benefit	Health	Energy / utilities	Housing	Public Works	Microcr / income gen.	SSN in general	Others
265	World	World	2002	12/31/2001	N/A	WPS2733	DE C	<a href="#">Trade policy reform and poverty alleviation</a>	Hoekman, Bernard; Michalopoulos, Constantine; Schiff, Maurice; Tarr, David	Policy Research Working Paper															X
266	World	World	2002	01/01/2002	N/A	23670	PR EM	<a href="#">Voices of the poor from many lands</a>	Narayan, Deepa; Petesch, Patti	Publication		X	X		X	X		X			X			X	
267	World	World	2003	08/01/2002	N/A	26959	ED	<a href="#">A review of demand-side financing initiatives in education</a>	Patrinos, Harry Anthony	Working Paper		X	X	X				X							
268	World	World	2003	09/01/2002	N/A	25298	SP	<a href="#">Assisting the Poor with Cash: Design and Implementation of Social Transfer Programs</a>	Tabor, Steven R.	Social Protection discussion paper series ; no. 0223		X	X	X	X		X								
269	World	World	2003	09/01/2002	N/A	25301	SP	<a href="#">Strengthening Public Safety Nets from the Bottom Up</a>	Morduch, Jonathan and Manohar Sharma	Social Protection discussion paper series ; no. 0227													X		
270	World	World	2003	09/30/2002	N/A	25299	SP	<a href="#">Subsidies as a social safety net: effectiveness and challenges</a>	Alderman, Harold	Social Protection discussion paper series ; no. 0224						X				X				X	
271	World	World	2003	09/01/2002	N/A	29735	SP	<a href="#">Food-based safety nets and related programs</a>	Lorge Rogers, Beatrice, and Jennifer Coates	Social Protection discussion paper series ; no. 0225						X						X		X	
272	World	World	2003	12/01/2002	N/A	25535	SP	<a href="#">Gender and Risk in the Design of Social Protection Interventions</a>	Ezemenari Kene, Nazmul Chaudhury, and Janet Owens	Social Protection discussion paper series ; no. 0231													X		
273	World	World	2003	12/01/2002	N/A	25537	SP	<a href="#">Public Attitudes Matter: A Conceptual Frame for Accounting for Political Economy in Safety Nets and Social Assistance Policies</a>	Graham, Carol	Social Protection discussion paper series ; no. 0233													X		
274	World	World	2003	12/31/2002	N/A	25533	SP	<a href="#">Emerging from Ethnic Conflict: Challenges for Social Protection Design in Transition Countries</a>	Bodewig, Christian	Social Protection discussion paper series ; no. 0229														X	
275	World	World	2003	12/31/2002	N/A	25536	SP	<a href="#">Ensuring access to essential services : demand-side housing subsidies</a>	Katsura, Harold M., and Clare T. Romanik	Social Protection discussion paper series ; no. 0232											X				

<p><b>Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in analytic product</b> (extracted from the report / summary / safety nets related section)</p>
<p>One of the most important complementary policies for the poor is an efficient social safety net. It is highly recommended that a program to establish a social safety net be in place independent of the needs related to trade liberalization. The best outcomes for the poor can be expected when as a result of the overall reform process, of which trade is a part, growth accelerates in the economy as a whole. Especially in the short run, however, there are bound to be some effects on some groups of poor who may be incapable of sustaining even short periods with adverse adjustment costs. One needs to be especially careful regarding the effects of any reform on the poor, as they are least able to bear risks because they do not have the savings. An important issue that confronts all trade policy reforms then relates to the hardship faced by poor workers in import competing activities who lose income following import liberalization. The policy choices broadly defined are: employ general social safety nets; establish safety nets targeted to those who are harmed by the trade reform; and selective limitation of the reforms or intervention in markets for the purpose of limiting the impact of market reforms on the poor. (...)</p>
<p>This publication is organized as follows: Each country chapter opens up with a brief life story. These life stories were chosen because they highlight concerns raised not only by poor women and men living in that particular community, but because the same concerns were echoed in other parts of the country. The chapters then unfold around particular sets of issues that emerged repeatedly in group discussions and individual interviews. While the findings reported in the chapters cannot be generalized to represent poverty conditions for an entire nation, the chapters bring to life what it means to be poor in various communities, in fourteen countries, from the perspective of poor people. In the final chapter, four major patterns emerge: Poor people need a diverse set of assets and capabilities if they are to survive and overcome poverty. Economy-wide policies and shocks deplete poor people's assets and increase their insecurity. The culture of mediating institutions often negatively distorts the impact of well-intended policies and excludes the poor from gains. Gender inequity within households is persistent and children are acutely vulnerable.</p>
<p>In the last few years, some very important demand-side financing initiatives in education have been implemented in a number of countries, including Progreso in Mexico and Bolsa Escola in Brazil, resulting in a number of evaluation reports. There has been considerable attention devoted to demand-side financing in the literature and the popular press. Approaches that allocate financial incentives to families in order for their families to attend school and programs that channel public funds for education through the beneficiary and their family are seen by many as more efficient uses of resources and far more effective at improving education outcomes than most supply-side interventions. The available evidence on the impact of – and/or experience implementing – demand-side financing interventions is reviewed. It is tentatively concluded that demand-side financing programs have improved educational indicators and outcomes. In most cases, they led to higher school attendance rates and lower school dropout rates. Evaluation results indicate that these programs have led to significant reduction in both school dropout and repetition rates.</p>
<p>Cash transfers can be defined as the provision of assistance in the form of cash to the poor or to those who face a probable risk, in the absence of the transfer, of falling into poverty. There are few statutory cash assistance schemes in developing countries and those that do exist tend to convey a small entitlement. Statutory cash assistance and insurance schemes are more common in transition and middle-income states. In the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development nations, cash transfers are the main type of social safety net protection. Cash transfer programs are less likely to distort prices than in-kind transfer programs, and they provide the recipient with much more choice. However, administering cash transfer programs typically requires much more information for targeting and management purposes than in-kind programs, but those that are targeted to easily identifiable groups of vulnerable individuals can avoid the difficulties involved in applying means or income tests to determine program eligibility. Cash transfers do not have to be very large to offer effective protection. (...)</p>
<p>Helping to reduce vulnerability poses a new set of challenges for public policy. A starting point is understanding the ways that communities and extended families try to cope with difficulties in the absence of public interventions. Coping mechanisms range from the informal exchange of transfers and loans within families and communities to more structured institutions that enable an entire community to provide protections to their neediest members. This paper describes ways to build public safety nets to complement and extend informal and private institutions. The most effective policies will combine both transfer systems that are sensitive to existing mechanisms and new institutions for providing insurance and credit and for generating savings.</p>
<p>This paper will consider a range of consumer-oriented subsidy instruments, including general subsidies, and tax exemptions as well as targeted quotas. Section II discusses the distribution, or incidence of the subsidy expenditures for all these instruments. It focuses primarily on food as the means by which the subsidy is delivered, although the section concludes with a brief comparison of food subsidies with energy subsidies. The following section asks whether food subsidies actually achieve the nutritional, and stabilization goals that they are often claimed to achieve. Some of the administrative concerns about market interventions that policymakers must consider, are discussed in Section IV. These administrative concerns, as well as their effects on beneficiaries, point to possibilities for program reform, which are discussed in the final section.</p>
<p>This paper discusses the range of food-based transfers that are typically used in social safety net programs. The authors have tried to provide guidance as to the appropriate context for different kinds of programs, the necessary operational considerations in implementing them, and reasonable expectations for their effectiveness in achieving a variety of objectives. Safety net programs have the goal of assuring household income, either directly or through the provision of goods and services. However, food-based programs are usually implemented with other goals in mind, related to dietary adequacy, nutrition and health and to the increased use of social services that contribute to human capital formation. The programs discussed here include the direct provision of food and the provision of benefits that are linked to food. Because of the potential costs and distortions involved in using food-based programs, cash-based programs may be considered as the benchmark against which food-based programs should be judged. It is very difficult to generalize about the effectiveness or cost-effectiveness of different kinds of food-based safety net programs because the details of implementation—such as the size of the transfers—vary so much.</p>
<p>This paper outlines a framework for analyzing the gender dimensions of risk and its effects on the outcomes of individuals, households, and various vulnerable groups. The paper proceeds by first documenting, based on available empirical evidence, the gender disaggregated impact of shocks. Results from the studies reviewed lead to the following conclusions: · Current evidence suggests that shocks can lead to differences in outcomes by gender. · The most important factor that mitigates against adverse shocks is household level assets (the evidence shows that differences in gender outcomes are largest for the poorest households). · Men and women may be exposed to different risks or may experience varying degrees of vulnerability; these differences in vulnerability are strongly influenced by differences in asset ownership. · Gender roles and social norms determine whose labor is used as a buffer against shocks. Given these results, and the review of gender issues specific to a subgroup of social protection programs (namely, safety nets, pensions, and unemployment programs), the paper proceeds to outline specific steps that can be taken to incorporate gender considerations in the design of these programs.</p>
<p>Political economy influences the design, implementation, and outcome of safety net and other social insurance programs, but there is no general consensus among policymakers about how to account for political economy concerns in policy decisions. This paper tries to provide a conceptual framework for doing so, with a focus on the establishment of permanent systems of social assistance and social insurance. This framework attempts to incorporate political attitudes about redistribution and equality of opportunity versus equality of outcomes, attitudes that vary a great deal among countries and regions. This paper discusses the instruments available to policymakers for evaluating their own political contexts, as well as strategies for introducing new approaches to safety nets and social welfare policy in the face of entrenched political attitudes.</p>
<p>Social Assistance: While the majority of the population is usually able to substitute emergency humanitarian aid with income from employment and other economic activity once the security situation allows, there always remain vulnerable groups who are not able to participate in income generation. The key challenge for the nascent social safety net is, therefore, that it will have to fill many of the gaps left by phased-out humanitarian aid. (...) The social safety net takes over: Over time, the public social safety net will take over many, if not all, functions humanitarian assistance fulfilled during and immediately after the war. Vulnerability criteria that were in use by the humanitarian organization should be studied by the social safety net designers and, if possible and sensible, could form the core of the new vulnerability criteria for social assistance. Especially when relying on indicator targeting (as will be probably be the case in every transition country emerging from conflict), the experience and criteria of humanitarian operations can be of help. A donor-financed emergency social fund to provide direct cash benefits to the most vulnerable could bridge the gap between humanitarian aid and the creation of a sustainable social safety net.</p>
<p>This paper examines the strengths and weaknesses of demand-side subsidy approaches for improving poor households' access to housing services. It begins with a discussion of the rationale for stand-alone housing assistance programs, and a description of the ongoing transition away from traditional supply-side housing assistance to demand-side subsidies. The paper presents model demand-side approaches, but also draws on real world examples to highlight various aspects of program design related to targeting, transparency, price distortion, institutional capacity, administrative complexity, and funding. It also describes how variations in the design of housing-related subsidy programs can appear in response to philosophical, political, and resource considerations. The paper concludes with a discussion of the appropriateness of different subsidy approaches for various situations.</p>

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Excludes CAS Board Reports

#	Region	Country	FY	Date of publication	Country Eligibility	Report No.	SB or bank network	Document Title	Author / Task Manager / Team leader	Report Type	Types of Safety Nets Intervention															
											CCT SA / Income Support Family/Child Allow. Non-contrib pension Disability benefits	Cash		Non-cash				Others								
												Food	Basic transfers	Educational training for benef.	Health	Energy / utilities	Housing	Public Works	Microcr / income gen., SSN in general, Others							
276	World (AFR EAP)	World (Kenya;Cambodia;Thailand;Indonesia;Ghana;Zimbabwe)	2003	03/31/2003	N/A	25987	SP	<a href="#">Waivers and exemptions for health services in developing countries</a>	Bitran, Ricardo; Giedion, Ursula	Social Protection discussion paper series : no. SP 0308							X									
277	World	World	2003	01/31/2003	N/A	25605	SP	<a href="#">What role for safety net transfers in very low income countries?</a>	Smith, James W.; Subbarao, Kalanidhi	Social Protection discussion paper series ; no. 0301																X
278	World	World	2003	01/31/2003	N/A	25606	SP	<a href="#">Systemic shocks and social protection : role and effectiveness of public works programs, Volume1</a>	Kalanidhi, Subbarao	Social Protection discussion paper series , No. 0302															X	
279	World	World	2003	01/31/2003	N/A	WPS2965	DE CV P	<a href="#">Informality Revisited</a>	Maloney, William F.	Policy, Research working paper series ; no. WPS 2965																X
280	World	World	2003	01/05/2003	N/A	27869	SP	<a href="#">Targeted transfers in poor countries. : revisiting the trade-offs and policy options</a>	Ravallion, Martin	Social Protection discussion paper series ; no. 0314																X
281	World	World	2004	08/01/2003	N/A	27870	SP	<a href="#">Benchmarking government provision of social safety nets</a>	Besley, Timothy, Robin Burgess and Imran Rasul	Social Protection discussion paper series ; no. 0315																X
282	World	World	2004	12/01/2003	N/A	34844	SP	<a href="#">Community-based social services: practical advice based upon lessons from outside the World Bank</a>	McLeod, Dinah	Social Protection discussion paper series , No. 0327																X
283	World	World	2004	01/01/2004	N/A	30230	SP	<a href="#">Targeting of transfers in developing countries : review of lessons and experience.</a>	Coady David, Margaret Grosh, and John Hoddinott	Publication																X
284	World	World	2004	01/01/2004	N/A	29142	SP	<a href="#">Impacts of active labor market programs : new evidence from evaluations with particular attention to developing and transition countries</a>	Betcherman Gordon, Karina Olivas and Amit Dar	Social Protection discussion paper series ; no. 0402							X							X		X
285	World	World	2004	03/09/2004	N/A	N/A	RD V	Exogenous Shocks in Low Income Countries: Policy Issues and the Role of the World Bank.	Nash, John	Document prepared for a Technical Briefing to the Board																X
286	World	World	2004	04/19/2004	N/A	WPS3280	DE CV P	<a href="#">Conditional cash transfers and the equity-efficiency debate.</a>	Ozler Berk, Quy-Toan Do, and Das Jishnu.	Policy Research Working Paper.	X															

<p><b>Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in analytic product</b> (extracted from the report / summary / safety nets related section)</p>
<p>In response to shortages in public budgets for government health services, many developing countries around the world have adopted formal or informal systems of user fees for health care. In most countries user fee proceeds seldom represent more than 15 percent of total costs in hospitals and health centers, but they tend to account for a significant share of the resources required to pay for non-personnel costs. The problem with user fees is that the lack of provisions to confer partial or full waivers to the poor often results in inequity in access to medical care. The dilemma, then, is how to make a much needed system of user fees compatible with the goal of preserving equitable access to services. Different countries have tried different approaches. Those which have carefully designed and implemented waiver systems (e.g., Thailand and Indonesia) have had much greater success in terms of benefits incidence than countries that have improvised such systems (Ghana, Kenya, Zimbabwe). Key to the success of a waiver system is its financing. Systems that compensate providers for the revenue forgone from granting exemptions (Thailand, Indonesia, and Cambodia) have been more successful than those wh</p>
<p>The authors consider the question of what role safety net transfers should play in very low income countries where a large population live in absolute poverty, and the state has limited resources to fund transfers. The number of people living below minimum acceptable consumption levels will remain so high that some form of safety net intervention is justified. For pure transfers, governments should be selective of very specific groups such as orphans, to limit costs and engender political support. To improve the impact per dollar spent on transfers, programs should be selected to have a multiplier effect on incomes such as vouchers for small fertilizers packs for the poor, or to leverage by using small amounts of cash to help households reduce risk or diversify economic activity. Selection of programs that are self-targeting, such as public works at a low wage rate or subsidized food goods. The judicious timing of transfers is important. Programs should also be kept as simple as possible to fit with the limited administrative capacity, avoiding multiple overlapping donor programs in favor of one or two simple nationwide programs that are easily implemented, cost-effective, and fiscally sustainable.</p>
<p>In Asia and Africa particularly, public works programs have significantly mitigated the negative effects of climatic risks on poor farmers, and farm laborers. These programs typically provide unskilled manual workers with short-term employment on projects such as road construction and maintenance, irrigation infrastructure, reforestation, and soil conservation. The implementation of these programs is being handled by small-scale private contractors, Non-Government Officials (NGOs), or social funds. The main constraint in implanting public works programs in much of Africa is due to lack of capacity. These constraints can be eased if donors coordinate their activities, and provide assistance to build private contracting capacity. This paper discusses the rationale behind workfare programs in Africa and Asia with respect to such design features as wage rates, labor intensity, and how they were selected and implemented. Available estimates and evaluations are used, and whether these programs have achieved their goals is presented. The paper concludes with summary lessons from experience.</p>
<p>The Guadalajara sociologist Gonzalez de la Rocha (1994) is almost certainly correct that for many older workers, the sector does provide a safety net by offering "insecure occupations (such as the services) in which their age is not a limitation after they have been kicked out of the formal manufacturing or formal services." This dynamic may have been of particular relevance during the economic restructurings of the 1990s where older displaced workers may have found their skills obsolescent and little demanded in the emerging sectors. She does also, however, suggest some degree of voluntary movement when she says that "Older men may also find the pace of industrial (formal) work too arduous and leave such jobs." This more voluntary take is stressed by her anthropologist colleagues Selby, Murphy and Lorenzen (1991) who note the "surprising desirability of informal sector employment as the basis for a household earning strategy, particularly for poorer, older household with lower educational qualifications."</p>
<p>The conventional wisdom in mainstream development policy circles is that income transfers to the poor, and safety net policies more generally, are at best a short-term palliative and at worst a waste of money. They are not seen as a core element of an effective long-term poverty reduction strategy. These views are starting to be questioned. Firstly, evidence from careful evaluations has pointed to a number of success stories. Secondly, the presumption of an overall trade-off between redistribution or insurance and growth has come to be questioned. This paper revisits the role of targeted transfers in poor countries in light of the new theories on the social costs of uninsured risks and unmitigated inequalities. This body of theory and evidence offers a new perspective on social protection policies in poor countries, suggesting that there is scope for using these policies to compensate for the market failures that help perpetuate poverty, particularly in high-inequality settings. While acknowledging caveats to policy implementation, the paper suggests that it is time for a pragmatic and open-minded approach to this class of interventions, recognizing the potentially important role they can play, but using careful design a</p>
<p>We can now be precise about the types of programs that make up safety nets. These can take the form of cash or income transfers, such as pensions, child allowances, unemployment benefits, or microfinance, or they can be transfers in kind of commodities such as food subsidies, housing subsidies, or energy subsidies. They may provide income indirectly by offering vulnerable groups employment in public works programs or more broadly, by providing services such as health and education. Given our earlier definition of safety net programs as interventions that are designed to play a redistributive role and to provide greater opportunities for individuals to mitigate risks from unforeseen contingencies, we focus narrowly on the following types of policies.</p>
<p>The purpose of this paper is to gather information in both developed and developing countries, on design and delivery of community based social service initiatives. While the field is sufficiently new that best practice may not yet be fully identifiable, there are many initiatives funded by other governments, NGOs, and donor agencies, which taken along with acknowledged good practice from the industrialized world, can help task managers with the design of community-based social service projects</p>
<p>Included in our data are cash transfers (including welfare and social assistance payments, child benefits, and noncontributory pensions), near-cash transfers (such as quantity rationed subsidized food rations and food stamps), food transfers, universal food subsidies, nonfood subsidies, public works, and social funds.</p>
<p>In this paper, the authors provide an overview of the recent international experience with active labor market programs (ALMPs). Basing the evidence on the growing body of program evaluations, it focuses on the impacts of ALMPs on the subsequent employment and earnings of participants. This paper provides an update to earlier assessments by incorporating the results of the more recent program evaluations. It also extends these previous reviews by explicitly considering the impacts of ALMPs in developing and transition countries. While most rigorous program evaluations continue to be undertaken in industrialized countries, this gives a significant number of evaluations from transition and, to a lesser extent, developing countries.</p>
<p>This paper represents the first stage in responding to requests by Executive Directors to examine the impact of exogenous shocks facing low-income countries and it reviews the current response of the global community, including the World Bank. It highlights an agenda for further work to help low-income countries deal with shocks in a timely and systematic manner, and seeks Executive Directors' views on these issues.(...) It complements the recent briefing on natural hazard management, and the forthcoming briefing on agricultural trade and developing countries. It sets the initial stage for thinking about a comprehensive approach, to be developed further during the course of this year, which would position the Bank's support to low-income countries in dealing with shocks within a broader development assistance framework. Economic volatility is a fact of life, especially in low-income countries. This volatility stems from various sources, some of which can be considered exogenous, such as commodity price changes, natural disasters, the sudden withdrawal of aid, the imposition of trade barriers in partner countries, or externalities that result from conflict in a neighboring country. (...)</p>
<p>During the past decade, the use of conditional cash transfers to increase investment in human capital has generated considerable excitement in both research and policy forums. Such schemes are being increasingly adopted in a number of contexts and countries to improve outcomes in health, education, and child labor as they aim to balance the goals of current and future poverty reduction. In this paper, the authors define any scheme requiring a specified course of action in order to receive a benefit as a conditional cash transfer. This definition includes cash transfers based on human capital investments, but is sufficiently broad to encompass other schemes such as work-fare programs or consumption transfers. The authors examine the rationales behind, the problems with, and the tradeoffs inherent to conditional cash transfer programs. They discuss two main concerns: low participation and fungibility. Low participation refers to the problem of program uptake. If individuals do not participate in the program, whether it was designed to increase human capital investment or to target resources, the program will not be successful. The problem of fungibility, however, depends on the rationale for the particular cond</p>

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<p><b>Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in analytic product</b> (extracted from the report / summary / safety nets related section)</p>
<p>The demobilization and reintegration projects are often one of the first two priorities and are designed to assist ex-combatants as they return to civilian life. They usually include a process whereby ex-combatants are registered; officially demobilized; assessed; paid a monetized or in-kind transitional safety net assistance package to cover the basic needs of the ex-combatants and their dependents over a six-month period; and provided transportation to their community of choice. In some cases, they receive a basic needs kit upon their return to the community. While not generally financed by the Bank, a similar, but less generous package is given to returning refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs). All of these activities are generally implemented before these groups return to their community of choice, using a top-down approach. (...)</p>
<p>The World Bank does not support user fees for primary education. Not only is education a major route out of poverty, but primary education benefits society at large by creating a numerate and literate population. User fees on primary education can be a financial burden on poor people, forcing their children to leave school, trapping families in poverty, and hurting their local and national communities. Where governments do levy user fees, the Bank helps governments to reduce the burden on poor people by recommending, and providing finance for targeted subsidies as is the case in Bangladesh Female Secondary School Assistance Program. The FSSAP has introduced mitigating measures to offset school fees by providing monetary incentives for girls to reduce direct cost of schooling and to encourage participation. Since 1996, over 925,000 girls have received stipends. In some cases, these subsidies go beyond eliminating user charges for poor people and can provide a positive incentive for parents to send their children to school (Brazil's Bolsa Escola and Mexico's OPORTUNIDADES). For example, Turkey illustrates a case where education is free of tuition fees but with high private costs for textbook fees.</p>
<p>With the aim to provide guidelines for countries wishing to introduce or improve income support systems for the unemployed, the book summarizes the evidence about the performance of five such systems: unemployment insurance, unemployment assistance, unemployment insurance savings accounts, severance pay, and public works. These systems are evaluated by two sets of criteria: (1) performance criteria, evaluating how well these systems work - how they protect incomes and what other, particularly efficiency related, effects they may have; and (2) design and implementation criteria, evaluating how these systems fit the country - how suitable are these programs given country-specific conditions, chief among them being labor market and other institutions, the capacity needed for administering income support programs, the size of the informal sector, and prevalence of private transfers. This report also offers summary evaluations of alternative systems by describing the strengths and weaknesses of each system and pointing out the country specific circumstances that are particularly conducive to performance.</p>
<p>Safety Nets are defined as mechanisms that mitigate the effects of poverty and other risks on vulnerable households. Risks can be temporary or permanent, and they can also be idiosyncratic, affecting specific households (such as illness or death of a breadwinner), or covariate, impacting communities and countries (like drought and shift in terms of trade). Various safety nets instruments tackle these risks, including private or informal mechanisms, for instance when households support each other through hard times with cash, food, or labor. Others are formal programs run by governments and others that aim to provide additional income or in-kind help to vulnerable households. In the wake of the economic crisis in the late 1990s and the adjustments that followed, safety nets have experienced renewed interest. Yet, often, those countries that are most in need of safety nets (i.e., those with low per capita incomes and very large population who is poor) are the ones that can least afford them and that have the least capacity to implement safety nets interventions. The spectrum of safety nets options is wide, and in reality, prioritizing safety nets strategy is not just a technical decision, but also the reflection of the political economy.</p>
<p>The paper asks whether the pursuit of universal coverage by a wide range of free government services constitutes the most promising approach to meeting the needs of disadvantaged population groups. The response given to that question is probably not. The record to date points clearly to the danger that the benefits of subsidized government health services will flow primarily to the better-off, rather than to the poor for whom the services are intended. While there is no perfect approach to dealing with this issue, the record also points to several approaches that can significantly ameliorate the situation. Two of them, discussed in the paper, are the adoption of targeting measures to increase the proportion of benefits from government expenditures that flow to the poor; and the development of alternative, self-sustaining service financing and delivery mechanisms to serve the better-off. Successful implementation of approaches like these would allow governments to focus their efforts to achieve universal free coverage on a limited number of interventions that are particularly important for poor groups.</p>
<p>This paper explores the role of Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programs in serving as a risk management instrument for the poor. Using various rounds of panel data from the successful CCT Progresa program in Mexico, the impact analysis indicates a number of interesting patterns. First, strong state dependence indicates that children taken out of school (partly due to shocks) are less likely to subsequently return, implying long-term consequences from short-term decisions. Nonetheless, the CCT program seems to mitigate this state dependence. Second, a number of shocks - such as unemployment or illness of the household head or younger children, droughts, natural disasters in the community and loss of land, harvest, or animals - have strong effects on children's schooling attainment, indicating that that children are used as risk coping instruments. While this creates short run consumption smoothing gains for the household, such coping strategy implies long-term losses in human capital for children that are accentuated by state dependence. Again, the impact evaluation analysis shows that the Progresa transfers compensate for these shocks, protecting child schooling from a range of shocks. (...)</p>
<p>A study of social funds and public works projects in Sub-Saharan Africa reveals that, "An agency's independent association status will not prevent government from interfering if it believes that agency leadership is not aligned with government thinking. The distinction between formal autonomy—obtained by giving these agencies independent association status—and a semi-autonomous setup does not produce uniform patterns of results on either side. In addition, the idea that the greatest level of formal autonomy would ensure the best results is debatable" (Frigenti and others 1998). (...) The direct impact was to slow implementation of community subprojects, as individuals preferred to spend time on income-producing activities, had to search for food, and were unable to make demanding community contributions. As a direct response to this, MASAF reallocated funds from the community subprojects component to the public works program component.</p>
<p>Civil servants and employees in state organizations and institutions are covered under separate, noncontributory pension insurance systems (although in a number of municipalities/provinces, these workers have started to participate in the Enterprise Old Age Insurance program). Typically, pension benefit at retirement amounts to 88-90% of final salary (assuming full career of 35 years or more). Expenditures under these systems are unfunded and are paid by the state or working units through budget allocations.</p>
<p>This paper deals with how social safety nets may reach the poor with disabilities in developing countries. It presents a framework for analyzing the inclusion of disability in social safety nets. The paper first reviews evidence on the relation between disability and poverty, and, discusses the roles that safety nets may play with regard to disability. Safety nets can reach persons with disabilities through inclusive mainstream programs, as well as disability targeted programs. The advantages and challenges of disability targeting are then discussed. The paper proceeds to analyze different ways that can be used to include disability considerations in the implementation of mainstream safety nets, through the reduction of physical, communication, and social barriers surrounding such programs, and through the careful design and evaluation of safety nets. The use of disability targeting versus, or in combination with disability mainstreaming is then discussed.</p>
<p>This document outlines various available and emerging information and communication technologies (ICTs) and provides a framework to assess how these technologies may be used to improve the efficiency of the delivery of safety net programs. These technologies include: mobile computing, biometrics, satellite communications, simple and smart cards, global positioning systems, radio frequency identification tags, automated teller machines and solar power. Their use in the administration, delivery and monitoring of SSN programs offers numerous advantages including increased accuracy, reliability and timeliness of information, performance measurement and service provider accountability. However, these new and emerging technologies typically require higher initial investment costs that benefit current and future time periods. The optimal solution to design an advanced and efficient delivery system for a safety net program may be a combination of traditional service delivery methods and new technologies that draws on a needs assessment that accounts for local conditions and program characteristics.</p>
<p>While targeting can effectively channel resources to the poor, implementation details matter tremendously to distributive outcomes. This report conducts an in-depth assessment of key design and implementation factors and their potential impact on outcomes for household targeting systems in six countries (the United States, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico). Several key factors affect performance, including: data collection processes; information management; household assessment mechanisms; institutional arrangements; and monitoring and oversight mechanisms. Chile's system performs impressively in terms of targeting outcomes, cost efficiency and transparency. Brazil and Mexico's systems perform well in terms of targeting and cost efficiency. The registries in the United States perform extremely well in terms of maximizing targeting accuracy and transparency, but the system is costly and errors of exclusion are high. Both Colombia and Brazil are currently undertaking to implement significant reforms to strengthen their registries, particularly for cost efficiency, which should improve their performance over time.</p>

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<p><b>Description of Social Safety Nets specific components in analytic product</b> (extracted from the report / summary / safety nets related section)</p>
<p>The analysis of the distributional impact of policy reforms on the well-being or welfare of different stakeholder groups, particularly on the poor and vulnerable, has an important role in the elaboration and implementation of poverty reduction strategies in developing countries. In recent years this type of work has been labeled as Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA) and is increasingly implemented to promote evidence-based policy choices and foster debate on policy reform options.</p>
<p>Cash transfers for the elderly with little or no link to previous contribution, or work history are employed in many countries to provide income support for the elderly. In the context of the larger debate over pension reform, some argue that these 'social pensions' are an effective way to deal with chronically low coverage of contributory schemes, and to alleviate poverty among the elderly. This paper reviews the global experience with social pensions. We find that coverage and cost of these programs varies widely, and that the appropriate role for social pensions should take into account several country-specific conditions. The extent of coverage of the contributory scheme, the extent of other social assistance programs, and the relative poverty status of the elderly are among the factors that should be considered. Design and implementation issues will be reviewed in Part II.</p>
<p>While consumer utility subsidies are widespread in both the water and electricity sectors, their effectiveness in reaching and distributing resources to the poor is the subject of much debate. This publication brings together empirical evidence on subsidy performance across a wide range of countries. It documents the prevalence of consumer subsidies, provides a typology of the many variants found in the developing world, and presents a number of indicators useful in assessing the degree to which such subsidies benefit the poor, focusing on three key concepts: beneficiary incidence, benefit incidence, and materiality. The findings on subsidy performance will be useful to policy makers, utility regulators, and sector practitioners who are contemplating introducing, eliminating, or modifying utility subsidies, and to those who view consumer utility subsidies as a social protection instrument.</p>
<p>Natural disasters have a huge impact on social and economic welfare. Policies to manage them need to be integrated and well grounded to the specificities of natural hazards as well as local capacities in terms of fiscal, administrative and economic capabilities. A well designed natural disasters management strategy crucially depends on carefully assessing and planning responses before, during and after the disaster occurs. This policy note discusses the complementary role that Social Protection can play in the formation of an effective strategy for natural disasters management.</p>
<p>Conditional Cash Transfer programs (CCTs) provide money to poor families contingent upon certain verifiable actions, generally minimum investments in children's human capital such as regular school attendance or basic preventative health care. They therefore hold promise for addressing the inter-generational transmission of poverty and fostering social inclusion by explicitly targeting the poor, focusing on children, delivering transfers to women, and changing social accountability relationships between beneficiaries, service providers and governments. CCT programs are at the forefront of applying new social policy theories and program administration practices. They address demand-side barriers, have a synergistic focus on investments in health, education and nutrition, and combine short-term transfers for income support with incentives for long-run investments in human capital. They also are public sector leaders in program administration, using modern targeting, registering, and monitoring systems along with strategic evaluations. (...)</p>
<p>Conditional cash transfer (CCT) programs have proved to be effective in inducing chronic poor households to invest in the human capital of their children while helping reduce poverty. They have also protected child human capital from the shocks that affect these households. In this paper, we argue that many non-poor households exposed to uninsured shocks have to use children as risk coping instruments, creating long term irreversibilities in child human capital development. We explore how CCT programs can be designed to serve as safety nets for the vulnerable non-poor when hit by a shock This would help them not use children as risk coping instruments, thus avoiding long term irreversibilities in child human capital development and creation of a source of new poor.</p>
<p>Risk management. Social protection systems shape opportunities by providing people with a safety net. In addition to ill health, macroeconomic crises, industrial restructuring, weather, and natural disasters can constrain investment and innovation. The poor, with the lowest capacity to manage shocks, generally are the least well covered by riskmanagement structures, although in most countries many among the non-poor risk falling into poverty. Broader social protection systems can help prevent today's inequalities—sometimes generated by bad luck—from becoming entrenched and leading to tomorrow's inequities. Just as safety nets can spur households to engage in riskier activities that can yield higher returns, they can also help complement reforms that produce losers. Safety nets typically target three groups: the working poor, people viewed as unable to work or for whom work is undesirable, and special vulnerable groups. If safety nets are designed in a manner appropriate to the local realities on the ground in each country, individual targeted interventions in these three categories can be combined to provide an effectively universal public insurance system. (...)</p>
<p>SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMS (Tunisia). The main social assistance program is the National Program of Assistance to Needy Families, which was established in 1986 as a safety net accompanying structural adjustment. Eligible households are those falling below the poverty line with no other support. The main beneficiaries are the elderly poor, poor widows, and the handicapped. In 2001 this program covered about 114,000 households, a significantly large portion of poor households, and spent about \$43 million, which corresponds to an average of \$375 per beneficiary. On the basis of 3.7 persons per household, this transfer represents about 40 percent of the poverty line, which probably has helped many beneficiaries escape or nearly escape poverty. The allocation of this fund clearly favors regions with a high poverty concentration, particularly the center-west and the northwest. Employment creation and productive capacity-building objectives are embodied in the government's assistance strategy. (...)</p>
<p>The Youth Employment Inventory has been compiled to improve the evidence base for making decisions about how to address the problem of youth employment. As policy-makers consider measures to help young people make the transition into the labor market and obtain decent work, they are hampered by a lack of information on what their options are, what works in different situations, and what has been tried and failed. To respond to this situation, the World Bank has compiled a world-wide inventory of the interventions that are designed to integrate young people into the labor market. (...) The most common type of intervention for youth is skills training. This category accounts for 39 per cent of all interventions and is significant in all regions, but is especially popular in Latin America and the Caribbean where it represents 56 per cent of the programs included in the inventory. Comprehensive multiple-service interventions -- for instance, combining vocational and on-the-job training with wage subsidies and public works, or classroom and on-the-job training with paid work experience and job search assistance -- account for 32 per cent of the total.</p>



# Social Safety Nets

November 2005

## What are Safety Nets?

Social Safety Nets are non-contributory transfer programs targeted in some manner to the poor or those vulnerable to poverty and shocks. These programs include income support through participation in public works programs, cash transfers to poor or vulnerable households, fee waivers for usage of essential health and education services, in-kind transfers such as school feeding, or even price subsidies for specific goods deemed essential to poor or vulnerable households. The range of programs described here may alternatively be referred to as social assistance or social welfare programs in some countries.

## What is the Role of Safety Nets?

Safety Nets play a well-recognized redistributive role which is supported strongly by moral philosophy, expressed in many different ways. They also play a productive role in helping households to manage risk and assist in their own livelihoods, in helping prevent the inter-generational transmission of poverty and in allowing societies to make more efficient choices in macro, trade, labor and many other sectoral policies. Though less well recognized, this productive role is a very important part of the justification for safety nets.

The wide range of safety net programs reflects the fact that households may be exposed to a variety of shocks and risks, be they temporary or permanent, idiosyncratic (that is affecting specific households, such as illness or death of a breadwinner), or covariate (that is impacting communities and countries, like drought and shifts in terms of trade), and that these may need to be addressed through a variety of instruments. While safety net programs may be an important part of it, they can never be the whole or sufficient answer to poverty reduction and risk management. They must be fit appropriately into the existing policy context.

## What is the Right Safety Net for a Country?

A country's safety net will include several programs. There is no widely accepted formula for what the mix should be. It will depend on the risk factors, on the role of allied social policies, on the country's income level and administrative capacity, and on the society's preferences with respect to risk, equality and autonomy.

## The World Bank and Safety Nets

The World Bank helps to improve the safety net systems of developing countries through technical assistance, knowledge dissemination and direct lending. Between FY98 and FY05, 127 projects contained elements of a safety net covering many regions and types of interventions. The World Bank's role in knowledge management is a particularly important contribution for safety net development across a broad spectrum of countries and contexts. Safety nets are a theme of dialogue in a few dozen countries each year, often being one among many themes in poverty assessments or poverty reduction strategies. More than one hundred staff in all regions and many sectors of the Bank have joined the 'community of practice' on safety nets through their work on safety net related issues.

## The Safety Nets Team

The Safety Nets team within the Human Development Network (HDNSP) supports World Bank staff and client countries in developing effective safety net policies. Its main product is the primer and related services. The team also spends about a third to half of its time providing technical and operational support to World Bank teams working with country policymakers on safety net policies. A similar team in the World Bank Institute (WBI) supports the Safety Nets Primer and related training activities.

## Safety Nets Primer Papers and Other Resources

The World Bank Social Safety Nets Primer series is intended to provide practical resources for those engaged in the design and implementation of safety net programs around the world. New papers and translations are added regularly. All the papers and notes can be found at [www.worldbank.org/safetynets](http://www.worldbank.org/safetynets).

Topic	Author	SPDP #	Translation	Note	Translation
<b>Program Interventions</b>					
Delivery Mechanisms of Cash Transfer Programs to the Poor in Bangladesh	Ahmed	0520			
Community-Based Health Insurance and Social Protection Policy	Tabor	0503		Yes	
A New Approach to Social Assistance: Latin America's Experience with Conditional Cash Transfer Programs	Rawlings	0416		Yes	Bah
Transferring Cash Benefits Through the Banking Sector in Colombia	Lafaurie and Leiva	0409	Sp		
Mitigating Social Risks in Kyrgyz Republic	Tesliuc	0408			
Waivers and Exemptions for Health Services in Developing Countries	Bitrán and Giedion	0308	Fr, Sp	Yes	Bah
Systemic Shocks and Social Protection: Role and Effectiveness of Public Works Programs	Subbarao	0302	Fr, Rus, Sp	Yes	Bah, Chin
Ensuring Access to Essential Services: Demand-side Housing Subsidies	Katsura and Romanik	0232	Fr, Rus	Yes	Bah
Strengthening Public Safety Nets from the Bottom Up	Morduch and Sharma	0227	Fr, Rus, Sp	Yes	Bah
Food-based Safety Nets and Related Programs	Rogers and Coates	0225	Fr, Rus, Sp	Yes	Bah, Chin
Subsidies as a Social Safety Net: Effectiveness and Challenges	Alderman	0224	Fr, Rus, Sp	Yes	Bah, Chin
Assisting the Poor with Cash: Design and Implementation of Social Transfer Programs	Tabor	0223	Fr, Rus, Sp	Yes	Bah, Chin
<b>Themes</b>					
Designing and Implementing Household Targeting Systems: Lessons from Latin America and the United States (an overview) Country Studies: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, and USA	Lindert and Castañeda with de la Brière, Fernandez, Hubert, Larrañaga, Orozco, and Viquez	0526 0527 0528 0529 0530 0531 0532	Latin America & U.S. – Pr Brazil – Pr Chile – Sp* Colombia Costa Rica – Sp* Mexico – Sp* U.S.A.	Yes	
A Lecture on the Political Economy of Targeted Safety Nets	Pritchett	0501		Yes	Chin
Testing Vietnam's Public Safety Net	van de Walle	0319			
Targeted Transfers in Poor Countries: Revisiting the Trade-Offs and Policy Options	Ravallion	0314	Sp	Yes	Bah, Chin
Public Attitudes Matter: A Conceptual Frame for Accounting for Political Economy in Safety Nets and Social Assistance Policies	Graham	0233	Fr, Rus	Yes	Bah
Gender and Risk in the Design of Social Protection Interventions	Ezemenari, Chaudhury, and Owens	0231	Fr		
Incentives and the Role of Institutions in the Provision of Social Safety Nets	de Neubourg	0226	Fr, Rus	Yes	Bah, Chin
Targeting of Transfers in Developing Countries: Review of Lessons and Experience	Coady, Hoddinott and Grosh	Book		Yes	Bah, Chin
Impact Evaluation of Social Programs: A Policy Perspective	Blomquist	On web		Yes	Bah, Chin
<b>Country Context</b>					
Safety Nets in Transition Economies: A Primer	Fox	0306	Fr	Yes	Bah, Chin
What Role for Safety Net Transfers in Very Low Income Countries?	Subbarao and Smith	0301	Fr, Rus, Sp	Yes	Bah, Chin
<b>Special Vulnerable Groups</b>					
Disability and Social Safety Nets in Developing Countries	Mitra	0509		Yes	
The OVC Toolkit for SSA: A Toolkit on How to Support Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children (OVC) in Sub-Saharan Africa	Tovo, Prywes, Kielland, Gibbons and Saito	On web		Yes	

## Other Papers Related to Safety Nets

Topic	Author	SPDP #	Translation	Note	Translation
<b>Program Interventions</b>					
Community-Based Social Services: Practical Advice Based Upon Lessons from Outside the World Bank	McLeod	0327			
Redirecting Resources to Community Based Services: A Concept Paper	Fox and Götestam	0311			
Social Services Delivery through Community-Based Projects	McLeod and Tovo	0118	Sp		
Evaluating the Impact of Conditional Cash Transfer Programs: Lessons from Latin America	Rawlings and Rubio	WB PR 3119			
Workshop on Conditional Cash Transfer Programs: Operational Experiences	Ayala	On web			
<b>Themes</b>					
A Technology White Paper on Improving the Efficiency of Social Safety Net Program Delivery in Low Income Countries: An Introduction to Available and Emerging Mobile Technologies	Gallaher	0522			
Institutional Analysis Toolkit for Safety Net Interventions	Mathauer	0418		Yes	
Social Safety Net Assessments from Central America: Cross-Country Review of Principal Findings	Marques	0316			
Benchmarking Government Provision of Social Safety Nets	Besley, Burgess and Rasul	0315	Rus		
Vulnerability and Poverty Measurement Issues for Public Policy	Duclos	0230	Fr, Sp		
Community-Based Targeting Mechanisms for Social Safety Nets	Conning and Kevane	0102	Sp		
<b>Country Context</b>					
Emerging from Ethnic Conflict: Challenges for Social Protection Design in Transition Countries	Bodewig	0229	Rus		
Safety Nets in Transition Economies: Toward a Reform Strategy	Andrews and Ringold	9914			
Social Safety Nets in Response to Crisis: Lessons and Guidelines from Asia and Latin America	Blomquist, et al	On web	Sp		
Living in Limbo: Conflict Induced Displacement in Europe and Central Asia	Holtzman and Nezam	Book			
<b>Special Vulnerable Groups</b>					
Aging and Poverty in Africa and the Role of Social Pensions	Subbarao and Kakwani	0521		Yes	
Costs of Projects for Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children: Case Studies in Eritrea and Benin	Prywes, Coury, Fesseha, Hounsounou, and Kielland	0414		Yes	Bah
Supporting and Expanding Community-Based HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care Responses: A Report on Save the Children (US) Malawi COPE Project	Hunter	0211			
World Vision's Experience Working with HIV/AIDS Orphans in Uganda 1990-1995	Muwonge	0210			
Long-Term Welfare and Investment Impact of AIDS-Related Changes in Family Composition: Evidence from Uganda	Deininger, Crommelynck and Kempaka	0207			
Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children: What Role for Social Protection?	Levine (ed)	0126			
Reaching Out to Africa's Orphans: A Framework for Public Action	Subbarao and Coury	Book-store & On web		Yes	
Social Protection of Africa's Orphans and Vulnerable Children Issues and Good Practice Program Options	Subbarao, Mattimore and Plangemann	AFR WP 22909			

### Notes:

SPDP# refers to the Social Protection Discussion Paper number.

Translations available where indicated: Sp (Spanish), Fr (French), Pr (Portuguese), Rus (Russian), Bah (Bahasa – Indonesian), Chin (Chinese)

\* marks papers which are only available in the language indicated

All papers are available at [www.worldbank.org/safetynets](http://www.worldbank.org/safetynets).



## Safety Nets Primer and Other Resources

The Human Development Network (HDNSP) Safety Nets team provides practical resources for those engaged in the design and implementation of safety net programs. These resources range from background documents to informal learning sessions.

- **Safety Nets Primer Papers** are good starting points to learn about an important aspect of safety nets. Some summarize international ‘good practices’, on which there is a great deal of consensus. This is especially the case for papers on the most common types of interventions. Some primers present new research, such as the work commissioned on targeting. Other primers represent the views of individual thinkers, moving forward the international debate on themes where there is not yet good consensus — for example, on issues of institutions, political economy or the role of safety nets in development policy. Still other primers offer case studies, such as the work on social safety net assessments in Latin America.
- Most **Safety Nets Primer Papers** are commissioned by the team, often with the support of the World Bank Institute or regional partners, to fill gaps in knowledge or as teaching tools. Other papers are the results of jointly sponsored work or work done by others that provides useful information to the primer’s audience.
- **Primer Notes** are brief pamphlets that distill the main messages of the underlying primer papers. They serve as briefing for those who do not have time to read comprehensively on all aspects of safety nets, and as an introduction to those who will want to read more on the specific theme.
- The HDNSP Safety Nets team offers a variety of **training opportunities** often based around the primer materials. Together with the World Bank Institute, the team jointly offers an annual two-week, DC based course “Protecting the Vulnerable: the Design and Implementation of Safety Nets” and periodically offers distance versions in English, French, Spanish and Russian (see [www.worldbank.org/wbi/socialsafetynets](http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/socialsafetynets)). Occasional multi-day workshops are organized in cooperation with other agencies working on a topic: ‘Orphans and Vulnerable Children’ and ‘Social Safety Nets in OECD Countries’ were recent topics. Also, there are periodic internal training events and a brown-bag-lunch seminar series for World Bank staff.
- The website of the Safety Nets team — **[www.worldbank.org/safetynets](http://www.worldbank.org/safetynets)** — is a comprehensive guide to its knowledge on safety nets. It contains primer papers and notes, often in several languages. It archives agendas, presentations and papers from all the training events, workshops and brown-bag seminars for the last three years. It also contains a catalogue of World Bank projects and analytic work on safety nets. And, perhaps more importantly, it provides references to much other work — abstracts of, links to, or copies of hundreds of other papers on safety net programs or themes.



World Bank, Human Development Network  
Social Protection, Social Safety Nets  
<http://www.worldbank.org/safetynets>





### **Social Protection Discussion Paper Series Titles**

<b><u>No.</u></b>	<b><u>Title</u></b>
0815	Beyond DALYs: Developing Indicators to Assess the Impact of Public Health Interventions on the Lives of People with Disabilities by Daniel Mont and Mitchell Loeb, May 2008
0814	Enforcement of Labor Regulation and Firm Size by Rita Almeida and Pedro Carneiro, May 2008 (online only)
0813	Labor Markets Lending and Analytical Work at the World Bank: FY2002-2007 by Milan Vodopivec, Jean Fares and Michael Justesen, May 2008
0812	Risk and Vulnerability Analysis in the World Bank Analytic Work: FY2000-2007 by Valerie Kozel, Pierre Fallavier and Reena Badiani, May 2008
0811	Pension Lending and Analytical Work at the World Bank: FY2002-2007 by Richard Hinz, Melike Egelmelzer and Sergei Biletsky, May 2008 (online only)
0810	Social Safety Nets Lending and Analytical Work at the World Bank: FY2002-2007 by Margaret Grosh and Annamaria Milazzo, May 2008
0809	Social Funds as an Instrument of Social Protection: An Analysis of Lending Trends - FY2000-2007 by, Samantha De Silva and June Wei Sum, May 2008
0808	Disability Activities at the World Bank: FY2002-2007 by Jeanine Braithwaite, Richard Carroll, and Karen Peffley, May 2008
0807	Migration, Labor Markets, and Integration of Migrants: An Overview for Europe by Rainer Münz, April 2008 (online only)
0806	Is the Window of Opportunity Closing for Brazilian Youth? Labor Market Trends and Business Cycle Effects by Michael Justesen, April 2008
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**HUMAN DEVELOPMENT NETWORK**

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